World
Statistics
Pocketbook

Landlocked Developing Countries

Containing data available as of December 2006

Note

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The term “country” as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

The designations “developed” and “developing” regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

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- For the Office of High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), http://www.un.org/ohrlls
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About the Statistics

The present special issue of the UN annual World Statistics Pocketbook provides a compilation of basic economic and social indicators for countries and areas of the world, prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It responds to General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), in which the Secretary-General is requested to supply basic national data that will increase international public awareness of countries’ development efforts.

The indicators shown are selected from the wealth of international statistical information compiled regularly by the Statistics Division and Population Division of the United Nations, and the statistical services of the United Nations specialized agencies and of other international organizations and institutions.

The Landlocked Developing Countries Statistics Pocketbook generally covers the years 2000 and 2006. The statistics included for each year shown are those most recently compiled and made available by the international statistical services from official national sources, supplemented by international estimates in some fields. Statistical sources and methods are described in the section “Technical notes”, in the “Data dictionary” and in footnotes. Statistics presented are in general the latest available to the United Nations Statistics Division as of December 2006.

Readers wishing to consult more detailed statistics and descriptions of technical methods used in their collection and compilation are referred to the more specialized publications listed in the Introduction and in the reference lists at the end of this publication.
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Explanatory notes and abbreviations

- Data not available
- Magnitude zero
< Magnitude not zero, but less than half of the unit employed
< Magnitude not zero, but negative and less than half of the unit employed
p.a. Per annum
Km² Square kilometre
000 Mt Thousand metric tons

Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.)

Conversion coefficients and factors

The metric system of weights and measures has been employed in *World Statistics Pocketbook*. The following table shows the equivalents of the basic metric, British imperial and United States units of measurement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>1 square kilometer = 0.386102 square mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight or mass</td>
<td>1 ton = 1.102311 short tons, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 0.987207 long ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 kilogram = 35.273962 avdp. ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 2.204623 avdp. pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>1 kilometre = 0.621371 mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country and area tables
Afghanistan

Region  South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)  Kabul (2994)
Currency  afghani
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 31082
Surface area (square kms) 652090
Population density (per square km) 48
United Nations membership date 19 November 1946

Economic indicators 2000 2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US$)ab 3000.00 50.10c
Tourist arrivals (000s) 4d …
GDP (million current US$) 2963 6504
GDP (per capita current US$) 125 218
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) 15.0 16.0
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.) 136 75c
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) 0.6 0.5f
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) 0.1 0.3
Internet users, estimated (000s) 1.0 30.0

Total trade Major trading partners 2005
(million US$) (% of exports) (% of imports)
Exports 365.0 Pakistan 82 Japan 19
Imports 2218.0 India 6 Pakistan 18
Russian Fed. 4 China 14

Social indicators 2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 4.6
Population aged 0-14 years (%) 47.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) 5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men) 94
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) 46/46
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births) 149
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman) 7.5
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women) 5g
Urban population (%) 23
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 6.1
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 4.2
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCRh 911679
Government education expenditure (% of GNP) 1.6i
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) 33/82
Third-level students (women and men, % of total) 20/80
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) 67
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total) 26/74

Environment 2000-2006
Threatened species 38
Forest area (% of land area) 2
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) 704/0.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.) 12
Precipitation (mm) 312j
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)k 5.5/19.6

a Afghanistan redenominated its currency, Afghani in 2002. The old 1000 Afghani is 1 Afghani. b Principal rate. c September 2006. d 1997. e 2004. f 2002. g The data refer only to the Eastern Region, South-eastern Region, and two provinces of the Central Region of Afghanistan. h Provisional. i 1981. j Kabul.
## Armenia

**Region** Western Asia  
**Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)** Yerevan (1103)  
**Currency** dram  
**Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)** 3007  
**Surface area (square kms)** 29800  
**Population density (per square km)** 101  
**United Nations membership date** 2 March 1992

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate</td>
<td>552.18</td>
<td>378.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(national currency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2000=100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percentage of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labour force)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments,</td>
<td>–278</td>
<td>–193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(000s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>4868</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>1614</td>
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<tr>
<td>current US$)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>44.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participation, adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female pop. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participation, adult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male pop. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrial sector (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>Food production</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary energy</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>361</td>
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<tr>
<td>production (000s Mt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil equiv.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 inhabitants)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users,</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>161.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>estimated (000s)</td>
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### Total trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2005</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of exports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of imports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>937.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Russian Fed.</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1691.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2000-2006</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Population growth</td>
<td>–0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>rate 2000-2005 (per</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years (%)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+</td>
<td>16.0/13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 men)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at</td>
<td>75/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birth 2000-2005 (wi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>men, years)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate 2000-2005 (per</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 births)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% of currently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married women)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>–0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growth rate 2000-2005 (per annum)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>growth rate 2000-2005 (per annum) 0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others</td>
<td>219620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of concern to UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary</td>
<td>95/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students</td>
<td>55/45</td>
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<tr>
<td>(women and men, % of total)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Television receivers</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhabitants)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats</td>
<td>5/95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(women and men, % of total)</td>
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</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% of land area)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions</td>
<td>3432/1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>(000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>5.5/18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Azerbaijan

**Region**: Western Asia  
**Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)**: Baku (1856)  
**Currency**: manat  
**Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)**: 8471  
**Surface area (square kms)**: 86600  
**Population density (per square km)**: 98  
**United Nations membership date**: 2 March 1992

#### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>4565.00</td>
<td>0.88c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>134d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>-168</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>1349g</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>5273</td>
<td>12561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>1493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>120g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>121g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>19419</td>
<td>20457g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>678.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>10.0/8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>70/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>55h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCRr</td>
<td>584292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>86/89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>46/54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>11/89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>29223/3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>1593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>210i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) | 12.0/18.9 |

---

a Introduced a new currency in 2006, the new Manat. b New Manat (AZN) is equal to 5000 old Manats (AZM). c Official rate. d September 2006. e April 2006. f Employment office records. g 31st December of each year. h 2004. i For women aged 15-44 in union or married. j Provisional. k Baku.
### Bhutan

Region South-central Asia  
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Thimphu (85)  
Currency ngultrum  
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 2211  
Surface area (square kms) 47000  
Population density (per square km) 47  
United Nations membership date 21 September 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)(^a)</td>
<td>46.75</td>
<td>45.03(^b)</td>
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<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
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<td>9(^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>917</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
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<td>424</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95(^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95(^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>204(^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.9(^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>38.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>7.0/7.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>64/61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<td>Urban population (%)</td>
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<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>34/66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>9/91</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>65(^d)</td>
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<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>799(^e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)(^a)</td>
<td>14.0/24.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Official rate. \(^b\) October 2006. \(^c\) 2004. \(^d\) Estimated data. \(^e\) Wangdi Phodrang.
Bolivia

Region: South America

Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s): La Paz (1527)
Currency: boliviano
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s): 9354
Surface area (square kms): 1098581
Population density (per square km): 9
United Nations membership date: 14 November 1945

Economic indicators

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<td>99e</td>
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<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
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<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
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<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
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<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<td>110g</td>
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<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
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<td>10617h</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>Total trade</td>
<td>Major trading partners</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(% of exports)</td>
<td>(% of imports)</td>
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<td>Imports</td>
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<td>USA 15</td>
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<td>Argentina 9</td>
<td>USA 14</td>
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Social indicators

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<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
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<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
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<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
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<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
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<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
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<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>35/65m</td>
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<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
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Environment

