

THE WORLD ECONOMIES AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ABSTRACT

Development is the most important challenge facing the human race but the processes driving economic development are by no means fully understood. However, the core challenge for development is to ensure productive work and a better quality of life for all the people of the World. This challenge may be daunting and it is. This paper therefore argues that a global economic architecture is imperative for the attainment of the United Nations Millennium development goals within a framework of the mutual impact of developed and developing worlds.

JEL: O10, F01, F02, O50

KEY WORDS: World economy, development goals, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, Europe, Income Poverty, Education, Hunger, HIV/Aids

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Development is the most important challenge facing the human race. The processes driving economic development are by no means fully understood. History shows above all that economic policies and institutions are crucial.

This is encouraging, because it implies that countries, which have failed to prosper, can do better. But it is also challenging, because it obliges government everywhere as well as the multilateral agencies to take account of the factors that have promoted development and put them to work.

The technological changes of this century have enabled countries to use their resources much more productively than ever before. Thus the crucial question for the future is whether national and international policies will permit the potential created by technological progress to be exploited. Sustainable development requires peace.

However, ethnic strife, civil wars, and international conflicts, as well as natural disaster continue to destroy the fragile base of development in many parts of the world.

Given their present implications, it is not surprising that globalization and localization are a central preoccupation of policy makers around the world. Globalization is praised for bringing new opportunities for expanded markets and the spread of technology and management expertise, which in turn hold out the promise of greater productivity and a high standard of living conversely, globalization and undesired changes it can bring: to workers who fear losing their jobs to competition from imports, to banks and financial systems and even entire economies that can be overwhelmed and driven into recession by flows of foreign capital.

Localization is praised for raising level of participation and involvement, and providing people with a greater ability to shape the context of their own lives. By leading to decentralized government where more decisions happen at sub national levels, closer to the voters, localization can in more responsive and efficient local governance. However, when poorly designed, decentralization can result in over-burdened local governments without the resources or the capacity to fulfill their basic responsibility of providing local infrastructure and services. It can also threaten macro economic stability, if local governments, borrowing heavily and spending unwisely, need to be bailed out by the national government.

This paper seeks neither to praise nor to condemn globalization and localization. Rather it recognizes the forces that bring new opportunities but also raise new or greater challenges in terms of economic and political instability containing this instability and providing an environment in which a development agenda can be implemented to seize the opportunities will be a major institutional challenge in the coming decades. And yet at the start of the new century, poverty remains a global problem of huge proportions. Of the world's 6 billion people, 2.8 billion live on less than \$2 a day and 1.2 billion on less than \$1 a day. These broad trends conceal extraordinary diversity in experiences in different parts of the

world and large variation among region, with some seeing advances and other setbacks, in crucial non-income measures of poverty. Widening global disparities have increased the sense of deprivation and injustice for many. And social mobility and equal opportunity remain alien concepts for far too many people.

Therefore, the core challenge for development is to ensure productive work and a better quality of life for all these people. This challenge may be daunting and it is. A global economic architecture is therefore imperative for the attainment of the United Nations Millennium development Goals within a framework of the natural impact of developed and developing worlds. Thus, the rest of this paper is divided into five sections. Section two looks at the state of the world economic. The universal development goals are presented in section three. Section four will examine regional assessment of the attainment of the stated goals. Global Policy reforms are designed in section five. Section six concludes the paper accordingly.

2.0 THE WORLD ECONOMY

The solar system, consisting of the sun and planets, is believed to have been formed about 4.6 billion years ago. The sun is a yellow white star (among other stars) in the universe. Basically, there are nine planets orbiting around the sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, in order of distance from the sun, these planets are divided into two groups: terrestrial planets and giant planets (and Pluto). The terrestrial planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) are similar to that of the earth in that they are mainly composed of rocky materials and iron. Outside the terrestrial planets are the giant planets- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (and they contain highest elements, hydrogen and helium). The ninth planet has its orbit carried farther from the sun than any of the other planets. And between Mars and Jupiter is found asteroid belt.

Man has wondered for long whether life such as our own could exist somewhere else in the universe. It is for this reason that Venus and Mars, which lie on either side of the earth, have been studied to discover any signs of life. Unfortunately their atmosphere consists mainly of carbon dioxide and only a very small amount of water. So far it has not been possible to explain where the hydrogen in the universe comes from and how the universe will end. There are several theories, one of which is the big Bang theory that the universe originated out of extremely hot and dense concentration of matter (of unknown origin) that began to expand. More recently, there is a compelling passion driving Gabriel Oyibo since his now well known discovery of what he called “the theory of everything”. This discovery was named the God Almighty’s Grand Unified Theorem or GAGUT. Many scientists regard the discovery as the solution to the long known mathematical question on the origin of the Universe.

The word is a nonscientific designation for the planet earth as humans experience it. And the earth is several billion years old, whereas the first evidence of modern humans, Homo sapiens, dates from only about 40,000 years ago. The ‘world of these early humans was very limited indeed and they lived by hunting and gathering.

About 10,000 years ago some groups began to plant food crops and to keep herds of domesticated food animals, this era was called the Neolithic revolution or Neolithic period, which encouraged the establishment of permanent settlements. This in turn, led to the development of complex stratified societies and the phenomenon that is called CIVILIZATION (BEGINNING C. 5000BC.)

The superficial area of the earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles of which 55,786,000 square mile are land and 141,050,000 square miles water. Africa is the second largest continent and it is surrounded by sea except for the narrow isthmus of Suez in the northeast through which is cut the Suez Canal. North America is surrounded by ocean except in the south, where the isthmians states of central America LINK NORTH AMERICA with south America (South America lies mostly in the southern hemisphere the equator passes through the north of the continent. It is surrounded by ocean except where it is joined to Central America in the north by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the panamacanal.

Antarctica lies almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle and is too hostile as environment for unspotted human habitation.

Asia is the largest continent and occupies about a third of the worlds land surface.

OCEANIA (AUSTRALIA) is the smallest of the continent and lies in the southern hemisphere. It is entirely surrounded by ocean. European is the smallest continent in the northern hemisphere. The division between European and Asia is generally regarded as being the Ural Mountains and in the south, the Valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don.

In all there are about 260 dependent and independent states of the world (as documented in the appendix of this paper). Widely various forms of political and economic organization unevenly distributed resources and ethnic tensions are among the forces that continue to divide the one “ world” into several. In addition to the new ease of information and communication technologies, is the growing recognition that the world is environmentally interdependent. All countries and cultures, rich and poor (all human beings) share the same BIOSPHERE, that zone of the Earth’s surface and atmosphere which is capable of sustaining life.

