

Encyclopedia of the Third World

Fourth Edition

Volume I
(Afghanistan to Guatemala)

Edited by George Thomas Kurian



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Facts On File

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Encyclopedia of the Third World, Fourth Edition

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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

The Third World is defined as the politically nonaligned and economically developing and less industrialized nations of the world. The emergence of the Third World has been one of the most significant phenomena of the post-World War II world. When the U.N. was founded in 1945 it had 31 members that today would be described as Third World countries. In the 35 years since then this number has swollen to 118, most of them countries that have achieved independence in the intervening period. These countries comprise 49% of the world's land surface and 51% of the world's population. Forty of these countries are the poorest in the world and nearly 1.2 billion of its inhabitants—60% of the Third World's population—subsist in chronic poverty. The economic and social indicators in this encyclopedia show in stark and frightful numbers the condition of this quarter of the planet's population.

The most significant political and social upheavals of modern time have occurred in the Third World during the last two decades. In many countries the political costs of development have been staggering and have led, in some cases, to the loss of freedom, repression, anarchy and civil war. Contrary to traditional assumptions, it is now all too apparent that development per se does not bring peace and stability to a nation. Indeed, in many cases it has the opposite effect and creates new stresses and strains in the body politic or revives old divisions dormant in traditional societies. The developing nations have also taken the lead in pressing for major changes in the structure of international relations and for greater participation in multinational decisions that affect their welfare. Inherent in this new-found assertiveness and drive for increased status and influence has been the continuing post-colonial surge of nationalism with its emphasis on national sovereignty and self-reliance. This stress on self-reliance stems from the desire of the developing nations to fashion economic and political policies according to what they see as their own needs, problems and historical experiences. It is also an expression of their frustration with conventional strategies and policies of the developed world that they consider as exploitative.

Despite the growing importance of the Third World, the basic issues in the relationships between rich and poor countries and the problems afflicting the poorer countries are only dimly perceived. Many in the West fail to understand the real nature of the social and economic processes at work in the Third World and their possible impact on their own societies. Many of the dislocations in Western economies in the past few years can be directly attributed to the dramatic shift in the balance of power in favor of the developing nations in recent times. The social costs of problems such as population growth, terrorism and narcotics traffic may originate in the Third World but are ultimately paid in the developed world. One reason for the curtain of ignorance that divides developed and developing countries lies in what Ronald Barker has called the "information famine." Many Third World countries have become closed societies from which little reliable information is permitted to filter out to the West. The immediate consequences of the information famine are apathy, disinterest and misunderstanding. This encyclopedia is therefore designed as a compendium of information about the Third World that may contribute to a better understanding of the developing nations and stimulate an informed dialogue between the peoples of the developed and developing world.

The *Encyclopedia of the Third World* provides a compact, balanced and objective description of the dominant political, economic and social systems of 122 countries of the world. The publishers and I believe the work is the largest single data base on the Third World currently available in print. I've sought to identify all major components and sectors of national life and present them within a clearly defined hierarchical structure and in a consistent sequence. In this sense, the structure of this encyclopedia is as important as its contents. My most onerous task was to achieve a reasonable degree of uniformity in the structure, despite vast disparities in the amount and nature of the available information about each country. At the same time, I have tried to achieve a brevity in the treatment of the subject that, in the words of Lytton Strachey, "excludes everything redundant and nothing that is significant."

Every effort has been made in all sections to avoid subjective interpretations whether partisan or analytical; evaluations of men and events are deliberately avoided or made only when absolutely necessary for an understanding of the data presented.

In view of the differing definition of the term Third World, a note on the selection of countries is required. The main criterion applied was the status of the economy and the cultural orientation rather than political ideology, which is why I have included some Communist-ruled countries that are sometimes excluded—either by themselves or by others—from the Third World community. However, two countries have been excluded for a variety of other reasons: China and Taiwan. The exclusion of these countries may be challenged by some but, by and large, we believe that there are more reasons to exclude them than there are to include them.

The progress achieved by the Third World since the first edition was published in 1978 has been remarkable in many respects. The annual GNP growth rate of developing countries during this period was 5.7% as compared with 3.4% in developed countries and their aggregate manufactured exports grew at an impressive rate of 10%. Despite skyrocketing oil import bills developing countries together managed to save and reinvest nearly a quarter of their national income. Agricultural production grew at a rate of 3.2% (2.8% for developed countries), manufacturing production by 6.9% (4.0% for developed countries) and gross investment by 8% (4.8% for developed countries). In terms of human welfare, their progress was equally striking. Life expectancy in the Third World increased in the past two decades by as much as it increased in the industrialized world in a century, and a number of diseases, such as malaria, were brought under control and others, such as smallpox, virtually eradicated. The Physical Quality of Life Index—a composite indicator of infant mortality, life expectancy and literacy—increased in the Third World from 39 in 1960 to 57 in the late 1970s.