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<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
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<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
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<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
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<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>12.3/18.6</td>
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</table>

Botswana
Region Southern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Gaborone (210)
Currency pula
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 1760
Surface area (square kms) 581730
Population density (per square km) 3
United Nations membership date 17 October 1966

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)*</td>
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<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)*</td>
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<td>975</td>
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<td>8850</td>
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<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
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<td>5014</td>
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<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
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<td>45.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>65.0</td>
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<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>20.9</td>
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<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
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<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<td>104</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>109.9</td>
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<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>7.5</td>
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<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)*</td>
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<td>60.0</td>
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<th>Total trade Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
<td>(million US$)*</td>
<td>(%) of exports*</td>
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<td>Imports</td>
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<td>South Africa 8</td>
<td>UK 3</td>
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<th>Social indicators 2000-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment 2000-2006</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Official rate. b October 2006. c September 2006. d Persons aged 12 years and over. e 2003. f 2001. g 2004. h Year beginning 1 April. i Provisional.
Burkina Faso

Region Western Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Ouagadougou (926)
Currency CFA franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 13634
Surface area (square kms) 274000
Population density (per square km) 50
United Nations membership date 20 September 1960

Economic indicators 2000 2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US$) 704.95 516.66
Consumer price index (2000=100) 100 122
Balance of payments, current account (million US$) –392 –381
Tourist arrivals (000s) 126 222
GDP (million current US$) 2415 5397
GDP (per capita current US$) 214 408
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) 27.0 24.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100) 86 125
Food production index (1999-2001=100) 85 115
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.) 9 9
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) 4.3 4.0
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) 0.5 0.7
Internet users, estimated (000s) 9.0 64.6

Total trade 2005
(million US$) (% of exports) (% of imports)
Exports 396.5 Ghana 61 Côte d'Ivoire 18
Imports 1267.2 France 11 France 14
Côte d'Ivoire 4 Japan 13

Social indicators 2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 3.2
Population aged 0-14 years (%) 47.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) 5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men) 99
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) 48/47
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births) 121
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman) 6.7
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women) 14
Urban population (%) 18
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 5.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 2.7
Foreign born (%) 9.4
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR 1295
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) 29/38
Third-level students (women and men, % of total) 22/78
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) 12
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total) 12/88

Environment 2000-2006
Threatened species 15
Forested area (% of land area) 26
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) 1041/0.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.) 28

h 2003. i Estimated data. j Provisional.
Burundi

Region Eastern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Bujumbura (447)
Currency franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 7834
Surface area (square kms) 27834
Population density (per square km) 281
United Nations membership date 18 September 1962

Economic indicators

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<tr>
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<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force) (c)</td>
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<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$) (d)</td>
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<td>–263</td>
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<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)(e)</td>
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<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<td>104(f)</td>
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<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100) 96</td>
<td>104(f)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
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<td>13(g)</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)(h)</td>
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<td>2.3(h)</td>
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Total trade

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)(i)</td>
<td>(% of exports)(i)</td>
<td>(% of imports)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports 82.7</td>
<td>Switzerland 56</td>
<td>Kenya 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imports 172.7</td>
<td>Belgium 10</td>
<td>Japan 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Untd Arab Em</td>
<td>7 Belgium 12</td>
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Social indicators

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<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
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<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
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<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)(k)</td>
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Environment

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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>236/0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>12(l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>22.1/24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(a\) Official rate. \(b\) October 2006. \(c\) 1999, Bujumbura. \(d\) Including nationals residing abroad. \(e\) 2001. \(f\) 2004. \(g\) Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). \(h\) 2003. \(i\) Estimated data. \(j\) Provisional. \(k\) 1993.
## Central African Republic

Region Middle Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Bangui (541)
Currency CFA franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 4093
Surface area (square kms) 622984
Population density (per square km) 7
United Nations membership date 20 September 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>704.95</td>
<td>516.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>1325</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>328</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total trade</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(% of exports)</td>
<td>(% of imports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>469.5</td>
<td>Belgium 29</td>
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<td>Imports</td>
<td>186.5</td>
<td>France 19</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>7.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>40/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>1.6h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCRi</td>
<td>26603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>16/84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>11/89</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>252/0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>22h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>25.1/27.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chad**

Region Middle Africa

Largest urban agglomer. (pop., 000s) N’Djamena (888)

Currency CFA franc

Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 10032

Surface area (square kms) 1284000

Population density (per square km) 8

United Nations membership date 20 September 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)(^a)</td>
<td>704.95</td>
<td>516.66(^b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)(^c)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>138(^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>21(^e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
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<td>4942</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>507</td>
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<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>64.7(^f)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>81.0(^f)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>113(^g)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>112(^g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
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<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>47.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>5.0/4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>45/43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
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<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR(^h)</td>
<td>276927</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>1.7(^i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>37/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>13/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>7/93</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>117/0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>4(^j)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>510(^c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)(^k)</td>
<td>20.8/30.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Official rate. \(^b\) October 2006. \(^c\) N'Djamena. \(^d\) May 2006. \(^e\) 2003. \(^f\) 1993. \(^g\) 2004. \(^h\) Provisional. \(^i\) 1999. \(^j\) Estimated data. \(^k\) Estimated data.
**Ethiopia**

Region Eastern Africa  
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Addis Ababa (2893)  
Currency birr  
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 79289  
Surface area (square kms) 1104300  
Population density (per square km) 72  
United Nations membership date 13 November 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>8.31</td>
<td>8.69&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>112&lt;sup&gt;se&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>–668&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>210&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>6473</td>
<td>9297</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>71.9&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>57.3&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>89.7&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>70.6&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industry (%)</td>
<td>2.6&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agriculture (%)</td>
<td>93.0&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>112&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>112&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>217&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>1.6&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1.7&lt;sup&gt;k&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>164.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total trade | 2005 |
| Total (million US$)<sup>m</sup> | (%) of exports<sup>m</sup> | (%) of imports<sup>m</sup> |
| Exports | 512.7 | Djibouti 19 | USA 14 |
| Imports | 2685.9 | Germany 11 | China 12 |
| | Japan 9 | Italy 9 |

| Social indicators | 2000-2006 |
| Population growth rate 2000-2005 (%) per annum | 2.4 |
| Population aged 0-14 years (%) | 45.0 |
| Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) | 5.0/4.0 |
| Sex ratio (women per 100 men) | 101 |
| Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) | 49/47 |
| Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births) | 100 |
| Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman) | 5.9 |
| Contraceptive use (% of currently married women) | 8 |
| Urban population (%) | 16 |
| Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (%) per annum | 3.8 |
| Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (%) per annum | 2.2 |
| Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR<sup>n</sup> | 101173 |
| Government education expenditure (% of GNP) | 4.6 |
| Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) | 47/61 |
| Third-level students (women and men, % of total) | 25/75 |
| Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) | 8 |
| Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total) | 19/81 |

| Environment | 2000-2006 |
| Threatened species | 111 |
| Forested area (% of land area) | 4 |
| CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) | 7347/0.1 |
| Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.) | 27 |
| Precipitation (mm) | 1055<sup>e</sup> |
| Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)<sup>a</sup> | 15.9/23.2 |

<sup>a</sup> Official rate. <sup>b</sup> June 2006. <sup>c</sup> Base: 2001=100. <sup>d</sup> April 2005. <sup>e</sup> Addis Ababa. <sup>f</sup> Persons aged 10 years and over, March. <sup>g</sup> Q. <sup>h</sup> 1999. <sup>i</sup> 1994. <sup>j</sup> Data refer to fiscal years ending 7 July. <sup>k</sup> 2002. <sup>l</sup> Year ending 30 June. <sup>m</sup> 2003. <sup>n</sup> Provisional.
Kazakhstan