The world we live in is changing rapidly. Infact, there have been five distinct and important phases of development since 1900. These were the liberal, market oriented order that ended with the First World War; the period of conflict and Autarky (1914-1950); the golden age of fast growth (1950-73) Growth Declaration t and accelerated inflation (1973-2000); and era of productivity growth (2000 -). Here, phases are identified in the first instance, by inductive analysis and iterative inspection of empirically measurable characteristics. Each phase must have a different and distinctive momentum, in dimensions that are analytically significant; these changes must extend to a substantial majority of countries under examination, and be sustained longer than a business cycle.

It is obvious that the first of these phases, the old liberal world order was brutally terminated by the first world war but its initial point, 1900, is arbitrary because the characteristic feature of respectable and sustained growth in the advanced OECD countries goes back to the 1820s and the more modest diffusion of growth, through trade and capital flows, to third countries goes back to the 1870s. The second phase, 1913-50, was a “time of troubles” which encompassed two world wars and the world’s greatest depression in 1929-32. Each of these “system shocks” was much bigger than anything that occurred in the first phase. There were successive breakdowns of the liberal world order in 1914 – 18, and of its reconstructed facsimile after 1924. There was a collapse of the international monetary system, liberal trade regimes were replaced by autarky and discriminatory blocs, the world capital market shriveled up as a result of default and the era of free migration came to an end. The Russian revolution abolished capitalist property relations and market allocation mechanisms in the USSR in conditions of international isolation, and there were also changes in the balance of social forces and significant modification of domestic policy in the capitalist countries, with much greater government intervention and dirigisme. Basically, the unifying characteristics of this period were international disharmony, slow growth in GDP and trade and an absolute fall in foreign investment. There was also a sharp decline in the status and influence of European countries and the emergence of the United States as an economics superpower. However, by the end of this phase, it was clear that colonialism was doomed.

The years 1950 to 1973 were a “golden age”. A new liberal world order was recreated on a much sounder institutional and political basis than the flared efforts of reconstruction after the First World War colonialism was dismantled. The international order was buttressed by the creation of new and influential agencies (OECD, IMF, the world Bank, and the GATT) and involved a high degree of articulate economics co-operation. Here, there was a successful dismantling of trade barriers, an unprecedented fast growth of international trade, a restoration of private international capital flows, and the inauguration of large scale official aid programmes. Domestic policy objectives and weapons also changed, with more explicit emphasis on growth and employment objectives in the developed countries, more activist fiscal and monetary policy, and a greatly increased role of the state in economic life. Indeed, the golden age saw a growth of GDP and GDP per capital on an unprecedented scale in all parts of the world economy, a rapid growth of world trade, a reopening of world capital markets and possibilities for international migration.

However, the fast growth of the golden age clearly came to an end in 1973 in the OECD countries. The oil shock at the end of that year came when the OECD economies were generally stretched to capacity and already feeling strong inflationary pressures. Well-established policy guidelines had been undermined by the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate system in 1971. The added surge of inflation and payments uncertainty which came from the oil price explosion pushed domestic and world inflation to unprecedented peacetime dimensions, and made it clear that the possibility for finely tuned trade offs envisaged by the popular Phillips curve analysis had evaporated. These shocks induced a new caution in economic policy and indeed a new set of objectives. This new

policy was geared to breaking inflationary momentum rather than low unemployment and high growth. This caution in main economic policy was reinforced by the second oil shock that struck in 1979.

Again, phase IV was better than phase III. Growth was faster and the incidence of depression was halved. The Asian countries suffered some disturbance from the oil price explosions, but generally had more flexible commodity and labor markets than either the OECD or Latin American countries and fewest institutional ratchets for magnifying external price shocks. Macro policy was less adventurous than that in Latin America with firmer budgetary and monetary controls, and less reliance on foreign borrowing to fill gaps in domestic finance. Exchange Rate and export policies were more realistically geared to export promotion and the investment effort in terms of physical and human capitals was greater. It is also worth noting that the USSR experienced slowdown in phase IV to a greatest extent than the capitalist economies.

The world economy recovered remarkably well and approached a cyclical high in 2000. The strength of the recovery in Latin America has been impressive and there bound in the Russian federal has also been unexpectedly strong.

Industrial countries have been undergoing a period of accelerated transformation, restructuring, and adjustment that is now starting to pay off. The United States appears to have created an institutional and policy environment that supports the adoption of new information and communications technologies at a rapid pace, contributing to a substantial acceleration in productivity growth. Most European countries have made some progression rewiring labor markets more flexible and explosive product and service markets to greater competition, these processes have been facilitated by regional integration including, the introduction of a single currency). And Japan appears to be emerging from along period of sluggish growth and this follows the initiation of serious efforts toward financial and corporate restructuring.

Liberalization, accompanying policy measures, and technological change in many developing countries have led to a spectacular increase in openness competition from both domestic and foreign sources has increased in this more open environment and microeconomic policies have become more prudent, keeping inflation low and reducing some of the larger fiscal deficits. And indicators of human capital, including school enrollment and illiteracy rates, have shown broad improvement across most developing regions. With these structural changes, many countries in Latin America, Central Europe and sub-Saharan Africa appear to have considerably improved their growth potential structural reforms and rapid technological change have also generated political tensions. The fast pace of global economic integration has eventuated competition and increased uncertainty, particularly for firms in declining industries and their workers. Inequality, both among and within countries, and in part tied to technological change appear to have increased. A bulk as against globalization could result in a slower pace of reforms, especially if the current expansionary phase is broken.

Regional (econometric) models are especially interesting products of research, data collection forecasting and policy analysis in regional economics and regional science. A regional model must be combined with a national model because the region is affected by the surrounding nation. However, if we are concerned with more than one region, each as when are analyses differential regional effect of a national polity or inventive need a multi-regional model. Some of the existing world models include Global Economic Model (NIESR) ; INTERMOD (Bank of Canada); Multimod (IMF); Mx3 (Federal Reserve Board); Fair model (USA) Economic (Belgium) GGEM (Global General Equilibrium model and so on).

Many of these models have some similar features some of the models have a quarterly periodicity; some are base on semi-annual data; the remaining are annual models some of the models incorporate a treatment of expectations that is forward-looking and national {i.e. model consistent}. The remaining models treat expectation as “adaptive” and bank ward looking”.

