

## Country Data Sheet

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### Australia

**Capital City:** Canberra **Location:** Oceania: South Pacific, NW of New Zealand **Population:** 24268937

**Official Language:** English **Other Languages:** Mandarin, Italian, Arabic, Cantonese, and Greek

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The condition of Australia's indigenous species is average. While having many different species from each animal group, the native fauna is in critical danger. Over the years, Australia has had a poor rating on conservation of wildlife. Of all the species that exist in Australia, 28,529 of them are native to Australia.

**Student Ambassadors:** D. David (General Assembly), D. Abbas (General Assembly), M. Quaglino (Security)

**Delegation:** Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Australia is a successful free market democracy. It has not had any revision history for the past 25 years. It has had an outstanding and effective government that keeps its stable and improving. Globally ranked as the 5th best economy, it is ranked 4th in its regional area. Its GDP is 1.1 trillion Dollars and per capita income is 46,433 dollars.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Australia has one of the best open trade policies. It is highly competitive compared to other global financial sectors. Australia trades with China, mostly iron ore, gold; Japan, with mostly coal and beef; and USA with mostly air and spacecraft parts and alcoholic beverages. Australia mainly exports wheat and wool and minerals and top imports are fuel, cars, computers. It has a trade surplus of 24.4 billion dollars in exports and a deficiency in imports by 1.17 billion dollars.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** The Head of state is Queen Elizabeth II is the leader of Australia

**Form of Government:** 2. Australia has both a representative democracy and a constitutional monarchy.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** 3. The Commonwealth of Australia was formed on 1 January 1901 when six partly self governing British colonies united to become states of a nation. The rules of government for this new nation were enshrined in the Australian constitution, which defined how the Commonwealth government was to operate and what issues it could pass laws on.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

1. Australian laws banned semi-automatic/automatic rifles and shotguns. It also instituted a mandatory buy-back program for newly banned weapons. Semiautomatic guns and rifles, are only for professional shooters: someone would have to have a registered business and prove that they are earning an income through shooting. Other regulations concerning handguns are quite strict. For example, an H license is for handguns and if someone wanted to buy a pistol in Australia, they would have to be a member of a target pistol club.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 61% of Australians identify as Christians and the second major "religion" is those who identify as having no religion or religious affiliations. There is a very "black or white" aspect to the religious views of Australians which have no correlation between the two major affiliations.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Australia growth rates: one birth every 1 minute and 44 seconds,

one death every 3 minutes and 20 seconds,  
a net gain of one international migration every 2 minutes and 32 seconds, leading to  
an overall total population increase of one person every 1 minute and 29 seconds.

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#### Sources

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<http://australianpolitics.com/states/current-governments-and-oppositions>

<http://protocol.dfat.gov.au/InternationalOrganisation/list.rails> <http://www.australia.gov.au/about-government/how-government-works>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Azerbaijan

**Capital City:** Baku      **Location:** Central Asia, Caucasus Region      **Population:** 9417000

**Official Language:** Azerbaijani or Azeri      **Other Languages:** Russia, Armenian, English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Habitat Threats: Droughts, air pollution from oil refineries and factories, inadequate waste disposal (burning garbage), deforestation due to Armenian scorched earth policy during Nagorno-Karabakh War, flooding of coastal lowlands due to rising sea levels in the Caspian Sea, drinking water pollution from oil spillage and leaking pipelines

**Population Changes:** Ethnicity Remain Majority

**Conservation Efforts:** Government has set up 21 reserves, 7 national parks, and 13 state parks and doubled the environmental protection budget since 2001.

**Student Ambassadors:** Michael Ingram, Reese Leonhard, Cutty Ashely, Tanner Tripoli

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

**Industrialized Status:** Industry is 50% of the value of its economic production, about 2/3rds of Azerbaijani workers are employed in agricultural practices, The main export consist of crude oil.

**GNP:** \$152.4 billion

**Per Capita Income:** \$18,000

**Economic Status:** Higher GDP than both Georgia and Armenia but lower than Russia, Turkey, and Iran.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Italy 26.3%, Germany 13.3%, Indonesia 7%, France 6.9%, Czech Republic 6% (2015)

Russia 19.9%, Turkey 16.5%, UK 8.6%, Germany 6.6%, Italy 6.3%, US 4.1% (2015)

**Major Export:** Petroleum, Raw Sugar, Ethylene Polymers

**Major Import:** Cars, Gold, Wheat, Rolled Tobacco, Packaged Medicaments

Has a Trade Surplus

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Ilham Aliyev

**Form of Government:** Constitutional Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Gained independence from Soviet Union in 1991. Nagorno-Karabakh War - ethnic Armenians in Azerbaijan supported by the Republic of Armenia fought Azerbaijan, wanting to unify with Armenia. Currently, Nagorno-Karabakh Republic is a self-governed territory of Azerbaijan.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Army, Navy, Air, and Air Defense Forces

Compulsory service for Men

Active Frontline Soldiers: 70,000

Reserve: 300,000

No Nuclear Capabilities

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 99% Muslim, 85% are Shia and 15% are Sunni, Azerbaijan is one of the most secular Muslim countries in the region (Allowing free practice of all religions).

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates: Population Growth Rate: 0.92%**

16.2 births/1,000 population

7.1 deaths/1,000 population

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Sources

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[http://azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/23\\_folder/23\\_articles/23\\_overview.html](http://azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/23_folder/23_articles/23_overview.html)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/aj.html> "Azerbaijan."

CultureGrams Online Edition. ProQuest, 2016. Web. 3 Nov. 2016. <http://www.infopleas>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Bangladesh

**Capital City:** Dhaka    **Location:** South Asia    **Population:** 156186882

**Official Language:** Bengali    **Other Languages:** English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Bangladesh currently has over 110 endangered species, including elephants, crocodiles, and tigers. For the most part, these species are going extinct due to excessive poaching and hunting in the country. In order to conserve these endangered species will result in a two to twelve-year prison sentence. In addition, wildlife sanctuaries are put in order to protect endangered species.

**Student Ambassadors:** L. Nicholson (GA), V. Owens (GA)

**Delegation:** Saint Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Bangladesh's economy has grown roughly 6% per year since 1996 despite poor infrastructure and the 2008-09 global financial crisis and recession. Although more than half of GDP is generated through the services sector, almost half of Bangladesh's citizens are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single-most-important product. Gross National Product in Bangladesh increased to 9350.98 billion in 2016 from 8784.10 Billion in 2015. The 2015 per capita income was 3,550 PPP dollars. Its neighboring country, India, has the 7th largest economy in the world, with an annual growth rate of about 7%.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Garment exports, the backbone of Bangladesh's industrial sector, accounted for more than 80% of total exports and surpassed \$25 billion in 2015. The top export destinations of Bangladesh are the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Spain. Bangladesh has been recording sustained trade deficits since 1976 mainly due to a high value of imports. Main imports are petroleum and oil, food items and textile. The top import origins are China, India, Singapore, Indonesia and Hong Kong.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Sheikh Hasina

**Form of Government:** The People's Republic of Bangladesh implements a parliamentary republic as its form of government. The legislative branch of Bangladesh government uses a unicameral House of the Nation, seating 350 representatives; majority from the AL-led Alliance. Bills approved by the House must be assented by President Abdul Hamid in order to be enacted into law. The Supreme Court of Bangladesh is the highest court in the Bangladesh judicial branch, with a system of subordinate courts in place to review both laws and criminals justly.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Formerly East Pakistan, Bangladesh came into being only in 1971, when the two parts of Pakistan split after a bitter war which drew in neighboring India.

Bangladesh spent 15 years under military rule and, although democracy was restored in 1990, the country continues to maintain a volatile political atmosphere. To add, Islamist extremism is beginning to rise in this usually tolerant country.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Bangladesh military consists of the Bangladesh Army, Bangladesh Navy, and the Bangladesh Air Force. This military ranks 52nd in the world, and comprises of about 400,000 personnel. In 1979, Bangladesh acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, meaning the country rejects any use of nuclear energy for destructive purposes. In addition, Bangladesh could not create nuclear weapons due to its limited financial power and lack of testing space.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The major religions of Bangladesh are Muslim (89.1%), Hindu (10%), and 0.9% other (i.e. Buddhist, Christian, etc.).

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Bangladesh possesses a 1.05% population growth rate, with a birth rate of 19 births per 1,000-person population, and a death rate of 5.3 deaths per 1,000-person population.

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## Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bg.html>

<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/bangladesh/gross-national-product>

<http://dfat.gov.au/geo/bangladesh/Pages/bangladesh.aspx> <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12650940> <http://atl>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Barbados

**Capital City:** Bridgetown      **Location:** Caribbean      **Population:** 285000  
**Official Language:** English      **Other Languages:** Bajan Dialect, unique to Barbados

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The native species including plants and animals are more limited than other Islands in the Caribbean. Due to mans activities that takes away native fauna and land, many of the native species have declined significantly. These species include the Zenaida Dove, Green Monkey, and Loggerback Turtle.

**Student Ambassadors:** Sara Brandenburg and Madeline Moore

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge Magnet High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Barbados is one of the wealthiest island countries in the eastern Caribbean. It has a diversified economy based on light industry as well as tourism. Its banking industry was hard hit by the 2008 global economic crisis and is still struggling. Its GDP is \$4.4Billion with a 0.5% annual growth rate. The average per capita income is \$16,600 per year.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Barbados grows sugarcane, cotton, and vegetables for world trade. In addition, they have light manufacturing assembly lines. Barbados has a budget deficit of 5.7% annually of the GDP. Trinidad and Tobago, USA, and St Lucia are its major trade partners each having trade value as a percent of GDP of over 10%.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Freundel Stuart

**Form of Government:** Barbados has a democratic system with a house of parliament and a senate.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Barbados was formed in 1966 as a former British Colony. There have been no uprisings since its start. With either the Barbados Labor Party or the Democratic Labor Party leading the offices since 1966.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Barbados has a small military defense force and a coast guard. They do not have any nuclear weapons. England still provides support as necessary since there is still a strong political connection between Barbados and England.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** As of 2013, Barbados had an estimated .5% growth rate. There are an average of 11.63 infant deaths per 1000 live births. There is a 72 year life expectancy among males, and a 77 year life expectancy among females. There are an estimated 985 males for every 1000 females in Barbados, according to data collected in 2015.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Most Barbadians are Christian. An estimated 67% of the total population is Protestant, 40% being Anglican, 8% Pentecostal, 7% Methodist, and 12% of other denominations. 4% are Roman Catholics, 17% claim no religious affiliation, 12% are other religions, such as Muslim, Jewish and Rastafarian. There is little reported religious conflict.

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#### Sources

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foreign.gov.bb

## Country Data Sheet

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### Barbados

**Capital City:** Bridgetown      **Location:** Caribbean Ocean      **Population:** 285000

**Official Language:** English      **Other Languages:** Bajan Dialect

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Barbados does not have as diverse of native species as other Caribbean islands. Many of their species have declined over the years due to man made activities. The Green Monkey, Zanaida Dove, and Loggerback Turtle are examples that have all seen declines in recent years. Barbados is trying to implement conservation efforts as they try to improve tourism as part of their economy.

**Student Ambassadors:** Sara Brandenburg, Madeline Moore

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge Magnet High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Barbados has an annual GDP of \$4.4Billion. The average per capita income is \$16,600. It is considered one of the more wealthier islands in the Caribbean.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Barbados exports sugarcane, cotton, and vegetables. In addition, there is some light industry that assembles some goods and then reships them. The major trading partners are Trinidad and Tobagos, USA, and St Lucia.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister is Freundel Stuart

**Form of Government:** It is a democracy. There is a house of commons and a senate. The Labor Party and Democratic Party are the major party leaders in Barbados.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Barbados came into being a country in 1966 after being a colony of England for many years. It is a stable country and has and not uprisings since its inception.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Barbados has a small military guard group as well as a coast guard. They do not have nuclear weapons. England provides additional resources as requested.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Roman catholic is the state supported religion in Barbados. The total Christian population is 95%. With about half being Protestant and half being Anglican. Bahai faith is about 1%.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The growth rate is less than 1% with total births at 3000 per year and total deaths at around 2500 per year. Gender ratios between male and female are even at 50% each.

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#### Sources

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foreign.gov.bb    country-facts.com/find the data/barbados    totallybarbados.com  
CentralIntelligenceAgency.gov

## Country Data Sheet

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### Belgium

**Capital City:** Brussels    **Location:** Western Europe    **Population:** 10440000

**Official Language:** Dutch, French, German    **Other Languages:** English, Walloon, Picard, Champenois, Lorrain, Flemish, Low Dietsch, Luxembourgish, Yiddish

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** As of this year Belgium has a population growth rate of 0.73%.

The following list includes all mammals currently rated as "Vulnerable" in Belgium : Beckstein's Bat, Eurasian Otter, Garden Dormouse, Geoffrey's Bat, Harbor Porpoise, Lesser Horseshoe Bat, Pond Bat, Sperm Whale, Western Barbastelle, and White Whale.

Belgium has enforced regional laws regarding environment this has been improved since UNCED. Belgium has targeted ozone gases with their law : Depletion of the Ozone Layer. The Federal and the Regional Governments of Belgium support the development of more progressive EU legislation as well as controlling measures on ozone depleting substances. They are currently involved in EU working groups, i.e. concerning illegal imports of CFCs. system for monitoring the use of ozone depleting substances in order to improve the waste management of used ODS (recovery, recycling and destruction) as well as the control on illegal import of CFCs. Belgium also has a Climate Change policy focussed on CO2 emissions, with no policy objectives as yet determined for the other GHG. Another policy concerning air pollution is the Transboundary Air Pollution Policy; Belgium follows the EU directives on air quality and pollutants emission control.

**Student Ambassadors:** Katalea Ford, Daylon Daniel (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** University Lab

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#### Economy

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##### **Economic Status:**

Seeing that Belgium is poor in natural resources, it imports raw materials in great quantity and processes them largely for export. The exports are equivalent to around two-thirds of GDP, and about three-quarters of Belgium's foreign trade is with other EU countries. The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Belgium was last recorded at 44863.09 US dollars in 2015. The GDP per Capita in Belgium is equivalent to 355 percent of the world's average.