Region South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Almaty (1156)
Currency tenge
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 14812
Surface area (square kms) 2724900
Population density (per square km) 5
United Nations membership date 2 March 1992

Economic indicators 2000 2005

Exchange rate (national currency per US$)* 144.50 127.82
Consumer price index (2000=100) 100 149
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)d 10.4 8.4
Balance of payments, current account (million US$) 366 –486
Tourist arrivals (000s) 1471 3073
GDP (million current US$) 18292 56088
GDP per capita current US$ 1217 3783
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) 17.0 26.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%) 64.9 64.8
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%) 76.0g 75.6
Employment in industrial sector (%) 16.3 17.4
Employment in agricultural sector (%) 35.5 33.5
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100) 91 105
Food production index (1999-2001=100) 90 103
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.) 79687 121026
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) 83.6 101.8
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) 12.2 16.9
Internet users, estimated (000s) 100.0 400.0

Total trade 2005

(million US$) (% of exports) (% of imports)
Exports 19938.6 Switzerland 19 Russian Fed. 37
Imports 12635.8 Italy 16 Germany 8

Social indicators 2000-2006

Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) –0.3
Population aged 0-14 years (%) 23.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) 14.0/9.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men) 109
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) 69/58
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births) 61
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman) 2.0
Urban population (%) 57
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) 0.1
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) –0.8
Foreign born (%) 22.3
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR 57906
Government education expenditure (% of GNP) 2.6
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) 101/103
Third-level students (women and men, % of total) 57/43
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) 497
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants) 13
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total) 9/91

Environment 2000-2006

Threatened species 274
Forested area (% of land area) 5
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) 159494/10.7
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.) 3621
Precipitation (mm) 641
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) 3.8/14.6

a Official rate. b October 2006. c February 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over.
Kyrgyzstan

Region South-central Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Bishkek (798)
Currency som
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 5325
Surface area (square kms) 199900
Population density (per square km) 27
United Nations membership date 2 March 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
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<td>–101</td>
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<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
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<td>2441</td>
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<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
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<td>464</td>
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<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
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<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
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<td>74.0</td>
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<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
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<td>10.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>52.7</td>
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<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>1416</td>
<td>1449</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>38.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.3</td>
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<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total trade</th>
<th>Major trading partners 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(% of exports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1107.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan 17</td>
<td>China 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment 2000-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Official rate. b October 2006. c August 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over, Nov. e 2002. f 2004. g New data source: Department of Customs Control. h Passengers only. i Provisional. j Bishkek.
Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Region South-eastern Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Vientiane (702)
Currency kip
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 6058
Surface area (square kms) 236800
Population density (per square km) 26
United Nations membership date 14 December 1955

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<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<td>$10187.00</td>
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<td>–82</td>
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<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
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<td>236</td>
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<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
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<td>310</td>
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<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
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<td>Urban population (%)</td>
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<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
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<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
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<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
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<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>1254/0.2</td>
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<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
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<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
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<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>21.8/31.1</td>
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Lesotho

Region Southern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s) Maseru (172)
Currency loti
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 1791
Surface area (square kms) 30355
Population density (per square km) 59
United Nations membership date 17 October 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
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<td>7.45&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>147&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>39.3&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
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<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>−151</td>
<td>−76&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>304&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>56.2&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>69.2&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>15.2&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
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<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>106&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>11.4&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
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<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
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<td>43.0&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<th>Major trading partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>(% of exports)&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Exports</td>
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<td>Imports</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
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<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) 8.0/7.0</td>
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<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
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<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
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<td>Urban population (%)</td>
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<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) −0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>0.3&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>92/89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>61/39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<table>
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<th>Environment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>636/0.4&lt;sup&gt;k&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Principal rate. <sup>b</sup> October 2006. <sup>c</sup> June 2006. <sup>d</sup> Persons aged 15 years and over. <sup>e</sup> 1997. <sup>f</sup> 2004. <sup>g</sup> 1987. <sup>h</sup> 2002. <sup>i</sup> Estimated data. <sup>j</sup> Source: UNFCCC. <sup>k</sup> 1994.
**Malawi**

Region: Eastern Africa  
Largest urban agglomer. (pop., 000s): Blantyre-Limbe (676)  
Currency: kwacha  
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s): 13166  
Surface area (square kms): 118484  
Population density (per square km): 111  
United Nations membership date: 1 December 1964

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<td>-201</td>
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<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
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<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
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<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
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<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
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<td>...</td>
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<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
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<td>96</td>
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<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
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<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<th>Total trade</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
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<td>(% of exports)</td>
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<td>495.5</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>UK</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>47.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>5.0/4.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
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<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
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<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
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<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
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<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
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<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
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<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
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<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
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<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>35/65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
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<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
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<th>Environment</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
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<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>885/0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>12.2/24.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mali

Region  Western Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)  Bamako (1368)
Currency CFA franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)  13918
Surface area (square kms)  1240192
Population density (per square km)  11
United Nations membership date  28 September 1960

Economic indicators  2000  2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)\(^a\)  704.95  516.66\(^b\)
Consumer price index (2000=100)\(^c\)  100  115\(^d\)
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)\(^e\)  3.3\(^f\)  8.8\(^g\)
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)  –255  –409\(^g\)
Tourist arrivals (000s)\(^h\)  86  113\(^g\)
GDP (million current US\$)  2670  181
GDP (per capita current US\$)  229  383
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)  19.0  23.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)  88  114\(^g\)
Food production index (1999-2001=100)  95  110\(^g\)
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)  20  21\(^g\)
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)\(^i\)  4.3  4.2\(^i\)
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)  0.4  0.7
Internet users, estimated (000s)  15.0  60.0

Total trade  Major trading partners  2005
(million US\$)\(^a\)  (% of exports)\(^a\)  (% of imports)\(^a\)
Exports  982.7 South Africa  31 France  16
Imports  1360.1 Switzerland  20 Senegal  12

Social indicators  2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)  3.0
Population aged 0-14 years (%)  48.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)  5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)  101
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)  48/47
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)  133
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)  6.9
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)  8
Urban population (%)  30
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)  4.8
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)  2.2
Foreign born (%)  0.4\(^k\)
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR  13066
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)  3.0\(^m\)
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)  38/52
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)  31/69
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)  36
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)  10/90

Environment  2000-2006
Threatened species  30
Forested area (% of land area)  11
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)  553/0.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)  19\(^k\)
Precipitation (mm)  991\(^c\)
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)\(^c\)  21.3/35.0

Moldova, Republic of

Region Eastern Europe
Largest urban agglomer. (pop., 000s) Chisinau (598)
Currency leu
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s) 4195
Surface area (square kms) 33851
Population density (per square km) 124
United Nations membership date 2 March 1992