Founded under the in eventual leadership of model laureate Laurence Klein, the LINK System provides global, regional and national economic forecasts and economic policy analysis based on integrated global economic model LINK’s principal objective is to provide a consistent framework for undertaking quantities studies of the international economic transmission mechanisms and of the effects of international and national policies developments and disturbances on the outlook for the world economy. Furthermore, to improve the understanding of global economic interdependence and the determinants of the economic performance of individual developed and developing countries; to evaluate the global economic implications of national and international economic policy initiatives and to analyze structural reforms within a globally-consistent framework.

According to the project link forecast, the world economy is on the mend. After a pervasive global slowdown, a recovery is unfolding. While the turning point has seen confirmed, the unknowns in the global economic outlook are the strength the sustainability, and the breadth of the recovery. The anticipated global recovery is being given by a number of factor accommodative monetary policy, fiscal stimulus, resilient household spending; softening energy prices; strengthening in confidence and inventory replenishment.

These factors are critical for initiating the recovery, but they may not be enough to sustain the recovery. Thus, for the recovery to be solidified and sustained, it requires a few other developments: a recovery in corporate profits, an increase in capital spending, and an improvement in labor markets. A solid improvement in international economic condition, such as trade flows, as commodity prices, capital flows, and external financing conditions, will be crucial for strengthening the prospects of most developing countries and economies in transition.

Despite the recent improvements in the global economic prospects, many uncertainties and downside risks remain. Give the terrorist incident of 9/11/2001 in United States of America and the most recent escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, there would

inevitably be in adverse impact on the economic in these region and o the global economy as a whole. On the economic front, the high dependency of the global economic on the recovery of the United States was involves risks. Screwier in the world economic, the financial and banking predicament in Japan and its deflationary spiral involves risks not only for many Asian developing economics, but also for the global financial system. Again, the debt crisis in Argentina and interwove economic and political instability in a member of countries also pose challenges for the world economic challenges for the world economy.

Indeed, the surprising synchronicity among the world economics displayed in the recent global showdown will have important implications for global economic politics and for predicting the pattern of the world economic recovery. Some eminent economist believed that one major reason behind the observed synchronicity was that these economies had a few overwhelmingly common shocks: the deflation of the ICT bubble, the initial oil price increase, some early-stage monetary heightening, and the September 11th terrorist attacks were accompanied by a general reduction in national cynical movements in industrial countries in the same period {as a result of a structural shift to services} improved macro policies largely based on the increased role of rule-based policies, a reduction of inventory cycles, financial liberalization and new financial tools to facilitate inter-temporal smoothing. With the observed growing interdependency we therefore argued that international policy consistency or coordination became increasingly important and common international monitoring and information sharing essential.

3.0 THE UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indeed, the goal of development is to permanently improve the welfare of people everywhere. The international development goals provide a standard for measuring progress. They came from the agreements and resolutions of the world conferences organized by the United Nations in the first half of the 1990s. In other words, there has been a decade of major conferences as shown below, ending with declarations of intent with respect to different facets of human development. The United Nations global conferences of the 1990s include JOMTIEN 1990 (Education); NEW YORK 1990 {Children} RIO 1992 (Environment); CAIRO 1994 {Population}; COPENHAGEN, 1995 {POVERTY}; BEIJING WOMEN}; and ROME 1990 (FOOD). However, the mother of summits (the millennium summit, 2000) brought to bear the strongest mandate ever on a statement of intent to achieve significant human development progress by 2015. It outlined some of the key goals to measure progress (the millennium declaration development goals as shown below (between 1990 and 2015):

1. **INCOME POVERTY** - Halve the proportion of the world's people living on less than \$1/day.
2. **HUNGER** – halve the proportion of those suffering from hunger.
3. **SAFE WATER** - halve the proportion without access to safe drinking water

4. GENDER EQUALITY – equal access for girls and boys all levels of education
5. EDUCATION- universal primary education
6. CHILD MORTALITY – Halve under-5 child mortality
7. MATERIAL MORTALITY- Reduce material mortality by three quarter
8. HIV/AIDS-Begin to reduce the incidence of HIV/ AIDS

Alternatively, these international development goals can be restated as follows:

- [A] Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2075
- [B] Enroll all children in primary school by 2015
- [C] Empower women by eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005.
- [D] Reduce infant and child mortality rates by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.
- [E] Reduce material mortality ratios by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.
- [F]. Provide access to all who need reproductive health services by 2015.
- [G] Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 so as to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015.

The indicators of these international development goals are stated as follows:

[1.0] REDUCING EXTREME POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION

- [1.1] Population below \$ a day is the percentage of the population living on less than & 1.08 a day at 1993 international prices {equivalent to &1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity}.
- [1.2] Poverty gap at \$ 1 a day is the mean shortfall from the poverty line {counting the nonporous as having zero shortfall}, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.
- [1.3] Percentage share of income of consumption held by poorest 20% is the share that accrues to the lowest quintile of the population.
- [1.4] Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under fire whose height for age is less than minus two standard deviational from the median for the international reference population ages 0 to 59 months.

[2.0] UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- [2.1] Net Primary Enrollment Ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.
- [2.2] Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 is the share of children enrolled in primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.
- [2.3] Youth Literacy Rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 that can, with understanding, read and write a short, statement on their everyday life.

[3.0] GENDER EQUALITY

- [3.1] Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.
- [3.2] Ratio of young literate females to males in the percentage of females to males ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.
- [4.0] Infant and child mortality
- [4.1] Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- [4.2] Under 5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

[5.0] MATERNAL MORTALITY

- [5.1] Maternal Mortality ratio is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.
- [5.2] Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, Labor, and the post partum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for the newborns.

[6.0] REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

- [6.1] Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15-49 only.
- [6.2] Prevalence of H/V, female refers to the percentage of female's ages 15-24 who is infected with HIV.

[7.0] ENVIRONMENT

- [7.1] Status of national environment action plans refers to environmental strategies and action plans that provide a comprehensive, gross-sectoral analysis of conservation and resource management issues to help integrate environmental concerns with the development process. They include national conservation strategies, national environmental action plans, national environmental management strategies, and national sustainable development strategies.
- [7.2] Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person a Day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
- [7.3] Forest area is land and natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.
- [7.4] Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access.
- [7.5] GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use, PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.
- [7.6] Carbon dioxide emissions per capita are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring

Indeed, the United Nations millennium declaration acknowledged the hitherto neglected task of mobilizing the financial resources needed to achieve the above goals, and looked for development as a crucial event in agreeing to a strategy for that purpose. The FFD conference was a unique event. For one thing, financing questions were discussed under Nations auspices. For another, the conference addressed the whole gamut of development resources: domestic resource mobilization, private capital and foreign direct investment, Debt, Trade, Aid, Global public goods and systemic issues.