But what these accomplishments fail to reveal—and even in some cases mask—are the growing inequalities between developing countries and even within each developing country. With a population growing by 2.4% annually (as compared with 0.7% for developed countries) much of the gains made in aggregate terms are lost in per capita terms. The gap between the developed countries and the developing ones remains substantial. The latter account for only 21% of the Gross Global Product (GGP) of \$8.8 trillion, 25% of the total world export earnings of \$1.331 trillion, 22% of the world's military expenditures of \$433.9 billion, 16% of the world's educational expenditures of \$365.5 billion and 9% of the world's public health expenditures of \$235.7 billion. Average life expectancy is still 16 years lower than in developed countries and infant mortality is five times as high. Some 800 million are living in absolute poverty and over 460 million (nearly half of them children) are malnourished. Despite dramatic breakthroughs in education, only 52% of the people of the Third World can read and write as compared with 99% in the developed world, and average educational expenditures are only \$18 per capita as against \$286 per capita in the developed world. About 850 million have no access to schools and rarely go beyond the primary grades. Only one-quarter of the population of the Third World have access to safe water and only one-half the urban households have minimally adequate housing. Economically, the Third World is bearing a crushing burden of debt, which in 1980 amounted to \$96.5 billion in long- and medium-term loans and is expected to triple in the next 10 years to \$281.1 billion. But the greatest failure of the Third World has been its inability to brake the uncontrolled growth in population. By the year 2000, developing countries (including China) will account for 79.4% of the world's population. Of the increase between 1975 and 2000 developing countries will account for 91.9% while the share of developed countries will be only 8.1%.

As it emerges into the eighties, the Third World is no longer a single economic unit but rather is subdivided into at least four easily distinguishable groups: members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); Advanced Developing Countries (ADC); Middle Developing Countries (MDC); and Less Developed Countries (LDC). The super-rich nations of the OPEC group have now the ability, if not the desire, to hold hostage the world's entire monetary system. But even this group comprises highly dissimilar economies with Kuwait and Libya at one end of the spectrum and Indonesia and Nigeria (with much lower per capita GNP) at the other. The Advanced Developing Countries, such as Brazil, South Korea, and Singapore, have performed spectacularly during the past decade and their average annual per capita GNP growth rates from 1960 to 1977 were higher than that of the United States even though their populations grew twice as fast. They also outperformed the United States in raising the industrial share of GDP and in annual growth of exports. The third category of Middle Developing Countries has not yet reached what economist Walt Rostow describes as the "take-off stage," but have, nevertheless, a successful track record in economic development. Conforming to the original image and definition of the Third World are the 35 Less Developed Countries, the poorest in the world. They account for 35% of the world's population but only 3% of the Gross Global Product and only 5% of Third World exports. The average per capita income in these countries is \$176 per year and during the entire decade of the 1970s it increased by only \$40, or \$4 annually.

Because of their common colonial experience and because of the sharp cultural and economic differences separating them from the First World, developing countries continue to exhibit a remarkable degree of apparent unity vis à vis the industrialized world. Despite their differing social needs, they have been united in pressing for reforms in industrial, trade and media policies that they consider discriminatory. Especially in international forums such as the United Nations, the serried ranks of Third World nations have discomfited the superpowers on crucial political and economic issues. They have pressed for the establishment of a "New International Economic Order" that would include nondiscriminatory and preferential treatment for their manufactured goods in the markets of industrialized countries, more stable and higher prices for their commodities, renegotiation of their external public debt, codes of conduct for the activities of multinational corporations, more transfer of technology to less developed countries, and a greater voice in the management of the world's monetary system. Simultaneously, developing countries have pursued the concept of "delinking," or loosening historical connections between industrialized countries and their former colonies and fostering greater economic cooperation among themselves. Significantly, the first meeting of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries was held in Buenos Aires in 1978.

Politically, the Third World presents a complex picture of gains and losses, of violence and stability, of freedom and repression. Since the first edition of this work, there have been violent changes in governments in 21 countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Iran, South Korea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Suriname, Turkey, Uganda and Upper Volta. There have been peaceful transfers of power in 19 countries, including the two largest, India and Brazil. Of the 114 countries covered in the first edition 74 countries had no change in government, a statistic that does not square with the common notion of the Third World as a seething cauldron of change. Most of the violent changes have occurred in smaller countries without established or deep-rooted political traditions as well as (barring Iran) in economically depressed countries: 11 in Africa, 5 in Asia and 5 in Latin America. Both political repression on the one hand and terrorism on the other are now on the rise in the Third World; the latter is believed to have risen by 400% since 1970. In a number of countries democracy has lost ground or is in full retreat, Liberia, Iran, Turkey, Bolivia, Suriname and Upper Volta among them. But on the other side of the ledger, the past three years have witnessed some encouraging signs of growth and maturity in the Third World: the oppressive Somoza regime was overthrown in Nicaragua; Peru returned to civilian rule as did Nigeria and Ghana in Africa; power was transferred in Zimbabwe from the white minority government to the blacks with surprising smoothness. These years also saw the end of three of the most venal dictatorships in modern history: those of Idi Amin in Uganda, Jean Bokassa in Central African Republic and Macias Nguema in Equatorial Guinea.

According to Freedom House, 48 of the 122 nations described in this work are not free, 47 are partially free and 27 are free. But in crude numbers, more than half the Third World population enjoy some form of democratic government, if only because India, which constitutes one-third of the total, is firmly on the side of representative government.

The present edition covers 122 countries as compared with 114 in the first edition. The eight new countries are: Dominica, Kiribati, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe. This number is bound to increase with the next edition: at least one, Belize, is on the verge of independence in 1981.