<table>
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<th>Economic indicators</th>
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<td>13.23\textsuperscript{b}</td>
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<td>181\textsuperscript{d}</td>
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<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)\textsuperscript{e}</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
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<td>–307</td>
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<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)\textsuperscript{f}</td>
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<td>24\textsuperscript{g}</td>
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<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
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<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>694</td>
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<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>54.2\textsuperscript{h}</td>
<td>47.9\textsuperscript{g}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>59.3\textsuperscript{h}</td>
<td>51.7\textsuperscript{g}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>113\textsuperscript{g}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>116\textsuperscript{g}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5\textsuperscript{g}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>70.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
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<td>550.0</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total trade</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(% of exports)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1091.3</td>
<td>Russian Fed. 32 Ukraine</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>(2293.0)</td>
<td>Italy 12 Russian Fed. 12</td>
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<td>1091.3</td>
<td>Romania 10 Romania 11</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>–0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>16.0/11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>71/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>–0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>–0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>3.8\textsuperscript{k}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR\textsuperscript{l}</td>
<td>1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>87/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>57/43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>307</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>22/78</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>7240/1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>547\textsuperscript{m}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)\textsuperscript{n}</td>
<td>5.6/14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Official rate. \textsuperscript{b} October 2006. \textsuperscript{c} June of each year. \textsuperscript{d} April 2006. \textsuperscript{e} Persons aged 15 years and over. \textsuperscript{f} Excluding the regions of the left bank of the Dniestr and the municipality of Bender. \textsuperscript{g} Including motor vehicles owned by enterprises with main activity as road transport enterprises. \textsuperscript{h} Excluding the data from the left side of river Nistru and municipality Bender. \textsuperscript{i} Provisional. \textsuperscript{j} Chisinau.
### Mongolia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Asia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)</td>
<td>Ulan Bator (863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>tugrik</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)</td>
<td>2679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area (square kms)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population density (per square km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nations membership date</td>
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#### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>1097.00</td>
<td>1168.00&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>147&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>–156</td>
<td>–25&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>301&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>706</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>57.5&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>59.7&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>16.1&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>40.2&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>94&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>94&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>1548</td>
<td>2111&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>268.3</td>
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#### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2000-2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>6.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>66/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>0.3&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>99/91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>62/38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>7/93</td>
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#### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>7987/3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>271&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>–14.5/15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>a</sup> September 2006. <sup>b</sup> Ulan Bator. <sup>c</sup> June 2006. <sup>d</sup> 31st December of each year. <sup>e</sup> 2004. <sup>f</sup> Excluding diplomats and foreign residents in Mongolia. <sup>g</sup> Estimated data.
Nepal

**Region** South-central Asia

**Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)** Kathmandu (815)

**Currency** rupee

**Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)** 27678

**Surface area (square kms)** 147181

**Population density (per square km)** 188

**United Nations membership date** 14 December 1955

### Economic indicators 2000 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>74.30</td>
<td>72.60&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>115&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>–299</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>385&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>5338</td>
<td>7412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>273</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>81.9&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>90.2&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>78.7&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>5.5&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
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<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>111&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>111&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>209&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.3&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>225.0</td>
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</table>

### Major trading partners 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total trade (million US$)&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>(% of exports)&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>(% of imports)&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>652.7</td>
<td>India 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1801.6</td>
<td>USA 29</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Singapore 6</td>
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### Social indicators 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>6.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>62/61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR&lt;sup&gt;k&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>71/80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>28/72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>11</td>
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### Environment 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>2955/0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1425&lt;sup&lt;l&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)&lt;sup&lt;l&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>11.7/24.8</td>
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<sup>a</sup> Official rate. <sup>b</sup> October 2006. <sup>c</sup> 2004. <sup>d</sup> Including arrivals from India. <sup>e</sup> 1998. <sup>f</sup> 1999. <sup>g</sup> 2001. <sup>h</sup> 1995. <sup>i</sup> 2002. <sup>j</sup> 2003. <sup>k</sup> Provisional. <sup>l</sup> Kathmandu.
### Niger

- **Region**: Western Africa
- **Largest urban agglomer. (pop., 000s)**: Niamey (850)
- **Currency**: CFA franc
- **Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)**: 14426
- **Surface area (square kms)**: 1267000
- **Population density (per square km)**: 11
- **United Nations membership date**: 20 September 1960

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)*</th>
<th>Consumer price index (2000=100)</th>
<th>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</th>
<th>Tourist arrivals (000s)**</th>
<th>GDP (million current US$)</th>
<th>GDP (per capita current US$)</th>
<th>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</th>
<th>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</th>
<th>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</th>
<th>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</th>
<th>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</th>
<th>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</th>
<th>Internet users, estimated (000s)</th>
<th>Total trade</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>(million US$)</th>
<th>(% of exports)²</th>
<th>(% of imports)²</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>704.95</td>
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<td>1666</td>
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<td>13.0</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>516.66*</td>
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<td>232</td>
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<td>118h</td>
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### Social indicators

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</th>
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<th>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</th>
<th>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</th>
<th>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</th>
<th>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</th>
<th>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</th>
<th>Urban population (%)</th>
<th>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</th>
<th>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</th>
<th>Foreign born (%)</th>
<th>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCHR³</th>
<th>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</th>
<th>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</th>
<th>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</th>
<th>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</th>
<th>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2006</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>4.0/3.0</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>44/44</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.1³</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>22/31</td>
<td>27/73</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12/88</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Threatened species</th>
<th>Forested area (% of land area)</th>
<th>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</th>
<th>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</th>
<th>Precipitation (mm)</th>
<th>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-2006</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1209/0.1</td>
<td>32²</td>
<td>541e</td>
<td>22.4/36.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Paraguay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>South America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)</td>
<td>Asunción (1858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>guaraní</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)</td>
<td>6301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area (square kms)</td>
<td>406752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per square km)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations membership date</td>
<td>24 October 1945</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Economic indicators 2000-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>3526.90</td>
<td>5400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>-163</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>7095</td>
<td>7684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>85.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>4600</td>
<td>4464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total trade and major trading partners 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total trade</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(%) of exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1625.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>3097.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cayman Islands 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social indicators 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>6.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>73/69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>85/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>57/43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>10/90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>4143/0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>18.2/28.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>430.32</td>
<td>549.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>–94</td>
<td>–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>2118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>4.0/4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>45/42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
<td>59361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>68/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>39/61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>45/55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>602/0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Swaziland

**Region** Southern Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)</th>
<th>Mbabane (73)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>lilangeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)</td>
<td>1029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area (square kms)</td>
<td>17364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per square km)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**United Nations membership date** 24 September 1968

### Economic indicators 2000-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>7.57</td>
<td>7.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>-75</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>2588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>2507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>108.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total trade 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>(million US$)</th>
<th>(% of exports)</th>
<th>(% of imports)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>974.3</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>890.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>890.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>China, HK SAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>890.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>890.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>China</td>
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</table>

### Social indicators 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>6.0/5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>33/32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>28h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>-&lt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>4.7i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>74/78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>52/48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)i</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>17/83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment 2000-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>957/0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1442k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>10.5/22.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Tajikistan

**Region**
South-central Asia

**Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)**
Dushanbe (549)

**Currency**
somoni

**Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)**
6591

**Surface area (square kms)**
143100

**Population density (per square km)**
46

**United Nations membership date**
2 March 1992

**Economic indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)(b)</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>2.7(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>–15(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>4.4(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>104 146(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>1262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total trade**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports (million US$)(b)</td>
<td>(% of exports)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692.3</td>
<td>Russian Fed. 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports (644.0)</td>
<td>Netherlands 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uzbekistan 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)(j)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(a\) Prior to November 2000, Ruble per US dollar. \(b\) Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. \(c\) October 2006. \(d\) 1997. \(e\) 2002. \(f\) 2001. \(g\) 2004. \(h\) 2000. \(i\) Provisional. \(j\) Dushanbe.
## The FYR of Macedonia