Resources of course are not the whole answer to meeting the goals. As the first dozen to the United Nations Country reports on the millennium development goals are emphasizing, domestic policies and capacity are also central and optimal policies will not be enough, as long as the poorest developing countries are impeded by an absence of adequate financial resources and rising financial penalties.

The remaining section of the paper (REGIONAL ASSESSMENT, GLOBAL POLICY REFORMS, CONCLUSION AND REFERENCES) will be made public as soon as completed.

**APPENDIX:
DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE WORLD**

/NO	COUNTRY:CAPITAL	MAJOR LANGUAGES	POLITICAL STATUS	INCOME STATUS	REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION	CURRENCY UNIT	SOVEREIGNTY	UNITED NATIONS MEMBER	WORLD BANK MEMBER	POPULATION
	AFGHANISTAN: KABUL	DARI & PASHTO	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	AF=100puls	---	YES	NO	27,248T
	ALBANIA: TIRANA	GHEG & TOSK	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	LK=100q	---	YES	YES	3.4M
	ALGERIA: ALGIERS	ARABIC	IS	LMC	NORTH AFRICA	DA=100C		YES	YES	30.9M
	AMERICAN SAMOA	ENGLISH	DS	UMC	EAST ASIA		UNITED STATES	---	---	65T
	ANDORRA: ANDORRA LA VELLA	FRENCH	IS	HIC	WEST EUROPE	FRANCS	---	YES	NO	67T
	ANGOLA: LUANDA	PORTUGUESE	IS	LIC	SOUTH AFRICA	KZ=100/	---	YES	YES	13.5M
	ANGUILLA		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA		UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
	ANTARCTICA		DS				ANTARCTIC TREATY (1959)	---	---	
	ANTIGUA & BARBUDA: SAINT JOHN'S		IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	---	YES	NO	68T
0	ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	PESO=10,0000	---	YES	YES	37.5M
1.	ARMENIA: YEREVAN	ARMENIA	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE=100K	---	YES	YES	3.8M
2.	ARUBA		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	ARUBAN FLORIN	NETHER-LANDS	---	---	104T
3.	ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
4.	AUSTRALIA: CANBERRA	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	OCEANIA	\$A=100C	---	YES	YES	19.4M
4A	ASTRALIA: VIENNA	GERMAN	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	SCHILLING=100G	---	YES	YES	8.1M
5.	AZERBAIJAN: BAKU	AZERI AND RUSIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLES=100K	---	YES	YES	8.1M
6.	BAHAMAS: NASSALI	ENGLISH	IS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	B\$=100C	---	YES	NO	307T
7	BAHRAIN: MANAMA	ARABIC	IS	HIC		BD=1,000F	---	YES	NO	714T
8.	BAKER ISLAND		IS				UNITED STATES	---	---	
9.	BANGLADESH: DHAKA	BENGALIURDU	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	TK=100P	---	YES	YES	133.4M
0.	BARBADOS: BRIGETOWN	ENGLISH	IS	LIM	CENTRAL AMERICA	BD\$=100C	---	YES	NO	268T
1.	BELARUS: MINSK	SLAVIC	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	R=100K	---	YES	YES	10.0M
2.	BELGIUM: BRUSSELS	FLEMISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	FRANCE=100C	---	YES	YES	10.3M
3.	BELIZE: BELMOPAN	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	BZ\$=100C	---	YES	NO	247T
4.	BENIN: PORTO-NOVO	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	6.4M
5.	BERMUDA		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	B\$=100C	UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	63T
6.	BHUTAN: THIMPHU	DZONGKHA	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	NGUL=100C	---	YES	NO	828T
7	BOLIVIA: LAPAZ / SUCRE	SPANISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	\$B=100C	---	YES	YES	8.5M
8	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: SARAJEVO	SEBO OROATIAN	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	DINUR=100P	---	YES	NO	4060T
9	BOTSWANA: GABORONE	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AFRICA	PUTERR=100T	---	YES	YES	1.6M
0	BOOVET ISLAND		DS				NORWAY	---	---	
1	BRAZIL: BRASSLIA	PORTUGUESE	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	BRC=100C	---	YES	YES	172.6M
2	BRITISH INDIAN OCEN TERRIOTORY		DS				UNITED KINGDOM	-	---	
3	BRUNEI: BANDAR SERI BEGAWAR	MALAY, ENGLISH	IS	HIC		B\$=100SEN	---	YES	NO	345T
4	BULGARIA: SOFIA	BULGARIAN LANG.	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	LEV=100S	---	YES	YES	8.1M
5	BURKINA FASO :QUAGADOUGOU	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFICAN	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	11.6M
6	BURMA: RANGOON		IS				---	YES	NO	