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

Belgium's economy is very much dependent on international trade. The foreign trade accounts for approximately 70 percent of the nation's economy. Making Belgium particularly sensitive to disruptions in global trade. The United States is a major trading partner of Belgium. Most import products are from the Netherlands, Germany and France, this together accounts for 47% of total imports of Belgium. Belgium's main export markets will be Germany, France and the Netherlands; these countries account for 50% of total exports in 2017. Belgium is currently recorded with a trade surplus of 2898.90 EUR Million ( September of 2016).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Charles Michel

**Form of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy and Parliamentary Democracy

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The monarchy is hereditary. The duties of the king are laid out by the Belgian Constitution. As head of state, the King plays a symbolic role in the nation. His function is to designate a political leader to form a new cabinet after an election or the resignation of a cabinet. The current king, Albert II, succeeded his brother

Baudouin who died in 1993. The kingdom's parliament is bicameral and consists of 71 members, 40 of whom are elected directly by the people; the 3 linguistic communities indirectly elect the other 31. The lower house is the Chamber of Deputies and has 150 directly elected members. Representatives in both houses serve 4-year terms. Citizens are required to vote in national elections.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Belgium is currently ranked as 65th out of 126 in terms of military power and strength. Belgium has a fair amount of Land Systems, Air Power, and Naval Power. The US has supplied some 480 B61 thermonuclear bombs to so-called "non-nuclear states" which includes Belgium.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Christianity is the dominant religion in Belgium. 58% of the population is Roman Catholic Church. Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches together amount to around 7%.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** As of 2016, the population growth rate is 0.73%. There are 11.4 births per 1,000 population and 9.7 deaths per 1,000 population. There are 0.77 males to every 1 female. The infant mortality rate is 3.4 deaths to every 1,000 live births. The life expectancy of males is 78.4 years and females is 83.7 years.

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Sources

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<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/belgium/gdp-per-capita> ,  
<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/belgium/balance-of-trade>,  
<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Europe/Belgium-POLITICS-GOVERNMENT-AND-TAXATION.html> , <http://www.indexmundi.com/belgium/inter>

## Country Data Sheet

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### Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Capital City:** Sarajevo **Location:** Southeastern Europe **Population:** 3861912

**Official Language:** Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Air pollution from metallurgical plants is present; urban waste disposal sites are few in number; water shortages; deforestation.

**Student Ambassadors:** Jaden Wood (

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a highly decentralized government which limits economic reforms, while an excessive bureaucracy and unstable history discourages foreign investment. The country hopes to join the EU and World Trade Organization, pave the way for economic reforms, and stimulate the economy with a growing private sector.

GDP: \$40.53 billion, GDP per capita: \$10,500

Unemployment rate: 43.2% (highest in Europe)

**Situation with World Trade:**

Bosnia and Herzegovina exports primarily metals, clothing, and furniture to Slovenia, Italy, Germany, and Croatia for about \$3.95 billion. It imports around \$8.173 billion worth of goods from the same four countries. The major imports include machinery/equipment, chemicals, fuels, and foodstuffs. The country runs at an overall trade deficit.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Denis Zvizdi—ç, Bakir Izetbegovic

**Form of Government:** A parliamentary republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Dayton Accords of 1995 ended the horrific ethnic cleansing campaigns beginning in 1992. Years after Yugoslavia broke up, current Bosnia and Herzegovina is separated into the northeastern Republika Srpska (Bosnian Serb Republic) and the southwestern Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to this division, there are three major ethnic groups all belonging to different religions, which makes the country susceptible to terrorism. In the executive branch, the president rotates between a Croat, Bosniak, or Serb every 8 months, and an appointed prime minister runs most of the government. A bicameral parliament makes up the legislative branch.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Yugoslav People's Army based much of its military production in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the military is not prioritized in any way. Citizens can apply for voluntary service at age 18 and are given mandatory retirement based on the type of job held. Both land and air forces are present, but only about 1% of the GDP is spent on the military. Bosnia and Herzegovina has no nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Of Bosnia and Herzegovina's population, 50% are Muslim, 30.7% are Orthodox, and 15.2% are Roman Catholic. Each of the religions correspond to the ethnic groups of Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats, in the same order. There was heavy ethnic conflict in the country, peaking in 1992-1995 with ethnic cleansing campaigns around the country.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Bosnia and Herzegovina has a current -0.14% growth rate (2016 est.). There are only 8.8 births per 1000 population and 9.9 deaths per 1000 population. The infant mortality rate is 5.6 deaths per 1000 live births. The sex ratio stays around 1.07 males/females

until the ages 55+. The ratio then drops to 0.92 and later to 0.64. The total population gender ratio is 0.95 and the life expectancy is 73.7 years for males and 80 years for females.

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Sources

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[www.spiritofbosnia.org](http://www.spiritofbosnia.org), CIA World Factbook, Britannica

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## Country Data Sheet

# Côte d'Ivoire

**Capital City:** Yamoussoukro    **Location:** West Africa    **Population:** 23740000

**Official Language:** French    **Other Languages:** Dioula, Abon

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** There are over 8 endangered species in the Ivory Coast, including the African Elephant and the Liberian Mongoose.

**Student Ambassadors:** A. Reardon (GA), S. Wane (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High school

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### Economy

#### **Economic Status:**

We have the fourth-largest economy south of the Sahara. our GDP is \$53 Billion (PPP) and \$32 Billion (Nominal). our per capita income is \$2,061 (PPP) and \$1,302 (Nominal).

#### **Situation with World Trade:**

We supplied more than a third of the world's cocoa and the exports for the global chocolate market were worth around 2.5 billion dollars in 2010. We trade with these countries United States 8.5% Netherlands 6.2% France 5.6% Germany 5.6% Nigeria 5.5% Burkina Faso 5.5%. We are currently in a trade surplus.

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### Government

**Country's Leader:** Alassane Ouattara

**Form of Government:** A Unitary Presidential Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** We were established as a french colony but by 1944 we gained our independence. then in 2002 there was the Ivorian civil war where a rebel group tried to rise up against the government and then France sent their own troops to help. then in 2003 president Gbagbo made a "unity government" and his presidency was extended due to the state of the country. Then in 2010 they held the next election with the previous president Gbagbo and current president Alassane Ouattara. After Ouattara's win incredible violence sparked in the country amongst Gbagbo's most loyal constituents. this conflict was named the second Ivorian Civil War after the hundreds of deaths. this war will be hard for Ouattara to overcome to unite the Ivorian people again.

#### **Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The three branches of the Republican Forces of Cote d'Ivoire military are the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Ivory Coast has no nuclear capabilities.

#### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Citizens of Cote d'Ivoire are 40.2% Muslim, 19.4% Catholic, and 19.3% Evangelical. There is hardly religious conflict.

#### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Cote d'Ivoire has a population growth rate of 1.88% (2016 est.). There are 28.2 births per 1,000 and 9.5 deaths per 1,000 population (2016 est.). The infant mortality rate is 57.2 per 1,000 population. With regards to gender, there are 1.03 men to every 1 female (2016 est.). Life expectancy of males is 58 years old and 59.9 years (2016 est.) for females.

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### Sources

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/iv.html>

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# Country Data Sheet

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## China

**Capital City:** Beijing    **Location:** East & Southeast Asia    **Population:** 1373541278

**Official Language:** Mandarin    **Other Languages:** Putonghua, Cantonese, Shanghainese, Fuzhou, Hokkien-Taiwanese, Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** In the past, during Industrialization, our ecology was harmed. Over the past 16 years the Chinese government has invested and will continue to invest in repairing that environment. We have made great strides in restoring indigenous populations and habitats. We have signed the Paris Climate Change agreement to share our passion for ecological preservation globally.

**Student Ambassadors:** Ben Smith (Security), Stewart Roeling (Security), Marshall St. Amant (EcoSoc), Spencer Heitman (EcoSoc), Jack Rittenberry (GA), Benjamin Bennett (GA)

**Delegation:** Catholic High School

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### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Nearly all of China is fully industrialized, areas not currently completely industrialized will be by 2020, making China a developed country. Our GDP is 20.853 trillion dollars, the second largest next to only the United States and we have the world's highest purchasing power. Our per capita income is \$15,095 dollars. We are more developed than every country we border with the exception of South Korea and Japan.

**Situation with World Trade:**

We are the largest exporter in the world because of our advanced manufacturing industry. We have a 52.31 billion dollar trade surplus globally. Our major trade partners are the US, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Germany, Australia, and Malaysia.

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### Government

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**Country's Leader:** The General Secretary of the Communist Party of China serves as the de facto leader of the country. The current General Secretary is Xi Jing Ping.

**Form of Government:** We are a one party Communist state with democratically elected representatives and appointed officials.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Our government took power after a rebellion against the fascist forces of the previous Republic of China and the Kuomintang. Today our government, like governments of centuries past is strong, stable and powerful. Governing over the world's largest country requires great organization which is why there are regional provinces with restricted autonomy. The risk of rebellion is low, despite tensions in Hong Kong. China is highly centralized.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The People's Liberation Army is the largest active military in the world, with two and a half million active military members - we have the ability to use nuclear force if necessary against imperialist forces who seek to impose their will over China. China's air force is the second best in the world along with our Navy. Our Space Program is next to only the United States in strength and advancement.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The major religions in China are the ideological schools of Confucianism and Taoism which date back to ancient China. Additionally, Buddhism has a strong following and long cultural heritage. Officially the People's Republic is atheist.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Our population growth is 0.43%, and our birth rate is 12.4 births per 1,000 people, and a death rate of 7.7 deaths per 1,000 people.

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## Sources

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World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.LITR.ZS> CIA World Factbook:  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Colombia

**Capital City:** Bogotá **Location:** Northern South America **Population:** 47500000

**Official Language:** Spanish **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Emily Eley, Rohin Gilman

**Delegation:** McKinley Senior High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Colombia as a country is very industrialized; most of its economic output is based on energy and mining exports. Colombia's GDP was \$667 billion in 2015, and its per capita income was \$13,800 in 2015.

Colombia has the 3rd largest GDP in South America, behind only Brazil (8th) and Argentina (27th) and the 32nd biggest GDP in the world.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Colombia's major exports include petroleum, coal, emeralds, coffee, nickel, cut flowers, bananas, and apparel. Colombia's major imports include industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products, fuels, and electricity.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Juan Manuel Santos

**Form of Government:** Presidential Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The current Colombian government came into power in 1863 through a revolution against the Spanish government in 1819 and the dissolving of a larger country, New Granada. At the time of research, Colombia is in a ceasefire with the FARC guerrilla group. This conflict, La Violencia, was triggered by the assassination of Jorge Eli Gaitán. The republic, in general, maintains a strong hold of the country.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The National Army of Colombia is composed of approximately 240,000 members, and Colombia does not possess nuclear weapons.

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**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 90% of Colombia's population is Roman Catholic, and there is not a substantial population of any other religion.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The birth rate of Colombia is 16.3 births per 1,000 population, and the death rate of Colombia is 5.4 deaths per 1,000 population. The population growth rate in Colombia is 1.02%. The life expectancy in Colombia is 75.7 years.

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#### Sources

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CIA World Fact Book

## Country Data Sheet

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### Cuba

**Capital City:** Havana    **Location:** The Caribbean, 150km south of Key West    **Population:** 11179995

**Official Language:** Spanish    **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Cuba is home to hundreds of animals found nowhere else in the world. The country still retains lush tropical forests, wetlands, reefs. Cuba signed the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity, which has the goal of sustainable development of biological diversity. Cuba's tourism appeal largely stems from its natural beauty, so protecting indigenous species and the environment is of great importance.

**Student Ambassadors:** Ben Scott (GA), Gabby Sorina (GA), Ryan Rotolo (EcoSoc), Jason Henriquez (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Cuba has a poor overall economy and is currently and has been in an economic depression for the better part of 3 decades. The country has a severe lack of new and updated products being imported, mainly due to the sanction the US previously had on the country.. The GNP is at \$128.5 billion as of 2010 and the per capita income is around \$10,200 as of 2010. Cuba's economy is significantly better than neighboring Caribbean nations, but Cuba is also very close to the US, where its economy is leagues better than Cuba's.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Cuba's main exports are petroleum, nickel, medical products, sugar, tobacco, fish, citrus, and coffee. The country's biggest export partners include Canada, Venezuela, China, Netherlands, and Spain. Its main imports are petroleum, food, machinery and equipment, and chemicals. Its biggest import partners include Venezuela, China, Spain, and Brazil. Cuba currently imports more than it exports, with its exports profit amounting to \$3.903 billion and its imports totaling to \$13.48 billion.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** The current leader is Raul Castro.

**Form of Government:** Cuba is a communist state.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The current government took power during the Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro. The revolution was an armed revolt against the then leader President Fulgencio Batista. Afterwards, Castro aligned the country with the Communist ideology and ruled with strict control. The government itself was fairly stable since the country was authoritarian, but ever since the 1990s, the economy has largely affected the stability of Cuba. Specifically after Fidel Castro reserved his title to Raul Castro, Cuba's stability took a major hit. Raul has announced his resignation for 2018, so whether the country will still be stable in the near future is entirely up in the air.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Cuba is currently a member of these organizations: ACP, ALBA, AOSIS, CELAC, FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IFAD, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM (observer), IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, LAES, LAIA, NAM, OAS (excluded from formal participation since 1962), OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, Petrocaribe, PIF (partner), UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The main religion, occupying about 65% of the Cuban population, is Roman Catholic. Following Roman Catholicism, Protestants represent about 5%, smaller Christian religions make up a very small amount, and Judaism, Buddhism, Islam, and Greek and Russian Orthodox all each have less than 10,000 members. The religions are amicable with each other and receive little to no interference from the government.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate in Cuba is about .03% as of 2015. As of 2014 the birth rate was 9.9% and the death rate was 7.64%.

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## Sources

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<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/cuba/religion.htm>

<https://novakdjokovicfoundation.org/education-system-of-cuba-path-to-success/>

<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/cuba-population/><https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-f>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Czechia

**Capital City:** Prague    **Location:** Europe    **Population:** 10644842

**Official Language:** Czech    **Other Languages:** Slovak

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The indigenous species of Czechia are not endangered and are not in danger of becoming endangered. The only species in a small bit of danger is the indigenous forests that have been artificially replaced by spruce woods.

**Student Ambassadors:** W. Schoonmaker (GA), E. Haslitt (GA)

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge Magnet High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Czechia is a developed country with a GDP of \$332.5 billion and a GDP growth rate of 4.2%. The GDP per capita income is \$31,600. It is ranked 51st in GDP, 56th in GDP growth rate, and 59th in per capita income.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Czechia has a stable and prosperous market economy that is closely integrated with the European Union. Czechia mainly imports machinery and transport equipment, raw materials and fuels, chemicals from Germany (30%), Poland (9%), China (8.3%), Slovakia (6.6%), Netherlands (5%), and Austria (4.1%). The exports are the same for Czechia. Their exports partners are Germany (32.4%), Slovakia (9%), Poland (5.8%), UK (5.3%), France (5.1%), Austria (4.1%). We have a trade surplus with our the money made from our exports is greater than the total money spent on our imports.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Milos Zeman

**Form of Government:** A unitary parliamentary democracy

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The parliamentary government Czechia has was formed in 1993 after Czechoslovakia peacefully dissolved. The president is the head of the Government and appoints the heads of the branches of the government. The government is popular, though the senate is unpopular with the people and suffers from low voter turnout. The government is very stable otherwise.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There are three branches of Czechia's military are the Army of the Czech Republic (Armada Ceske Republiky): General Staff (Generalni Stab; includes Land Forces (Pozemni Sily) and Air Forces (Vzdušne Sily)). Their military is ranked 94th in the world. Czechia has had no nuclear capabilities since 1993 when it became a part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 10.4% of Czechia's population is Roman Catholic, 1.1% is protestant (including Czech Brethren and Hussite), 54% is other or unspecified, 34.5% has no religion (2011 est.). There is no religious conflict due to the decrease of religious adherents following WWII. Most people of the country feel "tolerant and even indifferent towards religion."