### Region
Southern Europe

### Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)
Skopje (475)

### Currency
Dinar

### Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)
2037

### Surface area (square kms)
25713

### Population density (per square km)
79

### United Nations membership date
8 April 1993

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>66.33</td>
<td>48.10&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>112&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial production index (1995=100)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>109&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>30.5&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of payments, current account (million US$)</td>
<td>–72</td>
<td>–415&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>122725</td>
<td>176602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>2778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>62.5&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>33.3&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>23.9&lt;sup&gt;k&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>107&lt;sup&gt;l&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>109&lt;sup&gt;l&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>2126</td>
<td>2080&lt;sup&gt;l&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>216.8</td>
<td>197.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>159.9</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Total trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(%) of exports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2041.3</td>
<td>Serbia, Mtneg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3228.0</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greece</td>
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</table>

### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>17.0/14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>76/71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>–2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>88/89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>52/48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>28/72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>10545/5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>1558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>504&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)&lt;sup&gt;j&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>6.0/18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>a</sup> October 2006. <sup>b</sup> April 2006. <sup>c</sup> August 2006. <sup>d</sup> Persons aged 15 years and over. <sup>e</sup> 2001. <sup>f</sup> 2004. <sup>g</sup> 2002. <sup>h</sup> Data refer to fiscal years ending 30 September. <sup>i</sup> Provisional. <sup>j</sup> Skopje.
**Turkmenistan**

- **Region**: South-central Asia
- **Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)**: Ashgabad (711)
- **Currency**: manat
- **Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)**: 4899
- **Surface area (square kms)**: 488100
- **Population density (per square km)**: 10
- **United Nations membership date**: 2 March 1992

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>5200.00</td>
<td>5200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>300c</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>4157</td>
<td>5826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>1205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>122d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>131d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>50232</td>
<td>63513d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>36.0d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(million US$)</td>
<td>(% of exports)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>2505.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>1785.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran 10</td>
<td>Ukraine 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>7.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>67/58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>62f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
<td>11965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>16/84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>43413/9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>3536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>227h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>10.4/23.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*a Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. b October 2006. c 1998. d 2004. e 2000. f Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. g Provisional. h Ashgabat.*
**Uganda**

Region: Eastern Africa  
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s): Kampala (1319)  
Currency: shilling  
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s): 29857  
Surface area (square kms): 241038  
Population density (per square km): 124  
United Nations membership date: 25 October 1962

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic indicators</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Exchange rate (national currency per US$)
  (a) | 1766.68 | 1819.77 |
| Consumer price index (2000=100)
  (b) | 100   | 134   |
| Unemployment (percentage of labour force)
  (c) | ...   | 3.2   |
| Balance of payments, current account (million US$)
  (d) | -825  | -267  |
| Tourist arrivals (000s)
  (e) | 193   | 512   |
| GDP (million current US$)
  (f) | 5734  | 9115  |
| GDP (per capita current US$)
  (g) | 236   | 316   |
| Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)
  (h) | 19.0  | 22.0  |
| Employment in industrial sector (%)
  (i) | 6.3   | 7.6   |
| Employment in agricultural sector (%)
  (j) | 89.6  | 69.1  |
| Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)
  (k) | 99    | 109   |
| Food production index (1999-2001=100)
  (l) | 99    | 109   |
| Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)
  (m) | 135   | 163   |
| Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)
  (n) | 5.1   | 5.6   |
| Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)
  (o) | 0.3   | 0.4   |
| Internet users, estimated (000s)
  (p) | 40.0  | 500.0 |

### Total trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(million US$)</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(of exports)</td>
<td>(of imports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>812.8</td>
<td>Netherlands 11 Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>2054.1</td>
<td>Untd Arab Em 10 Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland 9 South Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social indicators</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>4.0/4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>47/46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR (%)</td>
<td>259089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>76/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>38/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>30/70</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>1713/0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>1552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>20.6/23.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

a Principal rate. b October 2006. c September 2006. d Persons aged 10 years and over. e 2003. f 2004. g 1994. h 2000/01. i Provisional. j January to November only. k Entebbe.
Uzbekistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>South-central Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)</td>
<td>Tashkent (2181)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>som</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)</td>
<td>26980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area (square kms)</td>
<td>447400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per square km)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations membership date</td>
<td>2 March 1992</td>
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</table>

**Economic indicators 2000 - 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$)</td>
<td>974.22</td>
<td>1230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s)</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$)</td>
<td>13759</td>
<td>11788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$)</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in industrial sector (%)</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%)</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001 = 100)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001 = 100)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)</td>
<td>60062</td>
<td>62217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s)</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>880.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social indicators 2000-2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000-2005</th>
<th>2000-2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>7.0/5.0</td>
<td>7.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>70/63</td>
<td>70/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR</td>
<td>44537</td>
<td>44537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)</td>
<td>95/97</td>
<td>95/97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>44/56</td>
<td>44/56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>16/84</td>
<td>16/84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environment 2000-2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2000-2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>123840/4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>2332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)</td>
<td>8.3/21.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Zambia

Region  Eastern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)  Lusaka (1260)
Currency  kwacha
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)  11861
Surface area (square kms)  752618
Population density (per square km)  16
United Nations membership date  1 December 1964

Economic indicators  2000  2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US$)  4157.83  3851.48
Consumer price index (2000=100)  100  269
Industrial production index (1995=100)  93  139
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)  12.0  ...
Balance of payments, current account (million US$)  –584  ...
Tourist arrivals (000s)  457  515
GDP (million current US$)  3239  5315
GDP (per capita current US$)  303  463
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)  17.0  25.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)  56.0  ...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)  68.0  ...
Employment in industrial sector (%)  7.0  ...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)  98  105
Food production index (1999-2001=100)  101  108
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)  781  865
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)  0.8  ...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)  0.8  0.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)  20.0  231.0

Total trade   Major trading partners  2005
(million US$)   (% of exports)   (% of imports)
Exports  1851.6  Switzerland  29 South Africa  47
Imports  2574.7  South Africa  19 UK  12
UK  14 Zimbabwe  5

Social indicators  2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)  1.7
Population aged 0-14 years (%)  46.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)  5.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)  100
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)  37/38
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)  95
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)  5.7
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)  34
Urban population (%)  35
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)  1.8
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)  1.7
Foreign born (%)  3.6
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR  155864
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)  2.9
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)  68/73
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)  32/68
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)  21
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)  64
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)  15/85

Environment  2000-2006
Threatened species  46
Forested area (% of land area)  42
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)  2200/0.2
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)  117
Precipitation (mm)  843
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)  14.9/26.4

a Official rate. b October 2006. c May 2006. d 1st quarter 2006. e Persons aged 12 years and over. f 1998. g 2004. h 1996. i Year beginning 1 April. j 2001/02. k Estimated data. l Provisional. m Lusaka.
Zimbabwe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Eastern Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)</td>
<td>Harare (1515)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)</td>
<td>13085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface area (square kms)</td>
<td>390757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per square km)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations membership date</td>
<td>25 August 1980</td>
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</table>

### Economic indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (national currency per US$) a,b</td>
<td>55.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price index (2000=100) e</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial production index (1995=100) f</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (percentage of labour force) h</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist arrivals (000s) j</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million current US$) l</td>
<td>5628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (per capita current US$) l</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) l</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%) m</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%) n</td>
<td>78.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment in agricultural sector (%) o</td>
<td>70.0 o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100) p</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food production index (1999-2001=100) q</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.) r</td>
<td>3360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) s</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) t</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users, estimated (000s) u</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Major trading partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exports (million US$) v</td>
<td>(of exports) v (of imports) v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926.1</td>
<td>South Africa 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports 2203.8</td>
<td>Switzerland 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK 7</td>
<td>UK 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000-2006</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 0-14 years (%)</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) 6.0/5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (women per 100 men)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)</td>
<td>37/38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign born (%)</td>
<td>5.2 p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR q</td>
<td>13968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government education expenditure (% of GNP)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) 67/70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-level students (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>39/61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) r</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)</td>
<td>17/83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000-2006</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened species</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested area (% of land area)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)</td>
<td>11487/0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>841 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) s</td>
<td>12.3/25.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

a The Zimbabwe dollar was redenominated by removing three zeros effective 2 Aug. 2006. 
b Official rate. c August 2006. d Annual average is calculated as geometric mean of monthly indices. 
p Estimated data. q Provisional. r Year ending 30 June. s Harare.
Technical notes

Geographical coverage

The geographical designations, units employed and presentation of the material in this publication has been adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the statistical series.