It is the purpose, even duty, of a reference work to provide, with each succeeding edition, not only a broader range of information but also new value-added features that enhance the consultability of the work. In this edition, a number of such features have been added and they are more fully described in the revised Notes and Classification System. The most important of these additions are the Growth Profile in all major chapters, a list of rulers for most of the older countries, a whole new section on freedom and human rights, a section on official publications and new indicators on population and foreign trade.

As with the first edition, my principal obligation is to Edward W. Knappman, executive vice president of Facts On File, on whose generally unerring judgments I have learned to rely for making those complex decisions that undergird a work of this size. Over the years I have formed such a smooth and harmonious relationship with him that difficult projects have become enjoyable and thorny problems have become simple. My thanks are also due to Grace Ferrara who handled the copyediting task with meticulous care and patience. Much help was also received from Peter Knecht of the State Department, Juan Gonzalez of the U.N. Dag Hammarskjold Library and John Merriam of the World Bank, all of whom patiently acceded to my many requests for data and information. Finally I must acknowledge assistance received from my daughter, Sara Kurian, who, despite pressures of school work, cheerfully lent her aid on many occasions.

As with the first edition, the author assumes full responsibility for all inadequacies and shortcomings, including errors of fact or judgment.

May 1981

GEORGE THOMAS KURIAN

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

The fourth edition of the *Encyclopedia of the Third World* incorporates changes from the period June 1, 1986 to September 1, 1991. This period was one of dramatic political change in the Third World. After a long struggle, Namibia became independent. Long-standing dictatorships and single-party systems in Africa gave way to the beginnings of multiparty systems in countries such as Benin, Cameroon, Gabon and Kenya. Yet in Asia governments continued to suppress political freedom in Thailand and Myanmar. Political division and wars ended in Angola, Nicaragua and Cambodia, but broke out or continued in Liberia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. All these events were overshadowed by the crisis in the Middle East that culminated in the Persian Gulf War of 1991.

In 1991 the population of the Third World (excluding China) reached 3.014 billion, or almost 56% of the global population that year. Yet Third World share of GNP was only 17%. Per capita GNP averaged \$16,990 in developed countries but only \$750 in developing nations. The population growth rate, which was 2.0% annually in 1973–84, rose to 2.3%, close to the 1965–74 peak of 2.4%.

Over the past twenty-five years the developing world in general made enormous economic progress. Life expectancy, child mortality and educational levels improved dramatically, income and consumption rose—almost 70% from 1965 to 1985. Poverty declined, the income of the poor increased, child mortality and primary school enrollment ratios rose.

Yet development was not uniform and certain areas experienced setbacks during the 1980s. Per capita income rose in Asia but for many in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America, incomes fell while poverty increased. Living standards in most of Sub-Saharan Africa fell to levels last seen in the 1960s. There are indications that Latin America may be able to recover from these difficulties, but the picture looks grim for Africa. Nearly half the world's poor live in South Asia (which contains 30% of the world's total population) and a highly disproportionate number lives in Sub-Saharan Africa.

During the 1980s developing countries' ability to deal with these problems were limited. Many nations, particularly in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, struggled against a worldwide recession that put constraints on public spending. They also had to cope with macroeconomic crises requiring complete economic restructuring. The financial and industrial policies of the 1970s and 1980s, combined with the economic problems of the 1980s, left many developing nations' financial institutions insolvent. Decline in foreign capital inflows means that countries must rely primarily on domestic resources for investment. Foreign debt remains a significant problem despite new initiatives to relieve the burden; foreign debt continues to be an obstacle to growth.

The fourth edition includes a major revision in format. To facilitate use, most of the statistics incorporated in the text in previous editions are now set off in tabular form. Namibia has been added and Yemen revised to reflect unification.

NOTES AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

NOTES ON TECHNICAL USAGE

The cutoff date for this work is September 1, 1991. Every effort has been made to make the data in this edition current as of that date. Later information, where available, has been included where such inclusion was required for fullness of treatment. Wherever the data are older than the cutoff date it is so indicated in the text.

Throughout this work weights and measurements are shown in SI (Système International) units with U.S. equivalents shown in parentheses.

All years are calendar years unless noted as fiscal years, in which case a slash or virgule appears between the years as in 78/79. Inclusive years are noted with a hyphen, as in 1989–90, signifying the full period of the calendar years noted.

NOTE ON SPELLING AND GEOGRAPHICAL USAGE

It is impossible to achieve a completely satisfactory solution to the usage and spelling of proper place names as well as personal names that involve transliteration from foreign languages, such as Arabic. Some of the place names encountered in this encyclopedia are not included in *Webster's Geographical Dictionary*, which was consulted and, in most cases, followed. In general we have been guided by the requirements of readability and consultability rather than those of strict legalistic usage. In all other cases, U.N. and U.S. State Department usages have been followed.

NOTE ON STATISTICS

The collection of data from Third World countries presents extraordinary difficulties. The three major problem areas are:

- *Official manipulation of data and the prohibition against collection and publication of data:* There are many countries that consider dissemination of data about their economies undesirable for political reasons.

- *Discontinuities in the publication of data resulting from political instability or civil war, as most recently in Lebanon, as well as other breaks in time series:* In other cases information is published at infrequent intervals under different titles.

- *Differing base periods and differing definitions of statistical terms making the data incomparable and therefore virtually useless.*

These problems are not limited to national statistical efforts. The major sources of international statistics, such as the U.N., the World Bank, the IMF and the U.S. Agency for International Development, all use different techniques of collection and tools of analysis.