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Czechia has an annual population growth rate of .14% (2016 estimate). There are 9.5 births per 1,000 population and 10.4 deaths per 1,000 population (2016 estimate). The infant mortality rate is 2.6 deaths per 1,000 births. Specifically 2.8 deaths to 1,000 population for male infants and 2.5 deaths per 1,000 population for female infants. The average life expectancy is 78.6; Women's average life expectancy for males is 75.7 years (2016 estimate).

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#### Sources

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[http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country\\_id=czech-republic](http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=czech-republic),  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion\\_in\\_the\\_Czech\\_Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_the_Czech_Republic), <https://en.wikipedia.org>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Djibouti

**Capital City:** Djibouti City      **Location:** Eastern Africa, bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, between Eritrea and Somalia      **Population:** 846687

**Official Language:** French, Arabic      **Other Languages:** Somali, Afar

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Current environmental issues include inadequate supplies of potable water, limited arable land, desertification, and endangered species. Population growth rate is 2.18%. Conservation efforts include: a national awareness campaign using the Djibouti Francolin as a flagship species for the conservation of biodiversity in Djibouti, and satellite tracking the Egyptian Vulture (a globally endangered species).

**Student Ambassadors:** S. Weisensee (GA), J. Tickner (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Djibouti's economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location as a deepwater port on the Red Sea. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center. Djibouti has few natural resources and little industry. Djibouti's GDP is \$3.1 billion (2015 est.) (186th) and its GDP per capita is \$3,200 (2015 est.) (188th).

**Situation with World Trade:**

Djibouti exports about \$141.9 million annually (2015 est.) (190th), while it imports about \$1.038 billion annually (2015 est.) (178th). Exports include reexports, hides and skins, coffee (in transit), scrap metal, and our partners are Somalia 79.8%, US 5.4%, Yemen 4.6%, and UAE 4% (2015). Imports include foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, clothing; and our partners include China 42.1%, Saudi Arabia 14.3%, Indonesia 5.9%, India 4.4% (2015). Djibouti's budget deficit is about 14.2% of its GDP (2015 est.).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** The chief of state is President Ismail Omar Guelleh (since 8 May 1999) and the head of government is Prime Minister Abdoukader Kamil Mohamed (since 1 April 2013).

**Form of Government:** Djibouti has a semi-presidential republic.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Djibouti was created when the French territories of the Afars and the Issas came together. The country was ruled by Hassan Gouled Aptidon under a one party system until 1999. Unrest among the Afar minority during the 1990s led to a civil war that ended in 2001 with a peace accord between Afar rebels and the Somali Issa-dominated government. Peace was reached and Ismail Omar Guelleh was elected president. He began his third term in 2011.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Military capability is sufficient due to numerous branches, which include the Djiboutian Armed Forces (FAD), the Djiboutian National army (includes navy, Djiboutian Air Force, and the National Gendarmerie (GN). Must be 18 years of age to volunteer for service, or 16-25 years of age for voluntary military training. There is no conscription.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 94% of Djiboutians are Muslim while only 6% are Christian. This can sometimes lead to religious differences, but usually Djiboutians are focused on other conflicts.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 2.18% (2016) in Djibouti. There are 23.6 births but only 7.6 deaths per 1,000 people in Djibouti (2016).

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Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/dj.html>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Egypt

**Capital City:** Cairo      **Location:** North Africa, bordering Libya, Sudan, Israel, the Gaza Strip, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Red Sea      **Population:** 94666993

**Official Language:** Modern Standard Arabic (official)      **Other Languages:** Beja, Nobiin, Domari, Siwi, educated class understand English and French

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Christiana Bennet (GA), Jade Woods (GA)

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Egypt has little economic stability. The country's per capita income for the year 2015 was only 3740 USD and the total GDP was 330.8 billion USD. Since the ousting of Egypt's former leader Mubarak, Egypt's economy has grown little. Egypt's GDP is considerably greater than its neighbors, Sudan and Libya, although Libya's per capita was nearly \$5000 greater.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Egypt's main imports are machinery, fuel, chemicals, and wood products. Egypt's main exports are crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and textiles. The country's main partners in trade are China, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Germany, and the United States of America. Egypt has a 39.0 billion USD trade deficit.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Abdel Fattah el-Sisi

**Form of Government:** A presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** A president is elected every 4 years by an absolute majority of the popular vote. The legislative branch is the unicameral House of Representatives with 596 seats, a few of which are appointed by the president, and others are elected. Since president Hosni Mubarak was ousted in 2011, Egypt has experienced little political stability. Now, the current president has expressed hopes to rebuild Egypt.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Egypt has 4 branches of the military: the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Forces. The Egyptian military has played a firm role in intervening in protests about Egypt's recent instability. Egypt has exhibited no distinct efforts to develop a nuclear weapon, and it is a country in good standing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 90% of Egypt's citizens are Muslim, and they are predominately Sunni. A smaller percentage of the population- about 10% - is Christian. During periods of instability in Egypt, there has been violence between Muslims and Coptic Christians. These instances are sporadic, however.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 2.61%. There are 30.3 births per 1,000 population and 4.7 deaths per 1,000 population. The median age for females is 24.1 years and is 23.5 years for males. The infant mortality rate is 19.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. The life expectancy for males is 71.4 and is 74.2 for females.

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#### Sources

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<http://www.usip.org/events/current-challenges-christian-muslim-relations-in-egypt>

<http://www.focus-economics.com/countries/egypt>

<http://www.indexmundi.com/factbook/compare/egypt.sudan/economy>

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5309.htm>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Estonia

**Capital City:** Tallinn    **Location:** Eastern Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland, between Latvia and Russia    **Population:** 1,258,545

**Official Language:** Estonian    **Other Languages:** Russian 29.6%, Ukrainian 0.6%, other 1.2%

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Adam Moeller (GA), Nick Agnelly (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Estonia, a member of the EU since 2004 and the eurozone since 2011, has a modern market-based economy. Estonia's successive governments have pursued a free market, pro-business economic agenda, and sound fiscal policies that have resulted in balanced budgets and low public debt. Estonia is a developed country with a gross national product of approximately \$37.63 billion. Per capita income is \$28,700 and Estonia has one of the higher per capita income levels in Central Europe and the Baltic region.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Estonia has trading ties with countries around the world. Some of the most prominent trading partners are: Sweden, Finland, Latvia, Russia, Lithuania, Germany, Norway, Poland, Netherlands, and China. Estonia's major imports include: machinery and electrical equipment, mineral fuels, food and food products, vehicles, chemical products, and metals. Major exports include: machinery and electrical equipment, food products and beverages, mineral fuels, wood and wood products, metals, furniture, vehicles and parts, chemicals. Estonia has a marginal trade surplus, with imports totaling \$12.24 billion and exports totaling \$13.19 billion.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister Taavi ROIVAS, President Kersti KALJULAID

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The current regime began when Estonia declared independence from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 20 August 1991 as the USSR dissolved after an attempted military coup. Estonia instituted a parliamentary democracy that has faced little threat of uprising or rebellion.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Estonian Defense Force (EDF) maintains a standing peacetime force of about 6,000 members, with a wartime structure of 60,000 members and 21,000 reserves. The military is conscript and volunteer-based, and all citizens 18-27 are eligible for conscription and mandatory service. Estonia does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Lutheran 9.9%, Orthodox 16.2%, other Christian (including Methodist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal) 2.2%, other 0.9%, none 54.1%, unspecified 16.7%. There is no major conflict between any organized religions and more than half of the population is atheistic or does not belong to any religion.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population is declining at a rate of -0.54% annually. The birth rate is 10.3 births per 1,000 population and the death rate is 12.5 deaths per 1,000 population.

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#### Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov> <http://www.mil.ee/en/defence-forces> <http://estonia.eu/about-estonia/society/estonian-educational-landscape.html>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Ethiopia

**Capital City:** Addis Ababa

**Location:** in the Horn of Africa **Population:** 102374044

**Official Language:** Amharic **Other Languages:** Oromo, Somali, Tigrinya, Afar, Sidamo, Wolaytta, Gurange, Hadiyya, Gamo, Gedeo, Opuuo, Kafa, English, other.

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** While efforts have been made to institute governmental conservation organizations, the groups in place still have very little power. The biggest issue facing indigenous species is the threat of the Ivory trade. Recently, the EWCA burned its entire ivory stockpile in solidarity with other African Nations. Ethiopia is a transit and source country for ivory, leading it to increase its efforts on conservation and protection.

**Student Ambassadors:** Sofia Opel (EcoSoc), Maya Anderson (EcoSoc), Lindsay Reardon (GA), Caleb McKay (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Ethiopia is a developing country with a GNP of 129.6 Billion Dollars. Per capita income is 1,800 USD. While Ethiopia has extreme poverty, it has one of the lowest levels of income-inequality. Unfortunately, Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The main exports of Ethiopia are refined petroleum, coffee, oily seeds, vegetables and cut flowers. The top imports are refined petroleum, delivery trucks, telephones, iron structures, and palm oil. The main trade partners for exports are Kuwait, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, China, and Switzerland. The main trade partners for imports are China, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, India, and the US.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Mengistu Haile Mariam

**Form of Government:** Federal parliamentary republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** President Meles Zenawi pledged to oversee the formation of a multi-party democracy. The election for a 548 member constituent assembly was held in June 1994. This assembly adopted the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in December 1994. Elections for the first parliament were held in 1995 and the government was installed in August of that year. The government is stable.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Ethiopia is a Non-Nuclear Weapon State. On a global ranking, Ethiopia is ranked 107 for military strength. Ethiopia has one of the largest militaries in Africa.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Ethiopian Orthodox 43.5%, Muslim 33.9%, Protestant 18.5%, traditional 2.7%, Catholic 0.7%, other 0.6%

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The growth rate is 2.88% and the birth rate is at 36.9 births/1,000 population which is 13th in the world. The death rate is 7.9 deaths/1,000 population which ranks 102.

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Sources

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CIA World Factbook, UNDP in Ethiopia, Britannica, US Department of State, GlobalSecurity.org, Ethiopia.gov, Observatory of Economic Complexity

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Fiji

**Capital City:** Suva      **Location:** South Pacific      **Population:** 915303

**Official Language:** English, Fijian      **Other Languages:** Hindustani

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Cyclonic storms can be a threat from November to January. Current environmental issues include deforestation and soil erosion.

**Student Ambassadors:** Carlos Zelaya (GA), James Hitchcock (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Fiji has one of the most developed Pacific Island economies. The country's GDP is estimated to be about \$4.389 billion, and the per capita income \$9,100 (140 in the world).

**Situation with World Trade:**

Fiji's major exports are cane sugar, bottled water, fish, wood, gold, and bread. Fiji mainly imports fuel, telecommunications equipment, rice, cane sugar, and meat. Its major trading partners are the United Kingdom, the United States, Singapore, Japan, Tonga, and New Zealand. The trading deficit is \$172.1 million.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Jioji Konousi Konrote

**Form of Government:** Fiji's government is a Parliamentary Republic.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Fiji gained independence from the UK in 1970, and has since gone through several constitutions, the latest one being signed into law in September 2013. The government is not very stable, going through 4 coups in 20 years. The president is elected by Parliament for a 5-year term, and the prime minister is appointed by the president.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Fiji's military has two branches: The Land Forces and the Naval Forces. You have to be 18 years old for voluntary military service, and the age of mandatory retirement is 55. Fiji supports the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and therefore has no nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Fiji's religious makeup goes as follows: Protestant 45% (Methodist 34.6%, Assembly of God 5.7%, Seventh Day Adventist 3.9%, and Anglican 0.8%), Hindu 27.9%, other Christian 10.4%, Roman Catholic 9.1%, Muslim 6.3%, Sikh 0.3%, other 0.3%, none 0.8%. There is virtually no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Fiji's population growth rate is 0.63%. There are 19 births/1,000 population and 6.1 deaths/1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is 9.7 deaths/1,000 live births.

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#### Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fj.html>

<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/fiji>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### France

**Capital City:** Paris      **Location:** Western Europe      **Population:** 66836154

**Official Language:** French      **Other Languages:** Celtic, Germanic, Gallo-Romance, Berber, Maghrebi Arabic, Italian, Portuguese, English, Polish, Turkish, Vietnamese, German

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** France's indigenous species are slowly becoming smaller and smaller due to increasing industrialization. Around ten percent of France's national territory has some type of protected status. France has six national parks, several dozen regional nature parks, and more than 100 smaller nature reserves. They have taken many measures to reduce water and soil pollution so they can protect their indigenous species.

**Student Ambassadors:** Meghan Carrigan (GA), Alex Basse (GA), Dylan Autin (EcoSoc), Thomas Williams (EcoSoc), Mitch Maggio (Security), Bradley Burton (Security)

**Delegation:** Lakeshore High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

France is the most visited country in the world and they maintain the third largest income in the world from tourism with 84 million foreign tourists each year. France is a developed country with a GDP of \$2.42 trillion and an unemployment rate of 10.1%. Also, France's per capita income is \$41,500.

France is a highly industrialized country with the following industries: machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics, textiles, food processing, and tourism.

**Situation with World Trade:**

We are a highly industrialized, highly developed nation. Our gross national product is around 2.544 trillion dollars a year. Our per capita income is around 38,530 dollars a year. We are economically equal with our neighboring countries, as we are located in the center of the European union, where most countries are highly developed.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** François Hollande (President), Manuel Valls (Prime Minister)

**Form of Government:** Our type of government is a constitutional republic, which is run by a semi presidential system, splitting power between our prime minister and president

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The framework for France's government is set up in the Fifth French Republic Constitution which allows for a separation of power among the Prime Minister, Parliament, and the President of the Republic. The Prime Minister is appointed by the president and is responsible for Parliament. As of right now the government is stable. There have not been any large scale uprisings in the recent history. The only disturbances that have occurred are minor worker disputes which were settled very quickly.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Our military is very powerful: we are ranked as the 5th most powerful military in the world. We have approximately 205,000 active troops, and 195,000 troops standing in reserve. We are nuclear capable, and maintain approximately 300 active nuclear warheads.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** We have a large variety of religions here in France. 83-88% of our citizens are Roman Catholic, 5-10% Muslim, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, and 4% unaffiliated. In regards to our religious relations, it has been claimed that Catholics are favored in our country and Muslims are discriminated against, but these claims are unsubstantiated and false.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Population growth rate is 0.41%, Birth rate is 12.3 births/1,000 population, Death Rate is 9.3 deaths/1,000 population.