Because of space limitations, the country and area names used in the tables are generally the commonly employed short titles in use in the United Nations, the full titles being used only when a short form is not available. Countries or areas are listed in English alphabetical order.

Notes on the indicators

Terms given below in italic are defined in the “Data dictionary”, which begins on p. 41.

General indicators

Region is given according to regional groupings of countries and areas based mainly on continents. This information is from Standard Country or Area Codes and Geographical Regions for Statistical Use, Revision 4 (United Nations publication, excerpted at the Statistics Division Internet site, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>).

Currency shows the national monetary unit and is from table 44 in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.[13]

Population projections for 2006 were prepared by the United Nations Population Division and published in World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision. They are available also at <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>.[19]

Surface area (excluding polar regions and uninhabited islands) is from table 3 in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.[10]

Population density refers to population per square kilometre of surface area. This series is from table 3 in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook.[10] and World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.


**Economic indicators**

*Exchange rates* are shown in units of national currency per US dollar and refer to end-of-period quotations. Unless otherwise stated, the table refers to the midpoint market rates (average of buying and selling rates). This series is compiled by the International Monetary Fund and is published as table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.[13] For currencies for which IMF does not publish exchange rates, non-commercial rates derived from the operational rates of exchange for United Nations programmes are shown.

*Consumer price index* numbers published in table 6 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* [13] are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services that are considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. The indices here generally refer to “all items” and to the country as a whole.

The *industrial production index* shown here generally covers mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water. It does not include construction unless otherwise indicated. This series is from table 5 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [13]

*Unemployment* is defined to include persons above a certain age who during a specified period of time were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. National definitions of unemployment often differ from the recommended international standard definitions and thereby limit international comparability. Inter-country comparisons are also complicated by the different types of 218 data collection systems used to obtain information on unemployed persons. Unless otherwise noted, these data are national employment office statistics compiled by the International Labour Office and published in table 11 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [13] Supplementary data were obtained from the International Labour Office, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. [5]. See also <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>.

*Balance of payments, current account* This series refers to the current account balance and is from the International Monetary Fund’s *International Financial Statistics*. [6]

*Tourist arrivals* data are those compiled by the World Tourism Organization. They are published in the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [25], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

*Gross domestic product* total in current United States dollars are estimates of the total production of goods and services of the countries represented in economic terms, not as measures of the standard of living of their inhabitants. In order to have comparable coverage for as many countries as possible, these US dollar estimates are based on official GDP national currency data, supplemented by national currency estimates prepared by the Statistics Division using additional data from national and international sources.

The estimates given here are in most cases those accepted by the United Nations General Assembly Committee on Contributions for determining United Nations members’ contributions to the United Nations regular budget.
The exchange rates for the conversion of GDP national currency data into United States dollars are the average market rates published by the International Monetary Fund in its monthly publication *International Financial Statistics*. Official exchange rates are used only when free market rates are not available. For non-members of the Fund, the conversion rates used are the average of United Nations operational rates of exchange. It should be noted that the conversion from local currency into US dollars introduces deficiencies in comparability over time and among countries which should be considered when using the data. For example, comparability over time is distorted when exchange rate fluctuations differ substantially from domestic inflation rates. These series are published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* [15], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

**Gross domestic product per capita** estimates are the value of all goods and services produced in the economy divided by population. These estimates are also published in the National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates [15], and in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.[16] Gross fixed capital formation data are based on the percentage distribution of GDP in current prices. This series is from the National Accounts Database compiled from national data provided to the United Nations Statistics Division and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] Data in national currency are published in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*. [14]

**Labour force participation rate** for the adult population (15 years and over) refers to the total of employed persons (including employers, persons working on their own account, salaried employees and wage earners and, in so far as data are available, unpaid family workers) and of unemployed persons at the time of the census or survey which provided the data. In general, the economically active population does not include full-time students who are not working, persons occupied solely in household work, retired persons living entirely on their own means and persons wholly dependent upon others. These series are from the estimates and projections published in the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* prepared by the International Labour Office.[4]

**Employment in industrial and agricultural sectors** refer to the population above a specified age who perform any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit in industry (mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water) and agriculture. These include persons who are temporarily absent from a job, for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. These percentages in which employment in the 220 sector is the numerator and total employment the denominator are published in the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* prepared by the International Labour Office.[4]

**Agricultural production index** covers all crops and livestock products. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published FAO *Yearbook: Production* [2], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]
Food production index covers commodities that are considered edible and contain nutrients. (Coffee and tea are therefore excluded because they have practically no nutritional value). The index numbers shown may differ from those produced by countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data, and methods of evaluation. The series include estimates made by FAO in cases where no official or semi-official figures are available from the countries. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in the FAO Yearbook: Production [2], and in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook [16]

Primary energy production refers to the first stage of production of various forms of energy, converted into a common unit (metric ton of oil equivalent). This series is from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the Energy Statistics Yearbook [11], and in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook [16].

Motor vehicles in use series is calculated from data compiled from national statistical sources and is published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook [16]. It refers to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use according to census on registration figures for year’s census or annual registration took place.

Telephones lines series is calculated from the number of main telephone lines in operation. The source of data is the International Telecommunications Union’s publications, World Telecommunication Report [8], and Yearbook of Statistics [9]. It is published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook [16].

Internet users are mainly based on reported estimates, or derivations based on reported Internet access provider subscriber counts and in a few cases, calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier. This series is from the International Telecommunication Union Yearbook of Statistics [8]. It is also published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook [16]. See also <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>

Total Trade: exports and imports show the movement of goods out of and into a country as shown in Tables 1 and 2 of the United Nations International Trade Statistics Yearbook [12]. Exports are generally valued at the frontier of the importing country (f.o.b. valuation). Imports are valued at the frontier of the importing country (c.i.f. valuation). Both imports and exports are shown in United States dollars. Conversion from national currencies is made by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (par values or weighted average exchange rates.