7	BURUNDI: BUJUMBURA	KIRINDI / FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	FRANCE=100 C	---	YES	YES	6.9M
8	CAMBODIA : PHNOMOPENH	KHMER CAMBODIAN	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	RID=100SEN	---	YES	YES	12.3M
9	CAMEROON: YAOUNDE	FRENCH AND ENGLISH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	15.2M
0	CANADA: OTTAWA	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	NORTH AMERICA	C\$=100CENT	---	YES	YES	31.0M
1	CAPEVERDE : PRAIA	PORTUGUESE	IS	LMC	WEST AFRICA	ESCUDO=100 C	---	YES	NO	454T
2	CAYMAN ISLAND		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	CI\$=100L	LINTED KINGDOM	---	---	35T
3.	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: BANGUI	FRENCH SANGO	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	3.8M
4.	CHAD: N'DJAMERIA	FRENCH / ARABIC	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	7.9M
5.	CHILE: SANTIAGO	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	PESO=100C	---	YES	YES	15.4M
6.	CHINA: BENJING	PUTONGUA PINYIN	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	YUAN=100F	---	YES	YES	1271.9M
7.	CHRISTMAS ISLAND		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
8.	CLIPPERTON ISLAND		DS				FRANCE	---	---	
9.	COCOZ		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
0.	COLOMBIA: BOGOTJ	SPANISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	PESO=100C	---	YES	YES	43.0M
1.	COMOROS:MORONI	FRENCH ARABIC	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	NO	572T
2.	CONGO: BRAZZAVILLE	FRENCH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	
3.	CONGO: BRAZZAVILLE	FRENCH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	52.4M
4.	COOK ISLANDS		DS				NEW ZEALAND	---	---	3.1M
5.	CORAL SEA ISLANDS		DS				AUSTRALIA	---	---	
6	COSTA RICA: SAN JOSE	SPANISH ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	C=100C	---	YES	YES	3.9M
7.	COTEDVOIRE: YAMOOUSSOUKRO	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANCCFA	---	YES	YES	16.4M
8.	CROATIA:ZAGREB	CROATIAN SEABIAN	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	DINAR=100P	---	YES	NO	4.4M
9.	CUBA: HAVANA	SPANISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	PESO=100C	---	YES	NO	11.222T
0	CYPRUS: NICOSIA	GREEK, TURKISH, ENGLISH	IS	HIC	REST EUROPE	C£ =100C	---	YES	NO	761T
1.	CZECH REPUBLIC: PRAGUE	CZECK / SLOVAK	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	KCS=100H	---	YES	YES	10.3M
2.	DENMARK: COPENHAGEN	DANISH / ENGLISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	DANISH = 100C	---	YES	YES	5.4M
3.	DIBOUTI: DIBOUTI	CUSHITIC	15	LMC	SOUTH AFRICA	D FRONC= 100	---	YES	NO	644
4.	DOMINICA: ROSEAU	ENGLISH FRENCH	15	LMC	CENTRAL	EC\$ = 100 C	---	YES	YES	8.5m
5.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: SANTO DOMINGO	SPANISH ENGLISH	15	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	RD\$ = 100C	---	YES	NO	731
6.	EAST TIMOR: DILI	PORTUGUESE ENGLISH	15				---	YES	NO	
7	EAST TIMOR	ENGLISH, PORTUGUESE	15				UNITED NATIONS	---	---	
8.	ECUADOR: QUITO	SPANISH	15	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	SUGU = 100C	---	YES	YES	12.9M
9.	EGYPT: CAIRO	ARABIC	15	LMC	NORTH AFRICA	£E = 100 P	---	YES	YES	65.2 M
0.	EL SALVADOR: SAN SALVADOR	SPANISH	15	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	4 = 100 C	---	YES	YES	6.4M
1.	EQUATOR GUINEA: MALABO	SPANISH	15	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	FRONC 6FA	---	YES	NO	469T
2.	ERITREA: ASMARA	ARABIC /TIGRINYA	15	LIC	EAST AFRICA		---	YES	YES	4.2m
3.	ESTONIA: TALLINN	ESTONIAN LANGUAGE	15	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE = 100K	---	YES	YES	1.4m
4.	ETHIOPIA: ADDIS ABABA	ENGLISH	15	LIC	EAST AFRICA	EB = 100C	---	YES	YES	65.8m
5.	FALK LAND ISLANDS		DS		SOUTH AMERICA	F POUND = 100p	UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
6.	FAROE ISLANDS		DS	HIC	REST EUROPE	DKNOE = 100Q	DENMARK	---	---	45T
7.	FIJI: SUVA	ENGLISH	15	LMC	EAST ASIA	FS = 100c	---	YES	NO	824 T
8.	FINLAND: HELSINKI	FINNISH LANGUAGE	15	OECD	REST EUROPE	MK = 100p	---	YES	YES	5.2m
9.	FRANCE: PARIS	FRENCH	15	OECD	REST EUROPE	FRANC = 100 c	---	YES	YES	5.2m
0.	FRENCH GUIANA	FRENCH	DS		SOUTH AMERICA	FRANC = 100C	FRANC ADMIN	---	---	

1.	FRENCH POLYNESIA	FRENCH	DS	HIC	OCEANIA	FRANC = CFA	FRANCE	_____	_____	329T
2.	FRENCH SOUTHERN & ANTARCTIC LANDS	FRENCH	DS				FRANCE	_____	_____	
3.	GABON: LIBREVILLE	FRENCH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AFRICAL	FRAN = CFA	_____	YES	NO	126IT
4.	GAMBON: LIBREVILLE	FRENCH	IS	UMC	WEST AFRICA	D= 100b	_____	YES	NO	134IT
5.	GAMBIA: BANJUL	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	D = 100b	_____	YES	NO	134IT
6.	GEORGICA: TBILISI	GEORGIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	R = 100K	_____	YES	YES	5.0m
7.	GERMANY: BERLIN	GERMAN	IS	LIC	REST EUROPE	DM = N100P	_____	YES	YES	82.2m
8.	GIBRALTAR	ENGLISH/ SPANNISH	DS		REST EUROPE	POUND = 100P	UNITED KINGDOM	_____	_____	82.2m
9.	GHANA: ACCRA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	CEDI = 100P	_____	YES	YES	19.7m
0.	GREECE: ATHENS	GREEK, ENGLISH, FRENCH	DS	OECH	REST EUROPE	DRACHMA = 100	_____	YES	YES	10.6m
1.	GREELAND	DANISH	DS	HIC	NORTH AMERICA	DANMSHK = 100 Q	DENMARK	_____	_____	56T
2.	GRENADA: SAINT GEORGE'S	ENGLISH/ FRENCH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$ - 100 CENTS	_____	YES	NO	
3.	GUADELOUPE	FRENCH	DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	FRANC = 100	FRANCS ADMIN	_____	_____	
4.	GUIAM:		DS	HIC	DCEANA	US \$ = 100C	UNITED STATE	_____	_____	1577
5.	GUATEMALA: GUATEMALA	SPANISH, INDIAN, ENG	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICAL	@ = 100C		YES	YES	11.75
6.	GUERNSEY		DS				BRITISH CROWN	—	—	
7.	GUINEA: CONAKRY	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	GFANC = 100CENT	—	YES	YES	7.6M
8.	GUINEA: BISSAU	PORTUGUESE	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	PESO = 100C	—	YES	NO	1226T
9.	GUYANA: GEORGE TOWN	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	C\$ = 100C	—	YES	NO	766T
00	HAITI: PORT-OU-PRINCE	GEOLE FRENCH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	GISDE = 100C	—	YES	YES	8.1M
01	HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS		DS				AUSTRALIA	—	—	
02	HON SEE: VATICAN CITY		IS				—	YES	NO	
03	HONDURAS: TEGUCIGALPA	SPANISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	LEMPIRA= 100C	—	YES	YES	6.6M
04	HONGKONG		DS	HIC		HK\$= 100C	CHINA	NO	YES	6.9M
05	HOWLAND ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATE	—	—	
06	HUNGARY: BUDAPEST	MAGYAR	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	FORIOT= 100F	—	YES	YES	10.2M
07	ICELAND: REYKJAVSK		IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	KR= 100a	—	YES	NO	284T
08	INDIA: NEW DELHI	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTH ASIA	RS= 100P	—	YES	YES	1033.4 M
09	INDONESIA: JAKARTA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	RP= 100S	—	YES	YES	213.6M
10	IRAN: TEHRAN	ARABIC	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	RIRL= 100D	—	YES	YES	64.7M
11	IRAQ: BAGHDAD	ARABIC	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	ID= 1,000FILS	—	YES	NO	2.3750T
12	IRELAND: DUBLIN	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	IRE= 100P	—	YES	YES	3.8M
13	ISRAEL: JERUSALEM	HEBREW	IS	HIC		SHEKEL= 100a	—	YES	YES	6.4M
14	ITALY: ROME	ITALIAN	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	LIRA= 100C	—	YES	YES	57.7M
15	JAMAICA: KINGSTON	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	J\$= 100C	—	YES	YES	2.7M
16	JANMAYEN		DS				NORWAY	—	—	
17	JAPAN:TOKYO	JAPANESE	IS	OECD		YEN= 100SEN		YES	YES	127.1M
18	JARVIS ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATE	—	—	
19	JERSEY		DS				BRITISH CROWN	—	—	
20	JOHNSTON ATOLL		DS				UNITED STATE	—	—	
21	JORDAN: AMMAN	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	ID= 1,000F	—	YES	YSE	5.0M
22	KAZAKHTAN: ASTANA	KAZAK RUSSIA	IS	LMC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	14.8M
23	KENYA: NAIROBI	SWAHILI/ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	KSH= 100C	—	YES	YES	30.7M
24	KINGMAN REEF		DS				UNITED STATES	—	—	
25	KIRIBATI: TARAWA	I-KIRIBATI AND ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	\$A= 100C	—	YES	NO	93T
26	KOREA,NORTH: PYONGYANG		IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	WON= 100J	—	YES	NO	22384T