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## Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fr.html>,

<http://wenr.wes.org/2015/09/education-france>, <http://www.indexmundi.com/france/literacy.html>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Gabon

**Capital City:** Libreville **Location:** West Africa **Population:** 1672000

**Official Language:** French **Other Languages:** Fang, variety of Bantu languages

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** 10% of Gabon's area is set aside for gorillas, elephants, chimps, and even endangered species like the mandrill, water shrew, and wild dog. The coastline provides habitats for humpback whales, dolphins, orcas, leatherback turtles, and manatee. The swamps provide habitats for sitatunga, crocodiles, and leopards. Also, there are larger animals in the forested Minkebe region. Animals have a variety of natural habitats in Gabon.

**Student Ambassadors:** Jane Wallace, Sophie Sheffield

**Delegation:** McKinley Sr. High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Although Gabon has some large cities, many parts of the nation are still rural and developing. The GDP of Gabon is 34.65 billion USD. The per capita income is 9210 USD. Gabon is a very wealthy country in comparison to neighboring African nations.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Gabon's major exports are crude oil, uranium, and timber. Gabon's major imports are machinery and equipment, food, and chemicals. Major trade partners are China, France, and Italy. Gabon is currently in a trade deficit.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Ali Ben Bongo Ondimba is the chief of state and Prime Minister Emmanuel Issoze-Ngondet is the head of government.

**Form of Government:** Republic; multiparty presidential regime

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** On August 17, 1960, Gabon gained its independence from France, though it has maintained a close relationship with France and with the FrancAfrique system. However, France suspects corruption in the Bongo family and hasn't been as close the past few years.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The military of Gabon is small, consisting of about 5,000 people, that is only trained for the defense of the country. Gabon is not currently participating in any international disputes. Gabon does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Christianity is the main religion in Gabon, but Islam is also prevalent. The government has allowed freedom of religion in Gabon, and there are no current conflicts between religions.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 1.92%. The birth rate is 34.3 births/1000 people, and the death rate is 13.1 deaths/1000 people.

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<http://www.listofcountriesoftheworld.com/gb-anim>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Georgia

**Capital City:** Tbilisi    **Location:** Eurasia    **Population:** 4928052

**Official Language:** Georgian    **Other Languages:** Azeri, Armenian, Russian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Georgia has a very unique assortment of plants, many of which have been recorded for possessing medicinal properties. Many of these species are close to extinction due to illegal harvesting, habitat threats, and soil pollution. Over 27% of Georgia's 4,400 vascular plant species are considered to be at risk. Therefore, conservation of the indigenous plant life is very important to them.

**Student Ambassadors:** Elise Saloom and Christina Mack

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Georgia's GDP fell, but has since recovered. Georgia has a GDP of \$36.8 billion. Compared to larger countries such as The United States that may seem miniscule, but it is quite similar to the GDP of many of the surrounding smaller countries. Georgia is an industrialized country. The per capita income of Georgia is 7,040 PPP.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Some of Georgia's main exports are cars, refined petroleum, copper ores, wine, and ferroalloys. Some of their main imports are refined petroleum, petroleum gas, packaged medications, and broadcasting equipment. Georgia has a trade deficit. Georgia's top 15 trading partners are Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, Azerbaijan, United States, Armenia, Uzbekistan, China, Germany, Italy, Canada, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Spain, Netherlands.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Giorgi Margvelashvili

**Form of Government:** Semi-presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Supreme Council of Georgia declared independence on April 9, 1991, shortly before the collapse of the Soviet Union. Gamsakhurida was elected to be the first president of newly independent Georgia on May 26, 1991. Soon after, the country was in a civil war that lasted nearly until 1995. Following the Rose Revolution, Georgia did not have good relations with Russia. In 2005, they reached an agreement with Russia and Russian military bases were withdrawn.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Georgia is ranked 80/126 GFP. They do not possess a strong naval force, but they do have good land and air forces. Georgia does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The major religions in Georgia are Orthodox Christian, Muslim, Armenian Apostolic, and Roman Catholic. Members of each religion are very tolerant and respectful to representatives of other religions. About 83% of the Georgian population is Georgian Orthodox.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Population growth rate: -0.05%. Birth rate: 12.5 births/1,000 population. Death rate: 10.9 deaths/1,000 population

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#### Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gg.html>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Germany

**Capital City:** Berlin      **Location:** Central Europe      **Population:** 80568000

**Official Language:** Standard German      **Other Languages:** English, Danish, Romani, Serbian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Gavin Skipper, Neehar Desai

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Germany--which is considered a developed country-- has a GDP growth rate of around .2%. After a gradual increase from 2006, Germans have experienced a per capita income of 45,269 USD. Compared to the rest of Europe, Germany's economy is much stronger. This strong, manufacturing-based economy has sustained itself as other European countries such as but not limited to Spain and Greece have suffered. Germany's economy is considered to be second in the world regarding the complexity of economy; Japan being the first.

**Situation with World Trade:**

In 2014, Germany exported 1.41 trillion USD in products such as cars, automotive parts, packaged medicine, and planes. On top of the massive export field, Germany also has a strong amount of imports, at around 1.13 trillion USD, which gives it a positive trade balance of 271 billion USD. Germany's leading world trade partners are the US, France, the UK, China, and the Netherlands. It mainly receives imports from the Netherlands, China, the US, France and Italy.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Chancellor Angela Merkel

**Form of Government:** A parliamentary democracy, with a bicameral parliament with 69 seats.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** This government was established post world war two and has been used to unify Germany as a whole. The constitution that established the parliamentary democracy was put into place in 1990. There is a sense of insecurity in the Germany government in the past ten years, as two presidents have resigned in the past four years. No possible internal uprisings are clear as of right now in Germany, leaving it relatively stable.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Germany is ranked ninth in military strength amongst the world. Germany could very well create nuclear weaponry but has agreed not to under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Germany's people are 65-70% Christian, which is split between three different denominations with each of these denominations being region based due to historical divides. The other large percent of Germany's religions are Greek-Orthodox and Russian-Orthodox. The minority religions include Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Germany's population growth rate is very slow, as the population has only gained 2 million people over the past 45 years. With 600 people per square mile, Germany ranks sixteenth in the world in regard to population. Its birth rate is 8.5 children per 1000, and death rate is 11.5 people per 1000.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Ghana

**Capital City:** Accra      **Location:** West Africa      **Population:** 26908262

**Official Language:** English      **Other Languages:** Asante Twi, Fante and Akuapem Twi

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** In Ghana, deforestation, coastal and marine resource degradation, the destruction of biodiversity, desertification, climate variability and change, pollution of all forms, the proliferation and mismanagement of chemicals, illegal mining, among others, are challenging Ghana's environmental management capacity.

**Student Ambassadors:** Nathan Gunn, Michael Housey

**Delegation:** Mamdeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

**GDP (PPP):**

\$108.3 billion

4.2% growth

8.3% 5-year compound annual growth

\$4,129 per capita

**Unemployment:**

2.4%

**Inflation (CPI):**

15.5%

**FDI Inflow:**

\$3.4 billion

Ghana has made significant progress in poverty reduction despite slowing economic expansion. Maintaining progress will be critical to securing improvements in the entrepreneurial field. Sluggish economic growth, accompanied by high inflation has been taking a toll on living standards the past two years. Poor management of public finance has resulted in a deficit and is a large contributor, to the current economic troubles. Measures to cut government spending and restore the balance of fiscal policy have been attempted, but the future of Ghana's economy is uncertain. Ghana's economy is above average when compared to countries in the same region.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Ghana's three largest trading partners are China, United States of America, and Great Britain. Ghana is currently facing a trade deficit importing at around 14.8 Billion dollars worth of goods compared to exporting 10.2 billion dollars in goods. The top exports of Ghana are Crude Petroleum (\$2.66B), Gold (\$2.39B), Cocoa Beans (\$2.27B), Cocoa Paste (\$382M) and Cocoa Butter (\$252M).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** John Dramani MAHAMA

**Form of Government:** Presidential Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** In 1957 Ghana became the first sub-Saharan country in colonial Africa to gain its independence from Great Britain. The group CPP (Convention People Party) started staged strikes against the British government until they gave Ghana its independence. There are no internal uprisings or possible rebellions that could occur in Ghana.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Ghana has a smaller military but does include several branches. Ghana controls 300 armed vehicles, 20 total aircrafts, and 20 naval ships. The Ghana military has a labor force of about 11,000,000. Ghana does not own any nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Christian 71.2% (Pentecostal/Charismatic 28.3%, Protestant 18.4%, Catholic 13.1%, other 11.4%), Muslim 17.6%, traditional 5.2%, other 0.8%, none 5.2%. There isn't much fighting between religions.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Our population growth rate is 2.18%. Our Death rate is 7.1 deaths/1,000 and our birth rate is 30.8 births/1,000 population.

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### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Greece

**Capital City:** Athens    **Location:** Southeastern Europe, on the southern tip of the Balkan peninsula, close to both Africa and Asia. Greece shares borders with Albania (NW), the Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria (N), and Turkey (NE).    **Population:** 10773253

**Official Language:** Greek    **Other Languages:** Most common foreign languages learned by Greeks are English, German, French and Italian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Greece's variety of ecosystems, diverse geography of hills, mountains, forests, vast coastline and rich flora and fauna make ideal homes to 150 endemic species. Of the 116 mammals of Greece, 57 are endangered. Of the 6,000 plant species, 700-750 are found only in Greece. Of the 107 fish species, 37 are endemic (found only in Greece). Of the 407 bird species, 240 nest in Greece.

Indigenous mammals, including the fox, deer, boar, elk, wild cat, bear, badger, jackal, and a rare white goat known as the Kri-Kri (found only on the island of Crete now). There are also many smaller mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and birds indigenous to Greece. The kri-kri, Peloponnese wall lizard, Karpathos Lycian salamander, and the Aristotle's catfish are some of the species exclusive to Greece.

The greatest endangered animal in Greece is the Mediterranean monk seal, which is considered critically endangered and is one of the rarest mammals in the world. The Mediterranean monk seal is threatened by hunting for its skin, fishermen who consider it a competitor, destruction of habitat from development and tourism, disease, and toxins.

Greece has a large conservation effort to protect the sea turtle, but sea turtles roam vast areas of the oceans so international cooperation is needed. Most sea turtles (air-breathing) are killed by suffocating in unintended fishing gear and fishing trawls. Sea turtle habitats are also threatened by the introduction of exotic predators.

The European mink (or Russian mink) is a semi-aquatic species endangered due to introduction of the American mink, habitat destruction, and decline in food source.

**Student Ambassadors:** Catherine Cox and Ellie Enright

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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### Economy

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#### **Economic Status:**

Greece's economy ranks 50th largest in the world with a rather nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of \$242 billion/year. Greece has the 13th largest economy of the 28 members of the European Union. Greece's economy is the 51st largest in the world by purchasing power (\$288,778 billion/year). Greece's currency is the Euro. Greece's GDP per capita is 21,956.41 in USD. The unemployment rate is 25.6%, minimum wage is 683.76 EUR/month, and The GDP growth rate is negative at -3.3% annual change. Inflation rate is -1.1%. Greece is beginning to show little improvement in its economy.

#### **Situation with World Trade:**

Greece has a large trade deficit, importing almost twice as much as it exports. Greece's total exports for 2015 totaled approximately \$27.5 billion, and its total imports were \$46.62 billion. Greece's major exports include food and beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products, chemicals and textiles. Fruit and vegetables make up about 1/3 of total exports. Greece's largest export countries are Italy (11.2%), Germany (7.3%), Turkey (6.6%), Cyprus (5.9%), Bulgaria (5.2%), U.S. (4.8%), and Egypt (4%). Greek exports to the U.S. include olives, olive oil, honey, and wine.

The 2015 estimated trade deficit was 2% of GDP (Country comparison to the world: 87). The excessive amount of imports is a huge economy concern for Greece's economy. The main products imported into Greece are machinery, transport, equipment, fuels, and chemicals. Greece's main import countries are Germany (10.7%), Italy (8.4%), Russia (7.9%), Iraq (7%), China (5.9%), Netherlands (5.5%), and France (4.5%). Greece relies on tourism and loans to fill the economic gap.

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## Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras

**Form of Government:** Declared a Republic in 1973 when the monarch was abolished. New Constitution adopted in 1975 declaring Greece a Parliamentary Republic with some executive powers held by the President. Member of the European Union since 1981. Voting is mandatory for all Greek citizens over the age of 18.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Greece was declared a Republic in 1973 when the monarchy was abolished and Papadopoulos assumed the presidency. In 1974, Papadopoulos was overthrown in opposition to military rule, exiled Karamanlis was recalled and installed as prime minister, and restoration of the monarchy was rejected. In 1975, a new Constitution declared Greece a Parliamentary Republic with some executive powers vested in the President. In 1981, Greece joined the European Union. In 1986, Greece adopted a Constitutional Amendment transferring some of the President's powers to the Legislature.

Voting is mandatory for all Greek citizens over the age of 18.

Greece's tremendous debt and poor economy make its economy, government, and life in Greece unstable. Greece's estimated public debt for 2015 was 1778.4% of GDP (Country comparison to the world: 2). Greece has a capitalist economy with the public sector accounting for over 40% of the economy. The government of Greece has been bailed out of debt multiple times since 2010. Although the economy improved some in 2014, Greece's ongoing economic crisis, regional geopolitical tensions, and other problems have resulted in an unstable government and also caused Greek citizens to rally around their religion from which the Prime Minister wishes to distance the Government. Greek citizens often engage in violent protests over economic problems, showing support of anti-austerity parties. Despite all the economic turmoil, the Greek GDP decreased a relatively small -0.2% in 2015, helped partly by increased tourism. The unemployment rate for the total Greek population is 25%, and 52.4% for those ages 15-24 (Country comparison to the world: 3).

### **Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Hellenic Armed Forces are combined military forces of Greece. They consist of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff, the Hellenic Army, the Hellenic Navy, and the Hellenic Air Force. Despite Greece's staggering economic problems, the country has consistently maintained one of the highest defense expenditures as a percentage of GDP in all of Europe. Greece does not have nuclear weapons.

### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The prevailing religion (98%) in Greece is Christian Orthodox. In 1975, the Greek Constitution established the Eastern Orthodox Church as the prevailing religion of Greece. Only Greece and Russia have such a large Orthodox population. Other religions include, Muslims (approximately 1.3%), Catholics, and Jewish.

### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The estimated 2016 population growth rate was -0.03% (Country comparison to the world: 204). Median age is 44.2 (Country comparison to the world: 7).

Greece's 2016 estimated birth rate is 8.5 births/1,000 population (Country comparison to the world: 218). Estimated 2016 life expectancy at birth is 80.5 years (Country comparison to the world: 35).

Estimated 2016 total fertility rate is 1.42 children born/woman (Country comparison to world: 209).

Greece's 2016 estimated death rate is 11.2 deaths/1,000 population (Country comparison to the world: 31).