Major export and import trading partners are expressed as percentages of total exports and imports of the country or area, as estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division from its Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). These series are published in the United Nations International Trade Statistics Yearbook [12].
Social indicators

The population annual growth rate is the average annual percentage change in total population size in the period 2000-2005. This series is from table A.11 in World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.[19]

Population age group 0-14 years refers to the population aged 0-14 years of both sexes as a percentage of total population. Age group 60 years and over refers to elderly men as a percentage of all males and elderly women as a percentage of all females. These series are from the United Nations publication World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.[19]

Sex ratio is calculated from data prepared by the United Nations Population Division and is published in World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.[19]

Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate are five-year averages for the period 2000-2005 and are from tables A.26 and A.27 respectively in World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.[19]

Total fertility rate is a five-year average for the period 2000-2005 and is from table A.20 in the United Nations publication World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision.[19] Supplementary data are from the United Nations publication Demographic Yearbook.[10]


Urban population, urban population growth rate and rural population growth rate series are based on the number of persons defined as urban or rural according to national definitions of this concept. In most cases these definitions are those used in the most recent population census. These series are from World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision.[18]

Foreign-born population refers to persons born outside the country or area in which they are enumerated. The country or area of birth is based on the national boundaries existing at the time of census. This series is from Demographic Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division; and the databases on world migrant populations, and on the foreign-born maintained by the United Nations Population Division.

The term refugee in this series refers to persons granted a humanitarian status and/or those granted temporary protection. It includes persons, who have been granted temporary protection on a group basis. The series also includes returned refugees, asylum seekers and persons displaced internally within their own country for reasons that would make them of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) if they were outside their country of origin. This series is from 2005 Global Refugee Trends, Table 1. Asylum Seekers, refugees and others of

Government educational expenditures is from the World Education Indicators database calculated from Global Education Digest, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. It shows the general trends in public expenditure on public and private education expressed as a percentage of the gross national product. The data shown should be considered as approximate indications of the public resources allocated to education. [20] See also <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/>

Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio and percentage of third level students are from World Education Indicators database calculated from Global Education Digest, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. [20] See also <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>

For the first and second levels, the enrolment ratio generally is the total enrolment of all ages in first- and second-level education, divided by the total population in the official ages of enrolment in the country times 100. The gross enrolment ratio at the first and second level should include all pupils whatever their ages, whereas the population is limited to the range of official school ages. Therefore, for countries with almost universal education among the school-age population, the gross enrolment ratio will exceed 100 if the actual age distribution of pupils extends beyond the official school ages.

Newspaper circulation data are compiled by UNESCO [20] and are published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook. [16]

Television receivers in use refer to television receivers in use and/or licenses issued per thousand inhabitants. This series is from the World Telecommunication Indicators database, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) [8].

Intentional homicides (homicide purposely inflicted) refers to death purposely inflicted by another person per 100,000 population. Data are from the United Nations Demographic Yearbook [10], where homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons is reported as a cause of death.

Seats in parliament refers to the number of women and men in the lower chamber of parliament expressed as a percentage. These data are published in the Women in National Parliaments and the Internet site of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm> [7].

Environmental indicators

Data on the number of threatened species include plants and animals and are compiled by the World Conservation Union IUCN/Species Survival Commission (SSC), published in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [23] See <http://www.redlist.org/info/tables/table5.html>.

**CO2 emission estimates** represent the mass of CO2 produced during the combustion of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, from gas flaring and the manufacture of cement. These estimates do not include bunker fuels used in international transportation due to the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport. These estimates are from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, United States of America [1] <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/emis/ tre_coun.htm>, and from the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Greenhouse Gas and Inventory Database [21], <http://ghg.unfccc.int/>. Relative to other industrial sources for which CO2 emissions are calculated, statistics on gas flaring activities are sparse and sporadic and in countries where gas flaring activities account for a considerable proportion of the total CO2 emission, the sporadic nature of gas flaring statistics may produce spurious or misleading trends in national CO2 emissions. This series is also published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.[16]

**CO2 Per capita emissions** figures are obtained by dividing total emissions of carbon dioxide by the population for a particular country and year.

**Commercial energy consumption** refers to “apparent consumption” and is derived from the formula “production + imports - exports - bunkers +/- stock changes”. Accordingly the series may in some cases represent only an indication of the magnitude of actual inland availability. This series was obtained from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the Energy Statistics Yearbook [11], and in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook. [16]

**Total amount of precipitation and average minimum and maximum temperatures** are measurements from the weather stations closest to the largest urban agglomeration or city. These series are from World Meteorological Organization. [24], <www.worldweather.org/>
Data dictionary

A

age group: The age distribution of a population is given either by individual years of age or by age groups, which may be quinquennial age groups or quinary age groups, or broad age groups, such as 0-19 years, 20-59 years, 60 years and over. Age is generally expressed in years, or years and months. Statisticians often round off the age to the number of complete years lived, and this is called age at last birthday. (United Nations, 1958, para. 322)*

agriculture (agriculture, hunting and related service activities): Comprises the following divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3.1: growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture; farming of animals; growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming); agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities; hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities; forestry, logging and related service activities; fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing. (United Nations, 2002)

agricultural production and food production indices: The indices of agricultural production of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and live- stock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded because they have practically no nutritive value. (FAO, 1995, p. ix)

annual growth: See rate of change

area: See land and water area

B

balance of payments: A statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and non-residents, consist of transactions

* References for the data dictionary are given in parenthesis; refer to the list of references beginning on page 49.
involving goods, services and income; transactions involving financial claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world; and transactions (such as gifts) classified as transfers, which involve offsetting entries to balance—in an accounting sense—one-sided transactions. (IMF, 1993, para. 13) See also current account.

**base period:** The period of time for which data used as the base of an index number, or other ratio, have been collected. This period is frequently one year but it may be as short as one day or as long as the average of a group of years. (Kendall Buckland, 1982).

**base year:** See base period

**C**

**CO₂ emissions:** Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. (United Nations, 1992 and 1996)

**commercial energy:** Energy sold in the market. (United Nations, 1982, para. 55)

**consumer price index:** Measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as a series of summary measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each summary measure is constructed as a weighted average of a large number of elementary aggregate indices. Each of the elementary aggregate indices is estimated using a sample of prices for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of, a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services. (ILO, 1988)

**contraception:** In its narrow usage, measures excluding sterilization (and, in some discussions, permanent and periodic abstinence) which are taken in order to prevent sexual intercourse from resulting in conception. In broader usage, a contraceptive method is sometimes called a birth control method, which includes intentional abortion, sterilization and complete abstinence from coitus. (United Nations, 1958, para. 624)

**currency:** Those notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments. Commemorative coins that are not actually in circulation should be excluded. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 11.70)

**current account:** All balance of payments transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo. The major classifications of transaction flows cover goods and services, income and current transfers. (IMF, 1993, para. 152)
Daily newspaper circulation: Daily newspapers are periodic publications, issued at least four times a week, intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics etc. Circulation comprises the average number of copies sold directly, by subscription, and mainly distributed free of charge both in the country and abroad. (UNESCO, 1985)

density of population: Number of population per unit of total land area of a country. (United Nations, n.d.) See also land and water area.