A word of caution is therefore in order. Data on less developed countries are subject to numerous qualifications and are only intended as approximations and estimates rather than as precise or unquestionable data. They should therefore be used with caution in making inter-country comparisons. They are, however, valid within certain limits and may be safely used as indicators of trends. An equal caution is required where rankings are concerned because these represent derived orders of magnitude and are only as accurate as the original data.

INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION

Information in each country section has been arranged according to a standard, but not rigidly uniform, pattern. This classification system is central to this work and has been adhered to throughout except where the need for clarity of presentation or the nature or absence of information required modification in the scheme. The organization system has been designed not only for ease of consultation but also to provide a comparative framework essential to the study of international institutions.

In order to facilitate research, the Fourth Edition has put many of the statistics found in the text in previous editions in tabular form. Where the majority of statistics in a table apply to a specific date, that date has been put in the title of the table, with exceptions noted in parenthesis in the table text. If the majority of dates vary in the tables, the date each statistic has been added in parentheses following the information.

BASIC FACT SHEET

Official Name

Abbreviation: (N.B.: Code as used by the Library of Congress in the MARC II FORMAT)

Capital

Head of State (with date of accession to office)

Head of Government (with date of accession to office)

NOTES AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Nature of Government

Population (Source: Central Intelligence Agency, *World Factbook 1990*)

Area

Ethnic Majority

Language(s)

Religion(s)

Unit of Currency

National Flag

National Emblem

National Anthem

National Holidays

National Calendar

Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI): This index has been developed by the Overseas Development Council, Washington, D.C., under the direction of Morris David Morris. It covers 160 countries on a scale from 1 to 100. The PQLI is designed as a measure of a country's general progress toward meeting the basic human requirements for a majority of its population. It is a consolidated composite index of three indicators: life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy, giving equal weight to each of the three indicators. The PQLI's advantage is that it is not tied to monetary growth and thus reflects the degree to which the entire population receives the benefits of progress.

Date of Independence

Date of Constitution

Weights and Measures

LOCATION & AREA

General Location

Greatest Distances

Area

Coastline

Borders

Border Agreements & Border Disputes

Capital & Population

Other Major Urban Centers & Populations

Topographical Regions

Rivers & Lakes (with length and navigable length where available)

WEATHER

Climate & Seasons

Temperature Range

Rainfall Range

Prevailing Winds

POPULATION

Estimated Population (Source: Central Intelligence Agency, *World Factbook 1990*)

Last Official or True Census

Population Patterns

Immigration & Emigration

Status of Women

Official Birth Control Policy

Demographic Indicators

Population (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Year of last census (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Sex distribution (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Population estimates and projections (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Age profile (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year**)

Median age (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Youth population (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Total dependency ratio (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988***)

Annual growth rate (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Hypothetical size of stationary population (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Assumed year of reaching net reproduction rate of 1 (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990****)

Urban population (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Urban population % (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Annual urban population growth rate (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Annual rural population growth rate (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Percentage of urban population in largest city (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Percentage of urban population in cities of population over 500,000 (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Number of cities of population over 500,000 (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Population density per sq. km. (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

*Age profile does not equal 100% due to non-responses on census forms

**Total Dependency Ratio represents the number of people age 0-14 years or 65 and over (all of whom are presumed economically inactive) per 100 people of working age (15-64) within a given population.

***A net reproductive rate of one occurs when the birthrate is constant and equal to the deathrate, the age structure is constant, and the growth rate is zero.

Vital Statistics

Crude birth rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Crude death rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Infant mortality rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Maternal mortality rate (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Life expectancy at birth (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Gross reproduction rate (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)

Total fertility rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Rate of natural increase (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Marriage rate (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Average household or family size (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Legitimate births (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Status of Women Indicators

Number of women (Ruth Sivard, *Women . . . A World Survey*, 1985)
 Women of childbearing age (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Married women of childbearing age using contraception (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Women's literacy rate (Ruth Sivard, *Women . . . A World Survey*, 1985)
 Women in labor force (Ruth Sivard, *Women . . . A World Survey*, 1985)
 Total fertility rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
 Women in national legislatures (Ruth Sivard, *Women . . . A World Survey*, 1985)

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Major Ethnic Groups
 Ethnic Majority (Size, Description)
 Ethnic Minorities (Size, Description)
 Ethnic Aliens (Size, Description)
 Foreign Communities (Size, Description)
 Attitudes Toward Foreigners
 Inter-Ethnic Relations

LANGUAGES

Official, National or Major Language (Number of Speakers)
 Minority Language & Dialects (Number of Speakers)
 Language Policy
 Second Language, Particularly English

RELIGIONS

State or Majority Religion (% of worshippers)
 Principal Sects or Denominations
 Religious Minorities
 Extent of Religious Freedom
 State Policy Toward Religious Minorities

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Colonial Rule
 History Since Independence

CONSTITUTION & GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Basis of Government
 Basic Constitutional Provisions for Governmental Organization
 Powers of Executive, Legislature & Judiciary
 Powers of Head of State
 Prime Minister & Cabinet Organization
 Other Executive Bodies

Government List (Source: Central Intelligence Agency: *Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments*, Monthly)
 Rulers (Presidents, Monarchs and or Prime Ministers) from 1945 or Date of Independence.
 Suffrage
 Election Procedures & Electoral Mechanism
 Recent Elections
 Stability of Government (General Observations)
 Organization Chart of Government (The Organization Chart is designed to show the administrative system on four or five levels: Legislature in the left box, the executive in the middle box, the judiciary in the right box, and local government in the bottom box. A fifth level is added in the case of one-party states where the ruling party is an integral organ of government.)