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Guatemala

**Capital City:** Guatemala City    **Location:** Central America right below Mexico    **Population:** 16672956

**Official Language:** Spanish    **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Population is growing

Habitat loss

Deforestation

Over-exploitation of natural resources

Environmental contamination

**Student Ambassadors:** C. Barksdale (Security), C. Mbagwu (GA), and R. Posner (GA)

**Delegation:** Episcopal High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

- Economy has a lot of potential and has been growing faster than the developed countries in the region
- Still mostly agricultural and very poor
- Leadership is not concerned with industrializing the country on an East Asia style model
- GDP = 63.79 billion US dollars
- Growth of 4.1% in 2015
- Per capita income: 3052.27 USD

**Situation with World Trade:**

- Import Products: fuels, machinery, transport equipment, construction materials, grain, fertilizers, and electricity
  - Export Products: coffee, banana, cardamom, sugar, fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, petroleum, and apparel
  - Trading Partners: United States, Mexico, China, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica
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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Jimmy Morales

**Form of Government:** Constitutional Democratic Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Beginning in the mid to late 19th century, Guatemala was chronically unstable, and come the beginning of the 20th was ruled by series of US backed dictators. In 1944 the standing dictator was overthrown by leftist rebels. This led to a decade of revolution until a 1954 US backed military coup. From there, beginning in 1960 and lasting until 1996 the country was locked in a state of civil war. This war was ended at the hands of a UN negotiated peace treaty.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Guatemala has 15,500 active frontline personnel, with 5,518,000 members of its population fit for active service. Annually a total of 340,000 people are reaching military age in Guatemala. Guatemala does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Guatemala is 87% Christian. Catholics make up 47% and Protestants make up the other 40%

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** - Its growth rate is 2.5% per year (2012)ΓÇöthe highest in all of Latin America

- Half of its population is aged 19 or younger (2012)

- The birth rate is 19.611 births per woman (2012)
- The death rate is 7.847 per 1,000 people (2012)

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#### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Haiti

**Capital City:** Port-au-Prince      **Location:** Hispaniola: the Caribbeans, behind Cuba and the Dominican Republic      **Population:** 10916558

**Official Language:** French and Creole      **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The indigenous species in Haiti are endangered and more than 90% of the region's original habitat has been lost. Threats to the species include illegal forestry operations, migratory agricultural expansion, gathering of firewood, grazing and illegal hunting.

**Student Ambassadors:** S. Mertens (EcoSoc), E. Dalrymple (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Alexandria Senior High

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Economic growth continues to decline and is expected to be around 0.8% in 2016 due to lower investments and an agricultural recovery due to a severe drought. The GDP has fallen from 16.5 to 5.3 between the years 2011 to 2015. Over 6 million people live below the national poverty line (\$2.42 per day) and more than 2.5 million live below the national extreme poverty line (\$1.23 per day). Haiti is the poorest country in the Americas and one of the poorest in the world .

**Situation with World Trade:**

At the moment, Haiti has a trade deficit .Our main imports include rice, cotton fabrics, refined petroleum, and seasonings. Exports in Haiti include knit T-shirts, sweaters, women's undergarments, men's suits, and men's shirts. Our trading partners are the Dominican Republic, the United States, Canada, Mexico, China, France, Indonesia, and India.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Jocelerme Privert

**Form of Government:** Haiti's government form is a Republic with the executive branch controlled by President Jocelerme Privert and Prime Minister Enx Jean-Charles. The members of the judicial branch are selected by the president from a candidate list submitted by the legislative branch. The Senate consists of 30 seats, which are elected by an absolute majority vote through a two round system. The 99 seats of the chamber of deputies are then elected by an absolute majority vote in single-member constituencies.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Historically, the Haitian government has always been very unstable with demonstrations and labor strikes causing civil unrest. Demonstrations are particularly frequent in Port-au-Prince and can be contributed to dissatisfaction of infrastructure, minimum wage, education, and disapproval of political figures and UN presence. The United Nations' Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has been working to stop violent demonstrations and show support for local police.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Haiti has no regular military forces. However, Haiti does have a small Coast Guard and a Ministry of National Defense. The regular Haitian Armed Forces, which consists of Army, Navy, and Air Force, has been demobilized. As a state party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Haiti has no nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 80% of Haiti's population is Roman Catholic. Most of the remaining population is a variety of Protestant denominations, such as Baptists at 10% and Pentecostals at 4%. Other non-Catholic Christian groups include Methodists, Episcopalians, Jehovah's

Witnesses, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Adventists, and Orthodox. Voodoo is also practiced by the majority of the population alongside most Christian religions.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Haiti has an annual population growth rate of 1.71% (2016 est.). There are 23.3 births per 1,000 population and 7.7 deaths per 1,000 population (2016 est.). The infant mortality rate is 48.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

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Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Honduras

**Capital City:** Tegucigalpa      **Location:** Central America      **Population:** 8893259

**Official Language:** Spanish      **Other Languages:** Amerindian dialects

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Since the Spanish conquest of Honduras, the country has been deforested, leading to soil erosion. Also, pesticides have damaged coastal environments since the mid-20th century. Currently, though, there are several national parks and protected areas in Honduras.

**Student Ambassadors:** William Schott (General Assembly)

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The economic status of Honduras is, in general, substandard. The actual gross domestic product, as of 2015, is about \$20.45 billion, while the GDP adjusted for purchasing power parity is approximately \$41.14 billion for the same year. The GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power parity is approximately \$5,100, and, as a result, around 60% of Hondurans live below the poverty line. The distribution of wealth in the country is extremely unequal, with about 42.4% of income going to the top 10% of Hondurans, as of 2009. Honduras, being the second poorest country in Central America, is worse off fiscally than its neighbors.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Honduras's major trade partner is the United States, with about 36% of exports going there and about 35.2% of imports coming from there, as of 2015. Of exported goods, at least 5% for each country go to Germany, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Of imported goods, approximately 13.6% come from China, while at least 5% each come from Guatemala, Mexico, and El Salvador. Overall, Honduras's current account balance is approximately -\$1.291 billion, meaning it has a net trade deficit of over one billion dollars.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Juan Orlando Hernandez Alvarado

**Form of Government:** A presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** A new president, who appoints his or her own cabinet, is elected in quadrennial elections by receiving the most votes. The legislative branch is unicameral, with the only house being the National Congress (Congreso Nacional), whose 128 members are elected in quadrennial elections in their own constituencies by receiving the most votes. The leading party, of which President Hernandez is a member, of the National Congress is the National Party of Honduras (Partido Nacional de Honduras), which holds about a third of the seats in the legislature. The government is relatively unstable, as control of the National Congress and/or the presidency could go to a different party in the next election, as the Liberty and Refoundation Party only holds about 6% fewer seats than the National Party.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There are three branches in the Honduran Armed Forces: the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. Military is not a major focus for the Honduran government, as it only accounts for about 1% of government spending and there is no conscription program currently in place. The country does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** About 97% of Hondurans are Roman Catholic, while most of the remaining 3% are Protestant. There is relatively no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Honduras, as of 2016, has an estimated population growth rate of 1.64%. Also as of 2016, there are approximately 22.8 births and 5.2 deaths per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is estimated to be 17.7 deaths per 1,000 live births (2016 est.). There are approximately 1.01 males per each female (2016 est.). The life expectancy for males is 69.5 years, and, for females, it is 72.8 years (2016 est.).

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Iceland

**Capital City:** Reykjavic **Location:** Northern Europe, island between the Greenland Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, northwest of the United Kingdom **Population:** 335878

**Official Language:** Icelandic **Other Languages:** English, German, Nordic languages

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Many of Iceland's indigenous species are adapted to Arctic tundra conditions, so any changes via global warming have huge impacts on the local fauna, with more and more polar bears migrating south from Greenland. The local bird life is diverse and rare, which makes it a popular spot for ornithologists.

**Student Ambassadors:** C. Anderson, I. Zelaya

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Iceland has had one of the highest consistent growth rates in the world accompanied by low inflation and unemployment. They were hit hard in the 2008 recession but have been moving steadily towards economic recovery. Iceland's utilization of clean energy, its marine resources, strong infrastructure, and highly educated workforce have made it a strong and capable economy. Their economy has been gradually diversifying in the manufacturing and service industry in the last decade. Their GDP as of 2015 was \$15.19 billion (USD). Their per capita income was \$45,600 (USD). Among other Nordic countries, they are doing well.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Iceland's main industries include tourism, fish processing, aluminum smelting, ferrosilicon production, and clean energy such as hydrothermal power, geothermal power, and wind and air energy. Iceland faced a -0.5% budget deficit in 2015. Its main exports include fish and fish products, aluminum, animal products (livestock etc), ferrosilicon, and diatomite. Iceland's main partners when importing are Norway, Germany, China, Denmark, Netherlands, Brazil, and the United Kingdom. The country's imports include manufacturing machinery and equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs, and textiles. For exports, Iceland's main trade partners are the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the United States, and Norway.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President - Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, Prime Minister - Sigurður Ingi Jóhannsson

**Form of Government:** Iceland is a constitutional republic with a multi-party system. Presidents are elected every four years with no term limit and legislation power is held by the president and the parliament.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Arguably the oldest parliamentary democracy, established in 930, the Icelandic government became what it is today in 1944 when the first president was appointed by the parliament. Previously, all leaders had work in coalition because one single party did not receive a majority. Since then presidents have been elected every four years with no term limit and currently there is no party with majority in parliament. The government is very stable.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Iceland has no standing military but contributes to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the Icelandic Coast Guard and the Iceland Crisis Response Unit as civilian personnel and other financial contributions. Iceland emphasizes NATO's role of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, which includes nuclear issues, so it does not possess any nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Evangelical Lutheran Church of Iceland (official) 73.8%, Roman Catholic 3.6%, Reykjavik Free Church 2.9%, Hafnarfjorour Free Church 2%, The Independent Congregation 1%, other religions 3.9% (includes Pentecostal and Asatru Association), none 5.6%, other or unspecified 7.2%. There is relatively no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Iceland has a population growth rate of 1.17%, with a birth rate at 13.8 births per 1000 population and 6.3 deaths per 1000. The infant mortality rate is 2.1 per 1000 births. Gender-wise, there are 1.01 males for every 1 female. Life expectancy for males is 80.9 at birth and 85.3 years at birth for females.

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## Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ic.html> <http://www.iceland.is/the-big-picture/economy-infrastructure> <http://www.government.is/>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### India

**Capital City:** New Delhi **Location:** South Asia **Population:** 1252000000

**Official Language:** Hindi and English **Other Languages:**

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Davis Gallagher (EcoSoc), Megan Richardson (EcoSoc), Stewart Simon (GA),  
Rayleigh Freeman (GA)

**Delegation:** Captain Shreve High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

India's economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries, and a multitude of services. Most of the economy is composed of agriculture, but recently has taken a turn toward a more open-market. The private sector has grown significantly due to the government having few regulations on business. Nearly fifty percent of the economy is agriculture-based, and poverty is widespread. With the low per capita GDP of only \$6,200, India does have a better economic status than its neighbors, with a GNP of \$6.7 trillion which is one of the World's highest. India as well has a fairly low debt of 480 billion dollars.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The major imports of India include crude oil, precious stones, machinery, chemicals, fertilizer, plastics, iron, and steel. Major exports include petroleum products, precious stones, vehicles, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, cereals, and apparel. India's main trade partners include China, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and the United States. With \$409.2 billion in imports and \$272.4 billion in exports from 2015 India is left with a trade deficit.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi

**Form of Government:** Federal parliamentary republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** India gained its independence after World War II in 1947. Originally India was a colony of Great Britain. Large conflicts then took place, which resulted in the state being split into two separate nations, India and Pakistan. Currently there is wide spread poverty and corruption, along with significant overpopulation, but has a large youth population looking for reform India and make the nation a global power.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

India's military is ranked 31st in the world with 110 active nuclear warheads. India has 3.5 million people enlisted in the armed forces. India's vast Air Force, navy, and army is funded with over 40 billion dollars.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The main religions are Hindu 79.8%, Muslim 14.2%, Christian 2.3%, Sikh 1.7%, other and unspecified 2%. All of these religions have been faced with scrutiny in the past. Hindu-Muslim conflicts result in violence and death, with the Gujarat communal riot of 1969 killing over 400 Muslims and Hindus.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 1.19% (2016 est.) The birth rate is 19.3 births/1,000 population (2016 est.) The death rate 7.3 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.)

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#### Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/in.html>

[http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country\\_id=india](http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=india)

<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/gross-national-product>

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## Country Data Sheet

### Iran (Islamic Republic of)

**Capital City:** Tehran    **Location:** Middle East: North of Persian Gulf, South of Caspian Sea    **Population:** 80840713

**Official Language:** Persian    **Other Languages:** Azeri Turkic and Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Luri, Balochi, Arabic

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Manuel Molina (GA), Ethan Erhardt (GA)

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

##### **Economic Status:**

Iran has a heavily nationalized economy which is dominated by exports of oil and gas. However, Iran also has prominent industrial and agricultural sectors. Iran has experienced some small- and medium-scale growth, but large scale growth is hindered by government interference in the banking industry, inflation, currency manipulation, and a nationalized large-scale economy. Many companies are also weighed down by the government because of their ties to the Iranian military

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

China, the UAE, India, Turkey, and now the EU are Iran's principle trading partners. Sanctions were placed on Iran by the United States and the EU because of Iran's nuclear ambitions. However, in 2015 Iran, China, Russia, the US, and the EU reached an agreement to limit Iran's nuclear program in return for the lifting of some sanctions. Iran's main exports are oil and gas, followed by chemicals, followed by manufactured goods and foodstuffs; its main imports are machinery, iron, steel, chemicals, and cars. Iran's balance in trade was negative \$5.5 billion (USD).

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#### Government

**Country's Leader:** Ayatollah Ali Hoseini-Khamenei

**Form of Government:** theocratic republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The current government came to power in 1979 when a revolution overthrew the Shah of Iran, a hereditary monarch. The new government was a theocratic republic led by Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini selected by the country's top clerics (selected by the electorate) and was succeeded by Ayatollah Ali Hoseini-Khamenei. The Supreme Leader approves the election of the head of government, the President of Iran, who governs with Parliament and his cabinet who along with the Supreme Leader, selects the supreme court and military leaders. Iran's government is below average stability because of the government's opposition from the Western bloc, heavy sanctions, and authoritarian form of government.

##### **Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Iran has moderate military strength and has an advanced nuclear program but is still not capable of developing nuclear weapons. Iran signed an agreement with the Western bloc in 2015 to limit its nuclear capabilities.

##### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Shia Islam is the overwhelmingly predominant and the official religion in Iran. Freedom of religion is severely limited.

##### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The country has a 1.18% growth rate which is considered slightly above the global average with a relatively young population (median age 29). The birth rate is 17.8 births to 1000 people, and the death rate is 5.9 deaths to 1000 people.