Economically active population: (“usually active” or “currently active”) comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services (employed and unemployed, including those seeking work for the first time), as defined by the System of National Accounts (SNA), during a specified time reference period. The economically active population may be related to the total population for the derivation of the crude participation rate, or, more appropriately, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population. Production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. Not economically active population comprises the balance of the population. (United Nations and others, 1994)

Education expenditure: See government education expenditure

Employment: The “employed” comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief reference period not longer than one week, were in “paid employment” or in “self-employment” as defined below. “Persons in paid employment” comprise all persons in the following categories: (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for wages, salary or related payments, in cash or in kind; (b) “with a job but not at work”: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were absent during the reference period and continued to have a strong attachment to their job. “Persons in self-employment” comprise all persons (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (b) “with work but not at work”: persons who during the reference period had work to be performed at the workplace but were temporarily absent due to illness or injury, vacation, holiday or ceremonies, bad weather or other similar reasons. Employers, own-account workers [other than those who were paid directly for services performed], members of producers’ cooperatives, and unpaid family workers, irrespective of the number of hours worked, should be considered in self-employment and should be classified as “at work” or “not at work” as the case may be. (International

energy: Comprises primary energy from sources that involve only extraction or capture, with or without separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading, before the energy embodied in that source can be converted into heat or mechanical work, and secondary energy from all sources of energy that results from transformation of primary sources. (United Nations, 1982, para. 29)

energy consumption: Apparent consumption of energy comprises inland deliveries of energy commodities, which is equal to imports plus production minus changes in stocks minus exports. (United Nations 1982, paras. 161-165) See also energy.

enrolment ratio: See primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio. exchange rate: Price in a given currency at which bills drawn in another currency may be bought. (Oxford University Press, 1982).

exports (merchandise): Goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the “general trade system”, the definition of the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. In the “special trade system”, the definition of the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods. “The free circulation area” is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods “may be disposed of without Customs restrictions”. In the case of exports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including the cost of transportation and insurance, to bring the goods onto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country (a FOB type valuation). (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G)

F

food production index: See agricultural production and food production indices.

foreign-born: Individuals not born in the territory in which they live. (United Nations, 1958)

forest and other wooded land: Land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not, including land from which forest has been cleared but which will be reforested in the foreseeable future, and including areas occupied by roads, small cleared tracts and other small open areas within the forest that constitute an integral part of the forest. (FAO/United Nations ECE, 1995)

G

government education expenditure: General government expenditures for educational affairs and services at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels and subsidiary services to education. Expenditures comprise final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, subsidies and loans. General government comprises all central, state and local government units and non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government units. (UNESCO, 1978)

gross domestic product (GDP): An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their
outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers’ prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. (42, paras. 1.128 and 2.173-2.174) (United Nations and others, 1993)

gross fixed capital formation: The total value of a producer’s acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously other processes of production for more than one year. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 10.33)

growth rate: See rate of change and rate of increase

H

homicide purposely inflicted (assault): Deaths from homicide and injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means, excluding injuries due to legal intervention and operations of war. (WHO, 1992, X85-Y09)

I

imports (merchandise): Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country’s economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. In the case of imports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country (a CIF-type valuation). (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G). See also exports.

industrial production index: Laspeyres’s index of total value-added in all industrial production, where value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital. (United Nations, Series P) See also industry and Laspeyres’s index.

infant mortality rate: Generally computed as the ratio of infant deaths (the deaths of children under one year of age) in a given year to the total number of live births in the same year. (United Nations, 1958, para. 411)

inhabitants: Inhabitants of a State may be subjects, citizens or nationals of that State, who enjoy certain political rights, or they may be aliens or foreigners who are citizens of another State, or citizens of no State at all and are called stateless. (United Nations, 1958) See also population.

L

land and water area: Total land area comprises agricultural land, forest and other wooded land, built-up and related land (excluding scattered farm buildings), wet open land, dry open land with special
vegetation cover and open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover. Water area comprises inland waters and tidal waters. (United Nations, n.d.)

Laspeyres’s index: A form of index number where prices, quantities or other units of measure over time are weighted according to their values in a specified base period. (Kendall and Buckland, 1982)

life expectancy at birth: Average number of years of life at birth (age 0) according to the expected mortality rates by age estimated for the reference year and population. (United Nations, 1958, and Series R)

long-term rate of change: See rate of change

M

motor vehicles: Motor cars and other motor vehicles in operation, principally designed for the transport of persons and goods. (United Nations, 1994, groups 781-783)

N

newspaper circulation: See daily newspaper circulation.

O

oil equivalent: A single average figure for the energy content of a specified quantity of oil. (United Nations, 1982)

P

parliament: Legislative assembly of persons forming the supreme legislature of a country. (Oxford University Press, 1982)

partner countries: Countries of origin and purchase in international merchandise trade transactions. (United Nations, 1994, para. 127)

population: The total population of a country may comprise either all usual residents of the country (de jure population) or all persons present in the country (de facto population) at the time of the census. For purposes of international comparisons, the de facto definition is recommended. (United Nations, 1958, and Series R)

population density: See density of population

precipitation: Quantity of rain, snow etc. falling to ground. Average annual normals over a long (multiyear) period. (Oxford University Press, 1982; WMO, 1982)

primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio: The total enrolment, regardless of age, divided by the population of the total age group defined in the national regulations for the first and second levels of education. Education at the first level provides the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school). Education at the second level is provided at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level and schools of a vocational or technical nature. Enrolment is at the beginning of the school or academic year. (UNESCO, 1978)

R

rate of change: The ratio of total change in a specified time reference period to the value at the beginning of the period or at a specified earlier time reference. When changes over a period of more than one calendar year are studied, the mean annual rate of change may be computed. (Adapted from United Nations, 1958) See also rate of increase. rate of increase (crude, of population): The ratio of total
growth in a given period to the mean population of that period is called the crude rate of increase. When population increase over a period of more than one calendar year is studied, the mean annual rate of increase may be computed. (United Nations, 1958) See also rate of change.

refugees: Any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (United Nations, 1951, and 1967).

region (geographical): Macro geographical regions arranged according to continents and component geographical regions used for statistical purposes by the Population Division and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. (United Nations, M/49/Rev.3)

rural population: Population which is not urban. See urban population

S

sex ratio: The ratio of the number of one sex to that of the other. (United Nations, 1958)

surface area: See land and water area.

T

television receivers: Apparatus for displaying pictures transmitted by radio transmission, usually with appropriate sound. ISIC2 code 303201. (United Nations, 1968)

temperature, average: Average annual normals over a long (multi-year) period. (WMO, 1982) third-level students: Education provided at university, teachers’ college, higher professional school, which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge. Enrollment is at the beginning of the school or academic year. (UNESCO, 1978)

threatened species (animals): Species that have been assessed and found to meet one of the standard World Conservation Union status categories indicating threatened status: endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate (known to be endangered, vulnerable or rare but where there is not enough information to say which is appropriate), insufficiently known (suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories, because of lack of information). (World Conservation Union, 1994, p. 20)

total fertility rate: The number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at child bearing ages and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period. (United Nations, 1958, para. 634)
tourist (international): Any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from with the country visited, and who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. (United Nations and World Tourism Organization, 1994)

trading partner: See partner countries.

unemployment: All persons who during a specified reference period were: “without work”, that is, were not in paid employment as specified by the international definition of employment; “currently available for work”, that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and “seeking work”, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. In circumstances where employment opportunities are particularly limited and where persons not working do not have easy access to formal channels for seeking employment or face social and cultural barriers when looking for a job, the “seeking work” criterion should be relaxed. (ILO, 1988)

United Nations membership: The original Members of the United Nations are the States which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, signed the Charter and ratified it in accordance with Article 110. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. The admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. (United Nations, 1945)

urban agglomeration: Comprises a city or town proper and also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside, but adjacent to, its boundaries. A single large urban agglomeration may comprise several cities or towns and their suburban fringes. (United Nations, 1998, para. 2.51)

urban population: Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. (United Nations, 1998).

vehicles: See motor vehicles
References


Statistical sources


[8] International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, the ITU database. See also < http://www.itu.int/ITUD/ict/statistics/>