FREEDOM & HUMAN RIGHTS

Political and Civil Rights Status (Freedom House)
 Human Rights (Source: *State Department Report on Human Rights*; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch)

CIVIL SERVICE

Civil Service System & Codes
 Grade Structure
 Entrance Requirements & Recruitment
 Size

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Major Administrative Units (Name, Number & Title of Administrators)
 List of Provinces
 Local or Municipal Government System (Structure, Powers, Title of Administrators)

FOREIGN POLICY

Principal Determinants, Goals, & Priorities of Foreign Policy
 Formal Alliances, if Any
 Relationships with Neighbors
 Relations with Major Powers
 Current Foreign Policy Issues
 Date Joined U.N.
 Treaties with the United States in Force.

PARLIAMENT

Structure & Constitutional Provisions Concerning Parliament
 Membership, Terms & Method of Election
 Powers & Relation to Executive
 Legislative Process & Committees
 Frequency of Sessions
 Party Strength in Parliament

NOTES AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ruling Political Parties
Ideology & Party Structure
Opposition Political Parties & Their Ideologies, Leaders
Illegal Political Parties & Groups

ECONOMY

U.N. Classification of the Economy (Note: Six Categories: Low-Income Country; Lower Middle-Income Country; Upper Middle-Income Country; High-Income Country; Least Less Developed Country; Most Seriously Affected Country)
Type of Economy (Note: Free-Market; Centrally Planned; Communist)
Dominant Sector (Public/Private)
Organization
Economic Overview
Economic Problems
Potential

Principal Economic Indicators

Gross National Product (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)*
GNP per capita (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)
GNP average annual growth rate (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)
GNP per capita average annual growth rate (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)
Income distribution (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)**
Average annual rate of inflation (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Consumer price index (1980=100) (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics****)
Wholesale price index (1980=100) (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics*****)
Average annual growth rate (% , 1980-88) (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

*The relation between GNP and GDP is often not clearly understood. The difference between the two is the addition or subtraction of the value of return on foreign investment. GDP equals GNP plus income earned in the country but sent abroad, minus income earned abroad but sent into the country. Thus GDP tends to exceed GNP in debtor countries and the reverse is true in creditor countries.

**Income received by the lowest 20% and the highest 5% as index of income disparities.

***CPI reflects the cost, relative to the specified base period, of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by a representative group of consumers. Includes "All Items" and "Food."

****WPI measures average changes in the level of commodity prices at a nonretail stage of distribution, but the point at which the prices are obtained and the commodity coverage vary widely among countries.

Gross Domestic Product

GDP nominal (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)*
GDP per capita (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
Average annual growth rate of GDP (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
GDP by type of expenditure (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Gross domestic saving (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Cost components of GDP (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Sectoral origin of GDP (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Average annual sectoral growth rates (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

*GDP measures the total final output of a country's economy without regard to its allocation among domestic and foreign claims and before deductions are made for depreciations and other capital consumption allowances.

Balance of Payments

(Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)*

Current account balance
Merchandise exports
Merchandise imports
Trade balance
Other goods, services & income +
Other goods, services & income -
Other goods, services & income net
Private unrequited transfers
Official unrequited transfers
Capital other than reserves
Net errors & omissions
Counterpart items
Liabilities constituting foreign authorities reserves
Total change in reserves

*Balance of Payments is a systematic record of the economic transactions between residents and nonresidents during a given period. It covers the flow of real resources including factor services across the boundaries of domestic economy, changes in foreign assets, and liabilities resulting from economic transactions and transfer payments to and from the rest of the world. Unrequited Transfers are resources furnished by nonresident individuals, enterprises and governments without provision for repayment. Short-term refers to periods of one year or less. Errors and omissions include capital account entries that are not separately identified.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Fiscal Year

Nature of National Budget; Current and Capital, or Development, Budgets (Note: Current Budgets cover purchases of goods and services by the central government, transfers to non-central governmental units, subsidies to producers and interest on public debt. Debt repayment and social insurance expenditures are not normally covered. Capital budgets comprise outlays for the acquisition or construction of capital assets, other than for defense purposes and for the purchase of land and intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advance for capital purposes are also included).

Sources of Revenue (Note: Non-tax Revenues include all current revenue not included under compulsory payments for public purposes. However, proceeds from grants and borrowing are excluded).

Governmental Expenditures by Functions

Economic Development Planning: History & Planning

Foreign Aid (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

Government Expenditures

(Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Defense
Education
Health
Housing, social security, welfare
Economic Services
Other
Total expenditures as % of GNP
Overall surplus or deficit as % of GNP

Central Government Revenues

(Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Taxes on income, profit & capital gain
Social security contributions
Domestic taxes on goods & services
Taxes on international trade & transactions
Other taxes
Current nontax revenue
Total current revenue as % of GNP
General government consumption as % of GDP
Average annual growth rate of general government consumption (% , 1980-88)
Outstanding External Public Debt (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Annual Debt Service

Foreign Aid Indicators

(Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Geographic Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1986-89*).