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#### Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ir.html>

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<http://imuna.org/resources/country-profiles/iran-islamic-republic>

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## Country Data Sheet

### Iran (Islamic Republic of)

**Capital City:** Tehran    **Location:** Middle East: North of Persian Gulf, South of Caspian Sea    **Population:** 80840713

**Official Language:** Persian    **Other Languages:** Azeri Turkic and Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki and Mazandarani, Luri, Balochi, Arabic

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Manuel Molina (GA), Ethan Erhardt (GA)

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

##### **Economic Status:**

Iran has a heavily nationalized economy which is dominated by exports of oil and gas. However, Iran also has prominent industrial and agricultural sectors. Iran has experienced some small- and medium-scale growth, but large scale growth is hindered by government interference in the banking industry, inflation, currency manipulation, and a nationalized large-scale economy. Many companies are also weighed down by the government because of their ties to the Iranian military

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

China, the UAE, India, Turkey, and now the EU are Iran's principle trading partners. Sanctions were placed on Iran by the United States and the EU because of Iran's nuclear ambitions. However, in 2015 Iran, China, Russia, the US, and the EU reached an agreement to limit Iran's nuclear program in return for the lifting of some sanctions. Iran's main exports are oil and gas, followed by chemicals, followed by manufactured goods and foodstuffs; its main imports are machinery, iron, steel, chemicals, and cars. Iran's balance in trade was negative \$5.5 billion (USD).

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#### Government

**Country's Leader:** Ayatollah Ali Hoseini-Khamenei

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##### **Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Iran has moderate military strength and has an advanced nuclear program but is still not capable of developing nuclear weapons. Iran signed an agreement with the Western bloc in 2015 to limit its nuclear capabilities.

##### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Shia Islam is the overwhelmingly predominant and the official religion in Iran. Freedom of religion is severely limited.

##### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The country has a 1.18% growth rate which is considered slightly above the global average with a relatively young population (median age 29). The birth rate is 17.8 births to 1000 people, and the death rate is 5.9 deaths to 1000 people.

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#### Sources

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<http://imuna.org/resources/country-profiles/iran-islamic-republic>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Ireland

**Capital City:** Dublin    **Location:** North Atlantic Ocean    **Population:** 4595000

**Official Language:** Irish/Gaelic    **Other Languages:** English, Scots

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Because Ireland was isolated from the rest of Europe while the seas rose after the ice age, there are only 26 mammals that are native to Ireland. Extinct animals include, but are not limited to, the great Irish elk, the wolf, and the great auk. Some animals that are extinct in Ireland are flourishing in their original countries.

**Student Ambassadors:** Alexander Planche (GA), Maya Aufdermauer (GA), Logan Fernandez (EcoSoc), Ian Glotfelty (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Lakeshore High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Ireland is an industrialized nation with a small, trade dependent economy and its GDP has grown significantly in the past few years. The nation's per capita income was estimated to be \$65,800 in 2015 and the gross national product (PPP) was estimated to be \$305 billion in the same year. Ireland's debts were estimated to be 101.2% of the nation's GDP in 2015 and it ranks to number fourteen in debt when compared to all other nations. While the nation is not a trading power like its neighbor, the UK, it is still a well-developed economy with a higher per capita income and gross national saving

**Situation with World Trade:**

Ireland is currently in a \$3.7 billion trade surplus as of September 2016. Their main exports are machinery and equipment, computers, chemicals, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, and animal products. Exports are 23.7% to the US, 13.8% to the UK, 13.2% to Belgium, 6.6% to Germany, 5.5% to Switzerland, 4.4% to the Netherlands, and 4.4% to France. Their major imports are data processing equipment, other machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, and clothing. Imports are 32.5% from the UK, 14% from the US, 10.2 from France, 9.3% from Germany, 4.9% from the Netherlands, and 4.1% from China.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Michael D. Higgins

**Form of Government:** The Republic of Ireland is a United State, considered to be a Parliamentary Democracy where the parliament is known as the Oireachtas, and is divided between the president and 2 houses known as the Dáil Éireann (House of Representatives) and the Seanad Éireann (Senate). The Dáil has elections for chairpersons roughly every five years, and is made up of 166 members, while the Seanad has 60 members, 11 of which are appointed by the Taoiseach (the head of the government), and holds the power of revising legislation with Dáil approval.

The President of Ireland is directly elected by the people every seven years, and serves as the head of state.

Local Government is represented by Councillors of local authority elected every 5 years, and management of local authority is coordinated by county or city managers.

The Constitution of Ireland states that all forms of government derive from the people, it defines the power of each branch, and even touches on the rights of the people.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Constitution of Ireland was elected by plebiscite in 1937. It was the successor of the Constitution of Dáil Éireann and the Constitution of the Irish Free State. It states that all forms of government derive from the people, and defines the power of each branch.

The Irish Constitution also touches on personal rights, and unenumerated rights. The current government in Ireland is very stable and had no serious uprising if its citizens.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Defense Forces consists of four branches: the Army, Air Corps, Naval Service, and Reserve Defense Forces. The president of Ireland is given the title of the Supreme Commander of the Defense Forces. As of 2014, Ireland's Air Force was ranked 62nd, and their spending was ranked 27th at \$1.6 billion US dollars. The Republic of Ireland is 137th in paramilitary personnel, and their military personnel per capita is 2.4 per 1000. Ireland is currently unarmed with nuclear weapons because of their belief in being nuclear-free, but have the technology to become nuclear powered if they so wish.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Roman Catholic 84.7%, Church of Ireland 2.7%, other Christian 2.7%, Muslim 1.1%, other 1.7%, unspecified 1.5%, none 5.7% (2011). Before 2011, Ireland showed a very intimate relationship with the Catholic Church, and the majority of those who considered themselves Roman Catholics attended church at least once a week, and around 3% said they attended church every day. The vast majority of citizens of Ireland are Roman Catholic, though people in the Republic of Ireland are abandoning their religious views more quickly than just about every other country in the world. The drop in the church's standing started around 2011 when there were six abuse scandals within the church. Since 2011, when the official percentages were taken, people who considered themselves religious dropped to less than half (<50%), and the amount of people who considered themselves not religious at all doubled.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The Republic of Ireland has a population change rate of .2% per year, as measured in 2013, and a population of around 4.65 million. Ireland first experienced a massive population growth from 1780 to 1840, rising from around 3 million people to 8 million people in 1840, but then the great famine came along and caused the Republic of Ireland to lose its population quickly. By 1871, the population had dropped to around 4 million people, and then three million by 1926. The population held at around three million until around the 1970s, where it began to increase again. The population is expected to continue to grow until the year 2031, where it will cap off at around five million people.

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Sources

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[http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/the\\_irish\\_education\\_system/overview\\_of\\_the\\_irish\\_education\\_system.html](http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education/the_irish_education_system/overview_of_the_irish_education_system.html) <http://www>

## Country Data Sheet

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### Israel

**Capital City:** Jerusalem **Location:** Middle East **Population:** 8541000

**Official Language:** Hebrew, Arabic **Other Languages:** English, Russian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Israel contains a variety of mammals due to its geographical and climatic diversity. Since Israel borders the Mediterranean Sea in the west and the desert in the east, it has a lot of temperate and tropical zones, increasing the diversity among the flora and fauna. However, hunting, the loss of habitats due to rapid urbanization, and harmful chemicals has led to the endangerment and extinction of some species. Israel has created more rehabilitation and preservation efforts to protect its species, along with protection from the law.

**Student Ambassadors:** Kennedy Andara (GA), Adrija Bhattacharjee (GA)

**Delegation:** Haynes Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Israel's economy is technologically advanced by global standards. It is categorized as a Very Highly Developed nation, as of 2015. It is one of the highest ranked countries in the Middle East and has a better standard of living compared to western countries such as Austria, France, and Finland. The gross national income is an estimated 259 billion PPP dollars as of 2013. It has a per capita income of \$35,833 (PPP; 2014 est.).

**Situation with World Trade:**

Israel has attracted attention from international entrepreneurs from all over the globe. Major export items include: technology products, military equipment, mechanical machinery, cut diamonds and jewelry, etc. Israel's main export partners are the United States, Hong Kong, United Kingdom, and China. Major imports include: raw materials, motor vehicles, fuels, grain and wheat, consumer goods, etc. Major import partners include: the United States, China, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. Israel has a trade deficit of USD 0.97 billion, as of September 2016.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Reuven Rivlin

**Form of Government:** Unitary parliamentary republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Based on a parliamentary democracy, the Prime Minister of Israel is the head of government and leader of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in the Knesset. The Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. The political system of the State of Israel and its main principles are set out in 11 Basic Laws. Israel does not have a written constitution.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Israel's Defense Forces has fought in quite a lot of wars and border conflicts recently, making it one of the most battle-trained armed forces in the world. IDF has been specifically designed to match Israel's unique security situation, and being Israel's most prominent institutions, it influences the economy, culture, and political scene. Israel has a policy of nuclear ambiguity which means that they have never officially admitted to having nuclear weapons. However, Israel is believed to be the sixth country in the world to have developed nuclear weapons and to be in possession of it.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The religious affiliation of the Israeli population as of 2011 was 75.4% Jewish, 16.9% Muslim, 2.1% Christian, and 1.7% Druze, with the remaining 4.0% not classified by religion. There are tensions between the religious groups in Israel that stem from before the creation of the state.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Israel has a population of 8,585,500 with a growth rate of 2.0%. The country has a birth rate of 21.5 births per 1,000 population, and a death rate of 5.2 deaths per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is 4.03 deaths per 1,000 live births. The average life expectancy is 82.01 years; in regard to specific genders, the male average is 80.02 years and the female average is 84.0 years. There are 98.36 males to every 100 females.

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**Sources**

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<https://knoema.com/atlas/Israel> , [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel\\_Defense\\_Forces](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel_Defense_Forces) ,  
[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear\\_wea](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_wea)

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Italy

**Capital City:** Rome      **Location:** Europe      **Population:** 61855120

**Official Language:** Italian      **Other Languages:** French, German

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Sarah Kate Casey (GA), Sydney Tardy (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

In Italy, there exists two major parts of the economy, the industrialized northern sect and the more agricultural, family-run sect. The underground economy is estimated to account for about 17% of the GDP which was \$2.175 trillion in 2015 (up about .8% from 2014). In 2013, Italy's GNP was reported at \$2.126 trillion. In comparison to the rest of Europe, Italy has the third most powerful economy, and ranks 13th globally. The major industries include tourism, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles, motor vehicles, clothing, footwear, and ceramics.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Italy's GDP is composed of about 2.3% agriculture, the major products of which include fruits, vegetables, grapes, potatoes, sugar beets, soybeans, grain, olives, beef, dairy products, and fish. The major imports include engineering products, chemicals, energy products, minerals, textiles and clothing, and tobacco. Italy's major trading partners are Germany 12.3%, France 10.3%, US 8.7%, UK 5.4%, Spain 4.8%, and Switzerland 4.7% (2015). In 2015, Italy ran a deficit of about 2.6% of the GDP which is about \$56.55 billion.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Sergio Mattarella, Prime Minister Matteo Renzi

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Italian monarchy was replaced with a democratic republic in 1946 after World War II and the Fascist rule of Benito Mussolini. A popular referendum was held to decide between a monarchy and a republic, and the people chose a republic.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Italy's armed forces are composed of about 290,000 people. As of 2014, 1.1% of the GDP went towards military expenditures. Italy has nuclear capabilities, currently hosting between 60-70 nuclear warheads.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Christian 80% (overwhelmingly Roman Catholic with very small groups of Jehovah's Witnesses and Protestants), Muslim (about 800,000 to 1 million), Atheist and Agnostic 20%.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The annual population growth rate is 0.23% (2016 est.). The birth rate is 8.7 births/1,000 population (2016 est) and the death rate is 10.3 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.). Infant mortality is 3.3 deaths/1,000 live births. The life expectancy is 82.2 years (2016 est.)

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#### Sources

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[http://www.basicint.org/sites/default/files/italys\\_tactical\\_nuclear\\_weapons\\_0.pdf](http://www.basicint.org/sites/default/files/italys_tactical_nuclear_weapons_0.pdf)

<http://www.armedforces.co.uk/Europeandefence/edcountries/countryitaly.htm>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Kiribati

**Capital City:** South Tarawa      **Location:** Central Pacific      **Population:** 106925

**Official Language:** I-Kiribati, English      **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Kiribati is prone to heavy pollution as a result of open-pit dumping and lagoon latrines in the South Tarawa Atoll. Also, typhoons and tornadoes can occur, which can affect the sea level and creates volatility in the stability of the island. Kiribati is projected to be underwater within fifty years because of rising sea levels, so a plan to relocate to Fiji has been created and approved by Fiji. The habitat for many of the animals on Kiribati have been adversely affected by the seasonal instability of the weather and the constantly rising sea levels. There are not many conservation efforts put into place to protect endangered animals in Kiribati.

**Student Ambassadors:** M. Guillot (GA)

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge Magnet High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Kiribati is one of the least developed Pacific Island countries, as it relies heavily on income generated from fishing licenses and seafarer remittances (the money generated from this has decreased significantly recently). A lack of skilled workers, a weak infrastructural system, and the isolation from other countries prevents Kiribati from developing economically. The GNP is approximately \$470 million USD, and the per capita income is \$1,800 USD (2015 est.).

**Situation with World Trade:**

Kiribati typically trades with other Pacific Island nations. The main imports are food, machinery, fuel, and manufactured products. Kiribati's main exports are coconut products and fish. Kiribati has one of the world's lowest trade deficits at about \$14 million USD.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Taneti Maamau

**Form of Government:** Presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The president and vice president are elected through a simple majority popular vote to four-year terms. The legislative branch is the unicameral House of Assembly made up of 46 members who serve four-year terms. The judicial branch is the High Court which features a Chief Justice and associate judges who are appointed by the President and approved of by the Public Service Commission (PSC). There are no organized political parties, but parties function as interest groups in Kiribati. The government is very stable.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There is no organized military (as the establishment of one is prevented by the constitution); Kiribati receives defense assistance from New Zealand and Australia. Kiribati does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 55.8% of Kiribati's population is Roman Catholic, 33.5% is Kempsville Presbyterian, 4.7% is Mormon, 2.3% is Baha'i, 2% is Seventh-Day Activist, and the remaining 1.7% is unspecified or has no religion. There is relatively little to no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Kiribati has an annual population growth rate of 1.14% (2016 est.). There are 21.3 births per 1,000 population and 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population (2016 est.). The infant mortality rate is 33.2 deaths per 1,000 live births (2016 est.). There are .95 males to every 1 female (2016 est.). Life expectancy of males is 63.7 years and females is 68.8 years (2016 est.)

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## Country Data Sheet

### Kuwait

**Capital City:** Kuwait City      **Location:** Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iraq and Saudi Arabia      **Population:** 2832776

**Official Language:** Arabic      **Other Languages:** English is widely spoken

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The condition of indigenous species in Kuwait is moderate. There have been no major population changes or habitat threats.

**Student Ambassadors:** A.Stassi (General Assembly), D.Major(EcoSoc 1), D.Matus(EcoSoc 2)

**Delegation:** Catholic High School

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#### Economy

##### **Economic Status:**

In 2015 the GNP was \$288.4 billion USD and the per capita income was \$70,200. Compared to other countries in the region Kuwait's economy is similar and status as an oil rich country on the coast is similar to that of Iran and Saudi Arabia. 1 Kuwait Dinar is worth \$3.28 USD.