27	KOREA, SOUTH: SEOUL	KOREAN ALTAIC LANGUAGES/ HANGUL	IS	OECD		WON= 100J	—	YES	YES	47.6M
28	KUWAIT: KUWAIT	ARABIC/ENGLISH	IS	HIC		KD= 1,000F	—	YES	YES	2.0M
29	KYRGYZSTAN: BISHKEK		IS	LIC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE=100 K	—	YES	YES	5.0M
30	LAOS: VIENTIANE	LAO FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	KIP= 100A	—	YES	YES	5.4M
31	LATVIA: RIGA		IS	LIMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	2.3M
32	LEBANON: BEIRUT	ARABIC FRENCH/ENGLIS H	IS	LIMC	EAST ASIA	LF= 100P	—	YES	YES	4.4M
33	LESTHO: MASARU	ENGLISH/SESOT HO	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	LOTI= 100L	—	YES	YES	2.1M
34	LIBERIA: MONROVIA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	L\$= 100C	—	YES	NO	3216T
35	LIBYA: TRIPOLI	ARABIC	IS	UMC	NORTH AFRICA	LD	—	YES	NO	5410T
36	LIECHTENSTEIN: VADUZ	GERMAN ALEMANNISH	IS	HIC		SFRANC= 100R	—	YES	NO	32T
37	LITHUANIA: VLNIUS	BALTIC LANGUAGE	IS	UMC	EATERN EUROPE	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	3.5M
38	LUXEMBOURG: LUXEMBOURG	LETZBURGESH, FRENCH/GERMA N	IS	OECD	REST	LF= 100C	—	YES	NO	444T
39	MACAU		DS	HIC		PATUCA= 100a	CHINA	—	—	443T
40	MACEDONIA: SKOPJE	MACEDONIA	IS	LMC	ESTERN EUROPE	DINOR= 100P	—	YES	YES	2.0M
41	MADAGASCAR: ANTANARIVO	MALAGAS FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	FMG= 100C	—	YES	YES	16.0M
42	MALAWI: LILONGWE	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	KWACHA= 100T	—	YES	YES	10.5M
43	MALAYSIA: KUALA LUMPUR	MALAY ENGLISH	IS	LIMC	EAST ASIA	M\$= 100SEN	—	YES	YES	23.8M
44	MALDIVES: MALE	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH ASIA	RUFIOA=10 OL	—	YES	NO	283T
45	MALI: BAMAKO	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANC CFA	—	YES	YES	11.1M
46	MALTA: VAUETTA	MALTESE/ENGLI SH	IS	UMC	REST EUROPE	LM= 100M	—	YES	NO	392T
47	MAN, ISLE OF		DS	UMC	REST EUROPE		BRITISH	—	—	
48	MARSHALL ISLANDS: MAJURO	MARSHALLESE/ ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	US\$= 100C	—	YES	NO	53T
49	MARTINIQUE		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	FRANC=100C	FRENCH	—	—	
50	MAURITANIA: NOUAKCHOTT	ARABIC/FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	UM= 5KHOUNS	—	YES	YES	2.8M
51	MAURITIUS: PORT LOUIS	ENGLISH /FRENCH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AFRICA	RUPEE= 100C	—	YES	NO	1198T
52	MAYOTTE: FRANCE		DS	UMC		FRANC= 100C	FRANCE	—	—	145T
53	MEXICO: MEXICO	SPANISH INDIAN	IS	UMC	NORTH AMERICA	PEJO= 100C	—	YES	YES	99.4M
54	MICRONESIA: PALIKIR	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA		—	YES	NO	120T
55	MOLDOVA: CHISINAU	MOLDOVAN RUSSIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE= 100K	—	YES	YES	4.3M
57.	MONACO: MONACO	FRENCH ENGLISH	IS	HIC		FRANC = 100 C	—	YES	NO	32T
58.	MONGOLIA: ULANBAATAR	MONGOLIAN, CHINESE	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	TUGNK = 100m	—	YES	YES	2.4m
59.	MID WAYS ISLANDS		DS				UNITED SATES	—	—	
60.	MONTSERRAT		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$ = 100 C	KINGDOM	—	—	
61.	MOROCCO: RABAT	ARABIC, FRENCH, SPANISH	IS	LIC	NORTH AFRICA	DH = 100 C	—	YES	YES	29.2 m
62.	MOZAMBIQUE : MAPUTO	PORTUGUESE	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	MT = 100C	—	YES	YES	1.8m
63.	NAMIBIA: WINDHOEK	GERMAN/ ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTH AFRICA	SR= 100 C	—	YES	YES	1.8M
64.	NAURU: YAREN DISTRICT	ENGLISH/ NAURUEN	IS		OCCEANIA	\$A =100C	—			
65.	NAVASSA ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATES	—		
66.	NEPAL: KATHMANDU	NEPALI, NEWAR	IS	LIC		RUPEE = 100P	—	YES	YES	23.6m
67.	NETHERLANDS:	DUTCH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	GUIDER =	—	YES	YES	16.0m