Total Foreign Aid
Bilateral Multilateral

CURRENCY & BANKING

Basic Currency Unit & Subdivisions
Denominations (Coins & Notes)
Monetary History
Dollar & Sterling Exchange Rates (Source: IFS; U.S. Department of the Treasury) (Note: Exchange rates are annual average values of national currency units per U.S. dollar representing trade conversion factors. Typically the conversion factor is the parity or official rate. In the case of floating currencies the conversion rate is calculated from the daily averages of market quotations).
Linkage with Other Currencies, If Any
Nature of the Banking System
Central Bank; Powers
Commercial Banking System
Specialized Credit and Development Finance Institutions
Interest Rates

Financial Indicators

Total reserves minus gold (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)*
SDRs (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)
Reserve position in IMF (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)
Foreign exchange (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)
Gold (Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics 1990*)

Ratio of external debt to total reserves (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Central bank (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Money supply 1989 (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Private banks 1989 (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
External debt 1988 (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Total (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Debt service (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
External public debt as % of GNP (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Debt service as % of GNP (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Debt service as % of exports (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Terms of public borrowing (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Net flow of publicly guaranteed external capital (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Receipt of workers' remittances (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Net direct private investment (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

*Assets and liabilities can be more or less than 100%. For certain countries, the four principal aggregates under assets and liabilities do not comprise the entire total, and the percentages shown, therefore, may add to less than 100% (occasionally more, when the net of other liabilities such as capital, reserves, undistributed profits, checks, and other transit items, is negative reducing the total against which these percentages are calculated).

Comprises sum of country holdings of gold, Special Drawing Rights, the Reserve position of IMF members in the Fund, and foreign exchange reserves held by monetary authorities. Foreign Exchange Reserves are shown separately.

Growth Profile

Projected population (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Projected crude birth rate (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)
Projected crude death rate (Source: U.N. *World Population Prospects 1988*)
Urban population (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Labor force (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1988*)
GNP (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)
GNP per capita (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)
GDP (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Inflation (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Agriculture (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Industry (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Manufacturing (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Services (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Money holdings (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Manufacturing earnings per employee (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
Energy production (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

NOTES AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Energy consumption (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Exports (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Imports (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

General government consumption (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Private consumption (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Gross domestic investment (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

(Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

AGRICULTURE

Total Land Area & % Devoted to Agriculture

Contribution to Exports

Patterns of Land Use

Major Agricultural Regions

Ownership Pattern

Land Tenure Systems

Size of Holdings

Agricultural Techniques

Mechanization

Irrigation

Land Reform Programs and Nationalization

Special Agricultural Development & Extension Schemes

Principal Crops

Livestock & Animal Breeding

Forestry; Size of Stands; Major Tree Species

Fishery; Major Species

Agricultural Credit

Agricultural Indicators

Agriculture's share of GDP (Source: World Bank *World Bank Atlas 1990*)

Average annual growth rate (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Value added in agriculture (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Cereal imports (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Index of agricultural production (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Index of food production (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Index of food production per capita (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Number of tractors (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Number of harvester-threshers (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Total fertilizer consumption (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Fertilizer consumption (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)

Number of farms (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Average size of holding (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Size class (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Tenure (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Activity (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Farms as % of total land area (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Land use (Source: World Resource Institute *World Resources 1989-90*)

Yields (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Production (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Livestock (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Forestry (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Fishing (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

MANUFACTURING

Industrial Contribution to GDP

General Overview

Sectoral Development

Industrial Centers

Major Products and Sub-Sectors

Ownership

Public Sector Industry

Private Sector Industry

Investment Policies

Foreign Investment; Major Investor Countries

Nationalization Policies

Industrial Credit

Manufacturing Indicators

Average annual growth rate (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Share of GDP (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Labor force economically active in manufacturing (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica *1991 Britannica Book of the Year*)

Value added in manufacturing (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Earnings per employee in manufacturing (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)

Index of manufacturing production (Source: *Index of Manufacturing Productivity*)

MINING

Mineral Resources: Estimates of Reserves

Production

Foreign Participation in the Mineral Sector; Nationalization Policies

ENERGY

Energy Resources

Energy Production

Nuclear Energy

Ownership of Energy Resources

Exploration

Energy Indicators

Average annual energy production growth rate (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Energy consumption per capita (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Energy imports as % of merchandise exports: (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Average annual growth rate of energy consumption (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Electricity (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Natural gas (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Petroleum (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Coal (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

LABOR

(General Source: ILO, *Yearbook of Labor Statistics*)
 Economically Active Labor Force
 Sex Distribution
 Occupational Distribution
 Wage-Earning and Self-Employed Categories
 Skilled Work Force
 Foreign Work Force
 Overseas Work Force
 Legal Regulations of Working Conditions
 Minimum Wages
 Hours of Work
 Fringe Benefits
 Social Insurance
 Unemployment
 Role of Labor Unions
 Major Labor Unions and Memberships
 Conciliation Machinery
 Frequency of Strikes

Labor Indicators

Total economically active population (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Activity rate (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Employment status (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Sectoral employment of economically active (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)*
 Average annual growth rate of labor force (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1988*)
 Unemployment (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)
 Labor under 20 years (Source: *International Marketing Data & Statistics*)
 Earnings in manufacturing per worker (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)
 Hours of work per worker (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86; International Marketing Data & Statistics*)