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

**Exports:** Oil and refined products, fertilizer **Imports:** food, construction materials, vehicles and parts, clothing **Trade Partners:** Export Partners: South Korea 14.5%, China 12.1%, India 12.1%, Japan 10.4%, US 7.6%, Pakistan 5.9%, Singapore 4.3% **Import Partners:** China 13.2%, US 9.6%, Saudi Arabia 7.7%, Japan 6.5%, Germany 5.1%, France 4.3%, India 4.2% **Debt:** \$36.3 million dollars

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#### Government

**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister JABIR AL-MUBARAK al-Hamad al-Sabah

**Form of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The amir or chief of state is chosen from within the royal family. The prime minister and deputy prime ministers are appointed by the amir. The cabinet is chosen by the PM and approved by the amir. Legislature consists of 50 elected members and 15 ex-officio members appointed by the Prime Minister. All supreme court judges appointed by the amir. The government in Kuwait is relatively stable.

##### **Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Kuwait's military is ranked 78th in the world with 46,500 active personnel. Has nuclear energy but is in cooperation with the USA, Japan, and Russia to stop nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 76.7% Muslim, 17.3% Christian, Other and Unspecified 5.9%. There is little if any religious conflict in Kuwait, all religious groups respect one another.

##### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 1.53%. Kuwait has a birthrate of 19.6 births per 1000 people and a death rate of 2.2 deaths per 1000 people.

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#### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Lebanon

**Capital City:** Beirut    **Location:** Middle East    **Population:** 5882562

**Official Language:** Arabic    **Other Languages:** English, Spanish

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The population is heavily concentrated on the west, near the banks of the Mediterranean. Conservation is mainly focused on the dying forests that are being chopped down for timber. Lebanon has taken steps to preserve its biodiversity and wildlife. However, it never enforces its plans.

**Student Ambassadors:** Shreya Reshamwala

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Lebanon has a fragile but growing economy. It is considered a free market economy and is very laid back. The civil war severely damaged the economy, and it is still recovering today. The GDP as of 2015 is \$83.06 billion USD. The industrial production rate is growing at 1.8% per year. The GDP per capita in 2015 is \$18,200. Compared to Syria and Jordan, Lebanon seems to be doing very well.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Lebanon mainly imports mineral products, vehicles, and electrical equipment. The country exports jewelry, electrical equipment, and metals. They most often import from the United States, China, France, Italy, and Germany. Currently, Lebanon is suffering a trade deficit of about 1.6 billion USD. It is an important hub for trade in the Middle East.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Michel Auon

**Form of Government:** parliamentary democratic republic government

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** In 1943, the French had control over Lebanon. After much pressure, France recognized Lebanon's independence. However, they still had control over the people. When the first elections were held, the French arrested many prominent politicians but was later pressurized to release them. In the late 1900's the Civil War occurred, leaving scars that are still healing today.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The military force in Lebanon is very weak. There is very little naval and aerial forces. Instead, it is concentrated on land. There is only one 1.8 million citizens fit for service. Lebanon does not have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The major religions are Islam(54% of the population) and Christianity(40.5% of the population). They are always in constant conflict with each other.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 9.37% in Lebanon. The birth rate is 14.8 births/1000 population and the death rate is 4.95 deaths/1000 population.

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#### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Libya

**Capital City:** Tripoli      **Location:** Maghreb region of North Africa-- borders countries of Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Niger, Sudan, and Tunisia, as well as the Gulf of Sidra and Mediterranean Sea      **Population:** 6002347

**Official Language:** Arabic      **Other Languages:** English and Italian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Most of the native species in Libya are either extinct or severely endangered. Due to there many protected areas for wildlife to roam free. Wild animals include desert rodents, such as the desert hare and the jerboa; hyenas; foxes, such as the fennec and the red fox; jackals; skunks; gazelles; and wildcats. The poisonous adder and krait are among the reptiles that inhabit the scattered oases and water holes. Native birds include the wild ringdove, the partridge, the lark, the prairie hen and the national bird the arabian eagle.

**Student Ambassadors:** Evelyn Coffie (GA) Malak Mohammad (GA) Okiemute Eyemaro (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Haynes Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Libya's per capita income is among the highest in Africa. Oil revenues remain Libya's main source of income; at the beginning of the 21st century, oil and natural gas together accounted for almost three-fourths of the national income and nearly all of the country's export earnings, although they employed less than one-tenth of the labour force. Under Muammar al-Qaddafi (1969-2011), the government exerted strong control over the economy; the petroleum industry was nationalized in the 1970s, and state trade unions and industrial organizations ran most other industries and utilities. To reduce the country's heavy dependence on oil, economic policy has emphasized agricultural and industrial developments. Declining oil revenues during the 1980s, however, led to frequent revisions and delays in planned developments. Domestic reforms designed to liberalize economic policy and encourage private enterprise, begun in the late 1980s, continued into the 21st century.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The top exports of Libya are Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Gas, Refined Petroleum, Gold, and Iron Reductions, using the 1992 revision of the HS (Harmonized System) classification. Its top imports are Refined Petroleum, Cars, Wheat, Other Furniture, and Insulated Wire. The top export destinations of Libya are Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain. The top import origins are Italy, China, Turkey, Egypt and South Korea.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister: Fayed al- Sarraj

**Form of Government:** Provisional government

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Libya is not the most stable country, although the Revolutionary Command Council, and the General People's Council allow citizens to participate diligently in the political system. In 2011, there was an uprising that involved demonstrators who were against the views of (past leader) Moammar Gadhafi and the government, which eventually escalated into a civil war.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

As of December 18, 2003, Libya agreed to eliminate all chemical, nuclear, and biological chemicals.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The main religion in Libya is Islam while there is also a presence of Christianity and Judaism. Islam makes up about 97% of the population. All three of these religions are monotheistic religions and share some of the same prophets such as Moses.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** As of 2016 the population growth of Libya is 1.8%. The birth rate of this country is 17.8/1,000 births (2016). The death rate is 3.6/1,000 (2016).

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#### Sources

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<http://www.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/africa/08/18/libya.timeline/>

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/africa/libya/lyfacts.htm#page>

<http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/libya/nuclear/> <https://e>

Entry: 4

## Country Data Sheet

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### Luxembourg

**Capital City:** Luxembourg City    **Location:** Western Europe between France and Germany    **Population:** 582291

**Official Language:** Luxembourgish    **Other Languages:** French, Portuguese, and German

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Luxembourg's location in the center of Europe has helped Luxembourg's economy to flourish. With a very average GDP of \$57.83 billion, Luxembourg makes most of its money through trade of raw materials or finished products. Where Luxembourg truly shines is in its very high per capita GDP of \$99,500. The citizens of Luxembourg enjoy a low unemployment rate of 6.9% and a healthy public debt of 21.4%.

**Student Ambassadors:** Noah Boudreau (GA), Nathan Rowley (GA), Morgan Huges (Sec), and Parker Smith (Sec)

**Delegation:** Captain Shreve High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Luxembourg keeps its trade circles small, its biggest trade partners are Belgium and Germany. Luxembourg imports commercial aircraft, minerals, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs, and luxury consumer goods. Luxembourg Exports machinery/equipment, steel, and chemicals. Other trading partners include: France, UK, Italy, Netherlands, and China. Luxembourg has a trade deficit of 2.41 billion.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Luxembourg keeps its trade circles small, its biggest trade partners are Belgium and Germany. Luxembourg imports commercial aircraft, minerals, chemicals, metals, foodstuffs, and luxury consumer goods. Luxembourg Exports machinery/equipment, steel, and chemicals. Other trading partners include: France, UK, Italy, Netherlands, and China. Luxembourg has a trade deficit of 2.41 billion.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Grand Duke Henri

**Form of Government:** Constitutional monarchy

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The government took power in an 1839 fight for independence from the Netherlands. In 1867 Luxembourg eventually was given full autonomy from the Netherlands. There are no internal uprisings or disputes

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Luxembourg has a very small military, with no nuclear capabilities. Luxembourg devotes 0.5% of its GDP to its military. Luxembourg has no use for a military, and usually advocates for a peaceful resolution when it comes to disputes. Luxembourg does not have any disputes with any other counties.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 87% of Luxembourg are Roman Catholic, and the remaining 13% are Protestant, Jewish, or Muslim. There are no conflicts between these groups in Luxembourg.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 2.05%. The birth rate is 11.4 births/1,000 population. The death rate 7.3 deaths/1,000 population. The infant mortality rate 3.4 deaths/1,000 live births. The ratio of men to women is 1.01 to 1. Luxembourg has an 82.3 year life expectancy

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#### Sources

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<http://www.heritage.org/index/country/luxembourg>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Mali

**Capital City:** Bamako    **Location:** South Africa    **Population:** 18310848

**Official Language:** French    **Other Languages:** Bambara (46.3%), Peul/Foulfoulbe (9.4%), Dogon (7.2%), Maraka/Soninke (6.4%), Malinke (5.6%), Sonrhai/Djerma (5.6%), Minianka (4.3%), Tamacheq (3.5%), Senoufo (2.6%), Bobo (2.1%), unspecified (0.7%), and other (6.3%)

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The threats to the wildlife of Mali are on account of deforestation, intensive hunting pressure, proliferation of livestock farming, extension of agricultural land and desertification. Increased anthropogenic and livestock pressures, due to people moving to the southern part of the country and settling on river banks, has also compounded the threats. Other significant contributors to biodiversity degradation relate to pollution, mining, crop cultivation and also indiscriminate traditional slash and burn farming. Another aspect in the past was of concentrating protection measures only in the southwestern savannah region.

**Student Ambassadors:** Samuel Vaughn, Jiara Hollins

**Delegation:** McKinley Senior High

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### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Mali's economic performance has improved since 2013 although physical insecurity, high population growth, corruption, weak infrastructure, and low levels of human capital remain hindrances to sustained growth. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities. Their GDP per capita is around \$2200 with a -1.8% budget deficit. Public debt is slowly decreasing, but the unemployment rate and inflation rate have increased dramatically since 2013.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Mali's main import partners are Côte d'Ivoire (9.9%), France (9.5%), Senegal (7.7%), and China (7%). Their main imports include petroleum, machinery and equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs, and textiles. Mali's main export partners are Switzerland (48.5%), China (9.4%), India (9.1%), Bangladesh (8%), Thailand (4.5%), and Indonesia (4.4%). Mali's main exports are gold, cotton, and livestock.

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### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Ibrahim Boubacar KEITA

**Form of Government:** semi-presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Mali fell under the control of France during the late 19th century. In early 1959, French Sudan (which changed its name to the Sudanese Republic) and Senegal united to become the Mali Federation. The Mali Federation gained independence from France on 20 June 1960, Senegal withdrew from the federation two months later, and the Sudanese Republic became the independent Republic of Mali on 22 September 1960. General insecurity along borders in the north, including cross-border banditry and terrorism, remain troubling issues in regional relations, and conflicts over trafficking is more than likely.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Mali's military strength following the Tuareg rebellion has improved tremendously. We now bolster an army size of 6900 troops, 70 with the navy, 800 for the air force, a paramilitary force of 4800 troops, and a militia with 3000 troops. Mali is opposed to nuclear warfare and has signed a treaty against the use, possession, and distribution of nuclear weaponry.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Mali's major religions include Islam (94.8%), Christianity (2.4%), Animism (2%), Non-Religion Affiliated (0.5%), unspecified (0.3%). The vast majority of Mali is united under a common religion and there is no religious conflict. |

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate of Mali is about 3%. There are about 44 births per 1000 people and 12.6 deaths per 1000 people. The infant mortality rate in Mali is at an extreme.

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#### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Mexico

**Capital City:** Mexico City      **Location:** North America      **Population:** 119530753

**Official Language:** Spanish      **Other Languages:** English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** It's estimated that Mexico is home to over 200,000 species, which would account for 10-12% of the entire planet's biodiversity. The Ecology Fund puts Mexico in one of the top five countries for biological diversity.

There are close ties to the well-being of the environment and the stability of the government and the economy. When laws are able to be enforced the environment does better.

**Student Ambassadors:** S. Procopio (EcoSoc), J. Dean (EcoSoc), R. Menon (GA), A. Dorsa (GA)

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge High School

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### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The Mexican economy has shown a moderate degree of resilience in the face of a challenging global economic environment. Reform efforts have continued in many areas related to enhancing regulatory efficiency and liberalizing investment regimes.

Mexico is a newly industrialized country with a GDP at \$2.224 trillion, but GDP per capita is at \$18,857.

Mexico is the poorest of the three countries in North America with economic problems mostly stemming from a breakdown of rule of law and widespread governmental corruption around cities that border the U.S.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Major exports are motor cars for transportation of persons, parts for motor vehicles, motor vehicles for goods transport, automatic data-processing machines, and petroleum oils (crude).

Major imports are automatic data-processing machines, electronic integrated circuits, petroleum oils (other than crude).

Mexico's top export destinations are the United States (\$291B), Canada (\$24.5B), China (\$7.89B), Spain (\$6.18B) and Brazil (\$5.35B). The top import origins are the United States (\$194B), China (\$58.7B), Japan (\$15.8B), South Korea (\$13.4B) and Germany (\$12.8B).

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### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Enrique Peña Nieto

**Form of Government:** Federal presidential constitutional republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Federal Government of Mexico is the national government of the United Mexican States, the central government established by its constitution to share sovereignty over the republic with the governments of the 32 individual Mexican states.

Corruption in Mexico has permeated several segments of society - political, economic, and social - and has greatly affected the country's legitimacy, transparency, accountability, and effectiveness.

As of August 2015, only 27% of Mexicans approved of how President Peña Nieto was dealing with corruption

One of the main causes of corruption in Mexico is the prevalence of drug-trafficking criminals who bribe police and official to either overlook law-breaking or to use their positions of authority to actively assist in criminal activity.

The government is not stable and fights for power with the drug cartels, who have many Mexican police officials in their pocket under threat of death, have left the country weakened.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Mexican Armed Forces are comprised of two independent organizations. The Mexican Army and the Mexican Navy.

Mexico does not have nuclear weapons and is ranked 31st out of 126 countries in regards to military strength.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Roman Catholicism is the main religion in Mexico; 88 percent of the population five years of age and older identified themselves as Roman Catholic. Protestants and Evangelicals were the second largest religious group, accounting for approximately 5 percent of the population.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** 1.2% population growth in Mexico (2016 est.) 5.3 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.), 18.5 births/1,000 population (2016 est.)

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Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Morocco

**Capital City:** Rabat      **Location:** Northern Africa      **Population:** 33655786

**Official Language:** Arabic      **Other Languages:** Berber languages (Tamazight (official), Tachelhit, Tarifit), French (often the language of business, government, and diplomacy)

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Morocco's population is increasing, but at a slower rate than past decades. The country's environmental issues consist of land degradation and desertification (soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, and destruction of vegetation), water supplies being contaminated by raw sewage, siltation of reservoirs, and oil pollution of coastal waters. These issues have mainly affected the primate populations of Morocco, leading to increased conservation efforts for endangered species by the Moroccan Primate Conservation Foundation.