	AMSTEDRDAM					100C				
68.	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	DUTCH	DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERCA	GUIDER = 100 C	---	---		217T
69.	NEW CALEDONIA		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	FRAN CEP	FRANCE	---	---	216T
70.	NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON	ENGLISH MAORI	IS	OECD	OCEANIA	NZ\$ = 100C	---	YES	YES	3.8m
71.	NICARAGUA: MANAGUA	SPANISH	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AMERICA	C\$ =100 C	---	YES	YES	5.2 m
72.	NIGER: NIAMEY	FRENC, HAUSA, ARABIC	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FENCH CFA	---	YESS	YES	11.2M
73.	NIGERIA: ABUJA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	--- =100K	---	YES	YES	129.9M
74.	NIUE		DS				NEW ZEALAND	---	---	
75.	NORFOLK		DS				AUSTRANLIA	---	---	
76.	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS		DS	HIC	OCEANIA		UNITED STATES	---	---	72T
77.	NORWAY: OSLO	BOKMAL & NYNASK	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	KRONE = 1000	---	YES	YES	4.5m
78.	OMAN: MUSCAT	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	UMC	EAST ASIA	OR = 1,000 P	---	YES	NO	2452T
79.	PAKISTAN: ISLAMABAD	PUNJABI	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	PRUPEE = 100P	---	YES	NO	141.5m
80.	PALAU: KOROR	ENGLISH, PALAWAN	IS	UMC	EAST ASIA		---	YES	NO	20T
81.	PALMYRA ATOLL		DS				UNITED STATES	---	---	
82.	PANAMA: PANAMA	SPANISH/ ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	BALLOA = 1000C	---	YES	YES	2.9m
83.	PAPUA NEW GUINEA: PORT MORESBY	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	KING = 100 E	---	YES	YES	5.3m
84.	PARACEL ISLANDS		DS				CHINA/VIETAM	---	---	
85.	PARAGUAY :ASUNCIN	SPANISH, GUARANI	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	GS = 100C	---	YES	YES	5.6m
86.	PERU: LIMA	SPANISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	NEW SOL = 100C	---	YES	YES	26.1m
87.	PHILLIPPINES: MANILA	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	PESO=100C	----	YES	YES	77.0M
88	PITCAIRN ISLAND		DS	OCEANI A			UNITED KINGDOM	--	--	
89	POLAND: WARSAW	POLISH	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ZCOTY=100G	--	YES	YES	38.7M
90	PORTUGAL: LISBON	PORTUGUESE	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	ESC=100C	---	YES	YES	10.2M
91	PUERTO RICO		DS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	LIS\$=100C	UNITED STATE	--	--	3950T
92	QATAR: DOHA	ARABIC / ENGLISH	IS	HIC		QATAR=100D	---	YES	NO	598T
93	REUNION		DS			FRANC=100C	FRENCH ADMIN	---	---	
94	ROMANIA: BUCHAREST	RONAMNIAN / HUNGARIAN	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	LEI=100B	--	YES	YES	22.4M
95	RUSSIA: MOSCOW	RUSSIAN	IS	LMC	EASTERN EUROPE	ROUBLE=100 K	--	YES	YES	144.8M
96	RWANDA: KIGALI	ENGLISH AND FRENCH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	SRWANDA=10 0C	--	YES	YES	8.7M
97	SAINT HELENA		DS				UNITED KINGDOM	--	--	
98	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS: BASSETERRE	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	--	YES	NO	41T
99	SAINT LUCIA: CASTRIES	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	--	YES	NO	158T
00	SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUEION		DS		NORTH AMERICA	FRANC=100C	FRANCE	--	--	
01	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES: KINGSTOWN	ENGLISH	IS	LMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	EC\$=100C	--	YES	NO	116T
02	SAMOA: APIA	ENGLISH/ JAMOAN	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA		--	YES	NO	171T
03	SAN MARINO: SAN MARINO	ITALIAN	IS	HIC	REST EUROPE	LIRA=100C	--	YES	NO	27T
04	SAO TOME AND PRICEPE: SOTOME	SOTOME	IS	LIC	CENTRAL AFRICA	DOLRA=100P	--	YES	NO	151T
05	SAUDI ARABIA : RIYADH	ENGLISH / ARABIC	IS	UMC	EAST ASIA	SR=20Q 100H	--	YES	YES	21.4M
06	SENEGAL: DAKAR	FRENCH	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRACCAFA	---	YES	YES	9.8M
07	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO: BELGRADE	SERBIAN	IS			DINAR=100P	--	YES	NO	
08	SEVCHECLES: VICTORIA	ENGLISH AND FRENCH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AFRICA		--	YES	NO	82T
09	SIERRA LEONE: FREE TOWN	ENGLISH / KRIO	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	LEONE=100	--	YES	YES	5.1M
10	SINGAPORE:	MALAY / ENGLISH	IS	HIC		S\$=100CENT	---	YES	YES	4.1M