*Total may be less than 100% due to exclusion of the self-employed economically active

FOREIGN COMMERCE

(General Source: GATT, *International Trade Annual*)
 Exports & Imports

Trade Balance
 Principal Suppliers & Customers
 Trade Regulations
 Membership in Common Markets & Customs Unions
 Trade Fairs

Foreign Trade Indicators

Exports (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
 Imports (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
 Balance of trade (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
 Annual growth rate exports (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Annual growth rate imports (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 International reserves in terms of months of imports covered (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Terms of trade (Source: World Bank *World Development Report 1990*)
 Import price index (Source: World Bank, *World Tables 1989-90*)
 Export price index (Source: World Bank, *World Tables*)

Direction of Trade (imports & exports)

(Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 European Community
 United States
 U.S.S.R. Eastern European economies
 Japan

Composition of Trade (imports & exports)

(Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Food & agricultural raw materials
 Fuels & other energy concentrates
 Manufactured goods

TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation Systems
 Main Ports
 Merchant Fleet
 Airlines & Airports
 Tourism

Transportation Indicators

Roads (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Motor vehicles (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Railroads (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Merchant marine (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Oil tankers (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)
 Ports (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Air (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
 Kilometers (miles) flown (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)
 Mail (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1985/86*)
 Pipelines (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
 Inland waterways (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

NOTES AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Communication Indicators

Telephones (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Phone traffic (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Post office (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Telegraph (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Telex (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Telecommunications (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook* 1990)

Tourism & Travel Indicators

Total tourist receipts (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Expenditures by nationals abroad (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Number of hotel beds (Source: *International Marketing Data & Statistics*)
Average length of stay (Source: *International Marketing Data & Statistics*)
Tourist nights (Source: *International Marketing Data & Statistics*)
Number of tourists (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook* 1985/86)

DEFENSE

(General Source: *The Military Balance*—International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, *Statesman's Yearbook*.)

Defense Command; Line of Command
Military Service; Conscription; Reserve Obligation
Armed Forces Strength: % of Population in Armed Forces

Army: Personnel; Organization; Equipment
Navy: Personnel; Units; Naval Bases; Marines
Air Force: Personnel; Organization & Equipment; Major Air Bases

Combatworthiness (Note: General Evaluation of Military Capability based on the following factors: field experience and track record in recent combat; quantity and quality of equipment; mobility; training; deployment; physical fighting qualities of the average soldier, such as stamina, morale and skill; relative balance of strength of the three branches of the armed forces; ability to obtain supplies and replacement parts; membership in military alliances or alignments; and existence of warlike or hostile neighbors).

Foreign Military Missions & Bases
Defense Production

EDUCATION

(General Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*)

Compulsory Education
Duration of Schooling
Primary Schooling
Secondary Schooling
Curriculum; Supply of Textbooks & Curricular Materials

Academic Year
Medium of Instruction & Second Language(s)
Teachers; Training
Private Schools
Adult Education; Special Literacy Programs
Vocational Education
State Control & Administration of Education
Higher Education; Universities

Education Indicators

Literacy (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
First level (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Second level (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Vocational (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Third level (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Foreign study (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook* 1990)
Public expenditure (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook* 1990)

Graduates

(Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook* 1989)

Total
Education
Humanities & religion
Fine & applied arts
Law
Social & behavioral sciences
Commerce & business
Mass communication
Home economics
Service trades
Natural sciences
Mathematics & computer science
Medicine
Engineering
Architecture
Industrial programs
Transportation & communications
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries
Other

LEGAL SYSTEM

Basis of Jurisprudence
Judicial System; Constitutional Provisions concerning Judiciary
Supreme Court or Equivalent
Courts of Appeal; Subordinate Courts
Special Courts
Independence & Integrity of the Judiciary
Penal System; Number & Types of Prisons
Unusual Punishment
Prison Population

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Principal Law Enforcement Agency
Organization of the Police Force
Personnel
Ratio of Policemen to Civilian Population

Incidence & Types of Crimes
Secret & Political Police

HEALTH

Principal Health Problems
General Level of Health Care

Health Indicators

Health personnel (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Hospitals (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Type of hospitals (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Public health expenditures (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Vital statistics (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Crude death rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
Life expectancy at birth (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)
Infant mortality rate (Source: Central Intelligence Agency *World Factbook 1990*)

FOOD & NUTRITION

Staple Diet
Per Capita Food Intake in Calories (Note: WHO recommendation is 2,600 calories per day.)

MEDIA & CULTURE

Number of Daily Newspapers: Languages; Circulation;
Periodical Press
Press Ownership & Control
Licensing & Censorship
Restrictions on Foreign News Media
National News Agency
Major Foreign News Agency Bureaus
Book Publishing: Copyright Conventions Adhered to (Source: Bowkers, *International Literary Market Place*)
Broadcasting System: Radio Stations & Transmitters; Language of Broadcasts; Program-Hours; Domestic Programs; Foreign Programs
Television System: Year Begun; Number of Stations & Channels; Language of Broadcasts; Program-Hours
Museums

Media Indicators

Newspapers (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1990*)
Number of dailies (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Circulation (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Per 1,000 population (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Book publishing (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Broadcasting (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1989*)
Radio (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Total program hours (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1990*)
Television (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Total program hours (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1990*)
Cinema (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Seats (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1990*)
Gross box office receipts (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1990*)
Films (Source: U.N. *Statistical Yearbook 1990*)
Number of long films produced (Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)

Cultural & Environmental Indicators

(Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica 1991 *Britannica Book of the Year*)
Libraries
Museums
Performing arts
Nature reserves

SOCIAL WELFARE (General Source: GPO, Social Security Programs of the World)

Social Security Program
Benefits Provided: Workers Covered; Mode of Financing
Private Welfare Organizations

GLOSSARY

Most foreign words are explained in parentheses within the text. The Glossary includes important entry words from the text as well as from the books cited in the bibliography.

CHRONOLOGY

Begins in 1945 or from the year the country became independent, whichever is later with some exceptions because of special circumstances. Closely related events are connected by periods; unrelated events are separated by four periods.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Selected books and films published since 1970 or from the year noted in parenthesis. The Bibliography is designed only as a representative collection and not as a comprehensive list.

ACRONYMNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- AA:** Agence d'Athenes, Athens
AA: Anadolu Ajansi, Ankara
AALCC: Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
AANS: Argus African News Service, Salisbury
AAP: Australian Associated Press, Sydney
ABP: Agence Beninoise de Presse, Cotonou
ACAP: Agence Camerounaise de Presse, Yaounde
ACI: Agence Congolaise d'Information, Brazzaville
ACIP: Agence Catholique Internationale de Presse, Fribourg
ACP: Agence Centrale Parisienne de Presse, Paris
AD: Accion Democratica, Venezuela
ADB: African Development Bank
ADB: Asian Development Bank
ADFAED: Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development
ADN: Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst, Berlin, East Germany
AEF: Afrique Equatoriale Francaise
AETU: All Ethiopia Trade Union
AFDB: African Development Bank
AFP: Agence France-Presse, Paris
AFPU: African Postal Union
AGERPRESS: Agentia Romana de Presa, Bucharest
AGIT: Agentia Romana de Presa, Bucharest
AGP: Agence Gabonaise de Presse, Libreville
AID: Agency for International Development
AIP: Agence Ivoirienne de Presse, Abidjan
AIR: All India Radio
AKEL: Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou, Cyprus
AKFM: Antokon'ny Kongresy Ho An'ny Fahaleovantenan'i Madagasikara, Madagascar
AKP: Agence Khmère de Presse, Phnom Penh
AL: Arab League
ALALC: Asociacion Latino-Americana de Libre Comercio
AMEX: Agencia Mexicana de Noticias, Mexico City
AMF: Arab Monetary Fund
AMP: Agence Madagascar Presse, Tananarive
AN: Agencia Nacional, Rio de Janeiro
ANA: Athens News Agency, Athens
ANCOM: Andean Common Market
ANI: Agencia de Noticias e de Informacoes, Lisbon
ANIM: Agence Nationale d'Information du Mali, Bamako
ANKA: Anka Ajansi, Ankara
ANP: Algemeen Nederlands Presbureau, The Hague
ANR: Asociacion Nacional Republicana, Paraguay
ANS: Agencia Noticiosa Saporiti, Buenos Aires
ANSA: Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata, Rome
ANTAR: Lembaga Kantoerita Nasional Antara, Djakarta
AOUP: Asian-Oceanic Postal Union
AP: Adalat Partisi, Turkey
AP: Accion Popular, Peru
AP: Associated Press, New York
APA: Austria Presse-Agentur, Vienna
ACP: All-People's Congress, Sierra Leone
APF: Alianza Popular Federalista, Argentina
APO: Asian Productivity Organization
APP: Agence Parisienne de Presse, Paris
APP: Associated Press of Pakistan, Karachi
APRA: Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana, Peru
APS: Agence de Presse Senegalaise, Dakar
APS: Algerie Presse Service, Algiers
APV: Agence de Presse Voltaïque, Ouagadougou
AR: Agencja Robotnicza, Warsaw
ARENA: Alianca Renovadora Nacional, Brazil
ARNE: Accion revolucionaria Nacional Ecuatoriana, Ecuador
ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations
ASP: Afro-Shirazi Party, Tanzania
ASPAC: Asian and Pacific Council
ASU: Arab Socialist Union, Egypt
ASU: Arab Socialist Union, Lybia
ATS: Agjensia Telegrafike Shqijetare, Tirana
ATC: Agence Transcongolaise de Communications
ATP: Agence Tchadienne de Presse, N'Djamena
ATS: Agence Telegraphique Suisse, Berne
AUP: Australian United Press, Sydney
AVI: Agence Vietnamienne d'Information, Hanoi
AVIANCA: Aerovias Nacionales de Colombia
AVVS: Algemeen Verbond van Vakverenigingen in Suriname
AZAP: Agence Zaire Press, Kinshasa
BAC: Burma Airways Corporation
BCIE: Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economica
BCP: Basotho Congress Party, Lesotho
BDAO: Banque de Developpement de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
BDP: Botswana Democratic Party, Botswana
BEAC: Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
BERNAMA: Pertubohan Berita Nasional Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
BFTU: Bahamas Federation of Trade Unions
BIS: Bank for International Settlements
BITU: Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, Jamaica