	SINGAPORE									
11	SLOVAKIA: BRATISLAVA	SLOVAK / HUNGARIAN	IS	UMC	EASTERN EUROPE		---	YES	YES	5.4M
12	SLOVENIA: LJUBLJANA	SLOVERIA	IS	HIC		DINAR=100P	---	YES	YES	2.0M
13	SOLOMON: HONIARA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	SIS=100	---	YES	NO	432T
14	SOMALIA: MOGADISHU	SOMALI/ ARABIC / ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	SOMALI =100C	---	YES	NO	9089T
15	SOUTH AFRICA: PRETORIA	ENGLISH AFRIKAANS	IS	LMC	SOUTH AFRICA	RARD=100C	---	YES	YES	43.2M
16	SOUTH GEORGIA	CAS	DS		SOUTH AMERICA		UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
17	SPAIN: MADRID	CASTILIAN SPANISH BASQUE	IS	OECD	REST EUROP	PESTY=100C	---	YES	YES	39.5M
18	SPRATLY ISLANDS		DS				JOINT CLAIMS	---	---	
19	SRI LANKA: COLOMBO	ENGLISH,SINHALA	IS	LMC	SOUTH ASIA	RUPEE = 100CENTS	----	YES	YES	19.6
20	SUDAN: KHARTOUM	ARABIC, ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	SD=10POUND S	---	YES	NO	31687T
21	SURINAME: RARAMARIBO	DUTCH, ENGLISH	IS	LMC	SOUTH AMERICA	GUILDER= 100C	---	YES	NO	420T
22	SVALBARD		DS				NORWAY	----	---	
23	SWAZILAND: MBABANE	ENGLISH, SWAZI	IS	LMC	SOUTH AFRICA	E= 100CENTS	---	Yes	No	1068t
24	SWEDEN: STOCKHOLM	SWEDISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	SK= 1000	---	Yes	Yes	8.9m
25	SWIZERLAN: BERN	GERMAN	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	SFRANC= 100R	---	YES	YES	7.2
26	SYRIA: DAMASCUS	ARABIC/FRENCH ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	S\$= 100P	---	YES	YES	16.6M
27	TAIWAN: TAI-PEI	CHINESE MANDARIN	DS	HIC		T\$= 100C	CHINA/TAIWAN	YES	NO	
28	TAJIKISTAN: DUSHANBE	TAJIK	IS	LIC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE= 100K	---	YES	YES	6.2M
29	TANZANIA: DARES SALAAM	SWAHILI ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	TSHILLING= 100C	---	YES	YES	34.5M
30	THAILAND: BANGKOK	THAI/CHINA/ ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	BAHT= 100K	---	YES	YES	61.2M
31	TOGO: LOME	FRENCH/EWE /MINA	IS	LIC	WEST AFRICA	FRANC CFA	---	YES	YES	4.7M
32	TOKELAU		DS	---			NEWZEALAND	---	---	
33	TONGA: NUKUALOFA	TONGA/ENGLISH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	T\$= 100C	---	YES	NO	101T
34	TRINIDAD AND TUBAGO: PORT-OF- SPAIN	ENGLISH	IS	UMC	CENTRAL AMERICA	TT\$= 100C	---	YES	NO	1310T
35	TUNISIA: TUNIS	ARABIC/FRENCH	IS	LMC	NORTH AFRICA	IDINAR= 1,000M	---	YES	YES	9.7M
36	TURKEY: ANIKARA	TURKISH	IS	LMC	REST EUROPE	TL= 100KUNU	---	YES	YES	66.2M
37	TURKMENISTAN: ASHGABAT	TURKMEN, UZBEK	IS	LMC	CENTRAL ASIA	R= 100K	---	YES	YES	5.3M
38	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA		UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	
39	TUVALU: FUNAFUTI	TURALUAN/ ENGLISH	IS		OCEANIA	AS= 100C	---	YES	NO	
40	UGANDA: KAMPALA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST AFRICA	USHILLING= 100C	---	YES	YES	22.8M
41	UKRAINE: KIEV	UKRANIAN	IS	LIC	EASTERN EUROPE	R= 100K	---	YES	YES	49.1M
42	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: ABU DHABI	ARABIC	IS	HIC		UAD= 100FILS	---	YES	NO	2976T
43	UNITED KINGDOM: LONDON	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	REST EUROPE	E= 100PENCE	---	YES	YES	59.9M
44	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: WASHINGTON DC	ENGLISH	IS	OECD	NORTH AMERICA	US\$= 100C	---	YES	YES	284.0M
45	URUGUAY:MONTEVIDEO	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	FRS= 100C	---	YES	YES	3.4M
46	UZBEKISTAN: TASHKENT	UZBEK, RUSSIAN	IS	LIC	CENTRAL ASIA	ROUBLE= 100K	---	YES	YES	25.1M
47	VANUATU: PORT- VILA	ENGLISH/FRENCH	IS	LMC	EAST ASIA	VATU= 100Z	---	YES	NO	201T
48	VENEZYELA: CARACAS	SPANISH	IS	UMC	SOUTH AMERICA	BS= 100 CENT	---	YES	YES	24.6M
49	VIETNAM: HANOI	FRENCH/ENGLISH	IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	DONY= 10HIO	---	YES	YES	79.5M
49	VIRGIN ISLANDS: UNITED STATES		DS	HIC	CENTRAL AMERICA		UNITED STATES	---		122
50	VIRGIN ISLANDS: BRITISH		DS		CENTRAL AMERICA	US\$=100C	UNITED KINGDOM	---		
51	WAKE ISLAND		DS				UNITED STATES	---		
52	WALLIS AND FUTUNA		DS		OCEAN/A		FRANCE	---		
53	WESTERN SAHARA		DS				UNDETERMINE D	---		
54	YEMEN: SANAA		IS	LIC	EAST ASIA	YD=1,000FR	---	YES	YES	18.0M
55	ZAMBIA: LUSAKA	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTHERN AFRICA	K=100	---	YES		10.3M

56	ZIMBABWE: HARARE	ENGLISH	IS	LIC	SOUTHERN AFRICA	Z\$=100C	---	YES		12.8M
57	YUGOSLAVIA			LMC	EASTERN EUROPE				YES	10.6M
58	ZAIRE		HIC							

NOTES:

1. IS → INDEPENDENT STATES {193}
2. DS → DEPENDENT STATES {64}
3. 193 member countries of United Nations
4. 133 member countries of World Bank
5. Hongkong is a dependent state that is a member of the World Bank but not a member of United Nations
6. Taiwan is a dependent state that is a member of the United Nations but not a member of the world Bank
7. The classification of economies by income follows World Bank (2003) World Development Report:
 - LIC - Low Income Country { \$ 745 or less based on 2001 GNI per Capita }
 - LMC - Lower middle income countries { \$ 746 - \$2, 975 GNI per Capita }
 - UMC - Upper middle income countries { \$2, 976- \$ 9 205 GNI per Capita }
 - HIC - Non-OECD High income country { \$ 9, 206 or more GNI per Capita }
 - OECD - Organization of Economic of Cooperation Development high-income country GNI per Capita.
8. The population figures are 2001 figures; where T represents thousands while M represents millions.