**Student Ambassadors:** G. Dragna and E. Kutner (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Morocco's industries consist of automotive parts, phosphate mining and processing, aerospace, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, energy, and tourism; however, the industrial production growth rate is 3%. Morocco continues to build its industrial infrastructure in order to become the center for business in Africa. Despite this, the country struggles with high unemployment rates, illiteracy, and poverty in rural areas. Morocco's GNP is 235 billion PPP dollars, ranking 9th in the Middle East/North Africa region. The GDP of Morocco is \$274.1 billion with a GDP per capita of \$8,200, ranking 147th in the world.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Morocco exports a variety of goods such as clothing and textiles, automobiles, electric components, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, citrus fruits, vegetables, and fish. Its imports include crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunications equipment, wheat, gas and electricity, transistors, and plastics. The country's trading partners are Spain, France, China, US, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and India. Morocco has a trade deficit, importing roughly \$20 billion more than it exports.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** King Mohammed VI

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary constitutional monarchy

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Morocco has always had a monarchical government, with the royal family reigning since 1631. Recently, King Mohammed VI declared Morocco to be a constitutional monarchy instead of an absolute monarchy, giving some power to an elected Parliament. The last internal uprising against the Moroccan government occurred in 1971, when an attempt to depose the king and institute a republic failed. Since then, most conflicts have been international rather than internal.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The branches of the military include: Royal Armed Forces (Forces Armees Royales, FAR): Royal Moroccan Army (includes Air Defense), Royal Moroccan Navy (includes Coast Guard, Marines), Royal Moroccan Air Force (Al Quwwat al Jawyiya al Malakiya Marakishiya; Force Aérienne Royale Marocaine). There are about 17 million available manpower in the military with over 14 million people fit for service, 195,000 people in active front-line service and 150,000 in active reserve. Morocco has 1,348 tanks, 2,120 armored fighting vehicles, 323 total aircraft, 139 helicopters, 70 coastal defence craft and spends over \$3.4 billion in defense budget. Morocco does not have nuclear capability and strongly supports nuclear disarmament.

#### World Organizations and/or Blocs:

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 99% of the Moroccan population is Muslim (virtually all Sunni, <0.1% Shia). The other 1% includes Christian, Jewish, and Baha'i religions. The constitutionally established religion of Morocco is Islam, and the majority of the population strictly adheres to Sunni principles, specifically those of the Maliki school of jurisprudence. However, the Moroccan constitution recognizes the freedom to worship and congregate.

#### Educational System, Literacy Rate:

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is .99%. The birth rate is 18 births per 1000 people, and the death rate is 4.8 deaths per 1000 people.

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#### Sources

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CIA World FactBook, BBC World News, [www.heritage.org/index/country/morocco](http://www.heritage.org/index/country/morocco), [arabroyalfamily.com](http://arabroyalfamily.com), [www.studycountry.com](http://www.studycountry.com)

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Nauru

**Capital City:** N/A      **Location:** Oceania      **Population:** 9591

**Official Language:** Nauruan      **Other Languages:** English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** 90% of the center of Nauru has been turned to a wasteland from years of phosphate mining, which began in 1906, and bombing from World War II. There is limited freshwater, so citizens use rainwater collection bins.

**Student Ambassadors:** B. Bartee, G. Ray

**Delegation:** Lakeshore High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Nauru's GDP was \$150.8 million in 2015. Their per capita GDP in 2015 was \$14,800. Their economic status is lacking compared to neighboring countries, as they heavily rely on Australia for aid and support. Since 2004, the unemployment rate had substantially decreased from 90% to a reported 23% in 2011.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Nauru mainly imports essential products from Australia, such as food, fuel, and building materials. They are in debt about \$33.3 million.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Baron WAQA

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Nauru was originally a tribal island nation, but became a German protectorate in the late 18th Century. It was held under British control from 1920 to 1947. The island fell under Japanese occupation in 1942, and remained occupied until the end of the Second World War. Nauru became self-governing in 1966, and finalized its constitution two years later, granting the nation independence. The government runs on a Democratic multi-party system, and the chance of any uprisings or rebellions are slim.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Nauru has no military, and the responsibility of its defense falls to Australia.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 60.4% Protestant, 33% Roman Catholic, 6.6% other, none, and unspecified. There is no major religious conflicts, however members of the Church of Latter Day Saints and Jehovah's Witnesses are not allowed in Nauru.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate in 2016 was 0.52%, there are 24.4 births per 1,000 population and 5.9 deaths per 1000 population. The infant mortality rate is 7.9 per 1000 live births.

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#### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Nepal

**Capital City:** Kathmandu      **Location:** South Asia, NE of India, SW of China      **Population:** 26494504

**Official Language:** Nepali      **Other Languages:** Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Gurung, Kiranti, Limbu, Magar, Maithilli, Newar, Rai, Sherpa, Tamang, and Tharu

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Nepal

currently has thirty-eight protected species; many are endangered due to a national problem with deforestation. Contaminated water and vehicle emissions are also issues in Nepal. Nepal has signed the Kyoto Protocol in an effort to rectify climate issues.

**Student Ambassadors:** J. Zanca, K. Kim (EcoSoc), S. Wilhelm (General Assembly)

**Delegation:** Haynes Academy for Advanced Studies

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Nepal

is one of the poorest countries on Earth, with one quarter of its population under the poverty line. 29% of Nepal's GDP (\$70.09 billion) is accounted for by remittances (money from foreign workers) and their economy is stimulated largely by imports. Nepal's GDP per capita was \$691 as of 2014, continuing an upward trend that has been observed for over a decade. Nepal is poorer than both India and China.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Nepal

almost exclusively trades with India, Bangladesh, and (to a far lesser extent) the United States, exporting clothing, carpets, textiles, and juice for petroleum products, gold, and medicine. Being landlocked, Nepal has trouble taking any prominent roles in world trade. Among 180 countries that Nepal traded with in 2015, Nepal had trade surpluses in thirty-two of them (2015).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Bidhya Devi Bhandari

**Form of Government:** Nepal uses a federal parliamentary republic.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** When the Nepali monarchical system was abolished, a democratic government was formed, in which the Communist Party of Nepal is the majority. The government is stable compared to where it was ten years ago, especially with the advent of the 2015 Constitution. This is still not objectively "good," though, as Human Rights Watch has openly criticized the Nepali government and its constitution.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Nepal

currently has about 140,000 active military personnel with roughly 700,000 citizens reaching military age each year. It has six combat divisions, along with the the Nepalese Army Air Service (light combat support) and the Nepalese Armed Police Force (domestic issues). The Nepalese military has less than a 70% literacy rate and no nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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### **Major Religions and how they relate to each other: Hindu**

81.3%, Buddhist 9%, Muslim 4.4%, Kirant 3.1%, Christian 1.4%, other 0.5%, and unspecified 0.2% (2011). Nepal is a relatively peaceful country when it comes to religious conflict. Places of worship are usually respected, but discrimination and societal abuse sometimes still occur.

### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

### **Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates: Nepal**

has an annual population growth rate of 1.82%. There are 21.07 births to every 1,000 population and only 6.62 deaths per 1,000 citizens. The infant mortality rate is 40.35 deaths per 1,000 live births. The median age in Nepal is 23.6 years old, with 1.04 males to each female (as of 2014).

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<http://www.indexmundi.com/factbook/compare/india.nepal>

Entry: 2

## Country Data Sheet

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### Netherlands

**Capital City:** Amsterdam      **Location:** Western Europe      **Population:** 16800000

**Official Language:** Dutch, Frisian, and Papiamentu      **Other Languages:** German

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** They have a project called TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity). In 2011 The Netherlands initiated a TEEB program, coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, that aimed at showing the economic value of ecosystem services to government, business and civil society and at supporting the decision-making process for policy-making and large investment projects. Ecosystem: Terrestrial, Fresh Water, Marine, Nature as well as Agricultural land.

**Student Ambassadors:** Galyn Wright (EcoSoc), Ryan Carrigan (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Lakeshore High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Per Capita Income: \$47,355

Unemployment: 6.9%

GDP: \$798.6 billion, 0.9% growth

Gross national product: \$779.7 billion PPP dollars as of 2013

14% of people are living below the poverty line.

**Situation with World Trade:**

\$525 Billion in exports, \$552 Billion in imports. The top exports of the Netherlands are Refined Petroleum (\$58.5B), Crude Petroleum (\$27.1B), Petroleum Gas (\$21.7B), Computers (\$17.5B) and Packaged Medicaments (\$14.3B), using the 1992 revision of the HS (Harmonized System) classification. Its top imports are Crude Petroleum (\$66.4B), Refined Petroleum (\$45.6B), Computers (\$25.9B), Telephones (\$13.5B) and Petroleum Gas (\$12.2B). The top export destinations of the Netherlands are Germany (\$113B), Belgium-Luxembourg (\$86.5B), the United Kingdom (\$50.7B), France (\$32.2B) and Italy (\$27.3B). The top import origins are Germany (\$85B), China (\$51.2B), Belgium-Luxembourg (\$51.2B), Russia (\$39B) and the United States (\$34.6B). Imports are led by Crude Petroleum (12%), Refined Petroleum (8.2%), Computers (4.7%), Petroleum Gas (2.2%), Cars (2.2%), Telephones (2.4%), and Human or animal blood (1.3%).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister: Mark Rutte

**Form of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy - is a form of government in which a monarch acts as head of state within the parameters of a written, unwritten or blended constitution.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Since 1815 The Netherlands has been a constitutional monarchy. Historically for centuries before, it had been the proud republic, a union of provinces. Since 1848, the Netherlands is also a parliamentary democracy. Dutch monarch has no real political power, but serves as representative head of state and a symbolic person uniting the divided parliamentary politics.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Royal Netherlands Army

Founded in January 9, 1814; 202 years ago

Size 21,500 active full time and part time personnel

Commander Lieutenant General Leo Beulen

Deputy commander Major General Marc van Uhm

Some 22 US nuclear weapons are stored on Dutch territory, says former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. Mr Lubbers, a centre-right prime minister from 1982-94, said they were stored underground in strong-rooms at the Volkel air base in Brabant.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The major religions of the Netherlands are as follows: Roman Catholic 28%, Protestant 19%, other 11%, and none 42% and for the most part don't have any major conflicts except for one group, the Muslims, who make up 5 percent of the population. The Dutch government has recently been presenting many anti-Islamic proposals such as banning the burqa and reducing Muslim immigrants' ability to find work. These tensions have been growing recently with the attacks in Europe and the growing anti-Islamic sentiments from around the globe.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population of the Netherlands is slowly increasing at a rate of 0.4% per year. This is a result of the slightly higher birthrate, 10.9, than death rate, 8.8.

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## Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### New Zealand

**Capital City:** Wellington      **Location:** Oceania: south pacific, SE of Australia      **Population:** 4.471

**Official Language:** English is a de facto official language by virtue of its widespread use      **Other**

**Languages:** The M—iori language has had official language status, with the right to use it in legal settings such as in court, since the Maori Language Act 1987

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** As a result, several of New Zealand's native birds became flightless, including the kakapo parrot, the kiwi, the takahe, and the world's largest bird, the (now extinct) moa. As Maori and Europeans settled New Zealand, they hunted birds and brought predators including rats and stoats.

**Student Ambassadors:** Louise Andreeff, Femke Maassen Veeter, Katherine Ann Andreeff, Sydney Veazie

**Delegation:** Episcopal High School of Baton Rouge

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#### Economy

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##### **Economic Status:**

The economy of New Zealand is a market economy that depends greatly on international trade, mainly with Australia, the European Union, the United States, China, South Korea and Japan

The agricultural, horticultural, forestry, mining and fishing industries play a fundamentally important role in New Zealand's economy, particularly in the export sector and in employment. Overall, the primary sector accounts for 7.6% of GDP and contributes over 50% of New Zealand's total export earnings.

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

New Zealand has been a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since it started in 1995. We were also a founding member of its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

At the moment international trade (exports and imports) make up around 60 % of New Zealand's total economic activity. New Zealand has an open economy that places few barriers in the way of foreign service providers or imports. But our exporters - particularly agricultural products exporters - often encounter barriers overseas, such as steep tariffs, quantitative restrictions, and anti-competitive local subsidies. Other non-tariff measures such as regulatory barriers also impact services exporters. This is why New Zealand pursues an active free trade agenda. We need to establish and maintain our exporters' access to markets that matter so we can advance and safeguard New Zealand's interests.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** The current Prime Minister is John Key, leader of the National Party, who replaced Helen Clark on 19 November 2008. The Leader of the Opposition is Phil Goff, who replaced Helen Clark as leader of the Labour Party.

**Form of Government:** NZ is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government. This means that our head of state is a sovereign (currently Queen Elizabeth II). The Queen is represented in NZ by the Governor-General, Dame Patsy Reddy.

##### The Governor General

NZ uses a Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) voting system which makes it unlikely that any one political party (eg National, Labour, Greens) will win a majority of the seats in the House. The party with the most votes usually needs to form a coalition or agreement with another party or parties.

##### MMP voting system

NZ also uses the system of responsible government. This means government can only be made up of Ministers who are first elected members of the House of Representatives. The government can only

stay in power while it has a majority of members in the House of Representatives. This is known as having the confidence of the House.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The monarchy is hereditary. Elections are held for the legislative branch. The leader of the majority party is appointed prime minister by the governor general. Currently the New Zealand Labor Party has the majority. The government is very stable.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There are three branches of New Zealand's military: the New Zealand Army, The Royal New Zealand Navy, and the Royal New Zealand Air Force. New Zealand's military is very proficient. New Zealand has no nuclear capabilities because it strongly opposes the use of nuclear power.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 24% of New Zealand's population is Anglican, 18% is Presbyterian, 15% is Roman Catholic, 5% is Methodist, 2% is Baptist, another 3% is unspecified Protestant, and the remaining 33% is unspecified or has no religion. There is relatively no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** New Zealand has an annual population growth rate of 1.05% (2004 est.). There are 14.04 births per 1,000 population and 7.54 deaths per 1,000 population (2004 est.). The infant mortality rate is 5.96 deaths per 1,000 live births. With regards to gender, there are .99 males to every 1 female (2004 est.). Life expectancy of males is 75.5 years and females is 81.61 years (2004 est.)

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Pakistan

**Capital City:** Islamabad **Location:** Middle East **Population:** 182100000

**Official Language:** Urdu, English **Other Languages:** Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi, Brahui, Shina, Kashmiri

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Holden Horridge, Aqib Zakaria, Reece de Boisblanc, Jack Zvonek, Donald Webster

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Pakistan is a second world to third world country. Pakistan's Gross National Product (GNP) is 881.4 billion PPP dollars and has a per capita income of 4,840 PPP dollars. Pakistan ranks poorly among its neighboring countries concerning economic status. Both Iran and India have GNPs in the trillions, while only Afghanistan, with a GNP of 59.87 billion PPP dollars, ranks lower than Pakistan in terms of economics.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The major imports of Pakistan include petroleum products, edible oil, chemicals, fertilizer, industrial raw materials, and consumer products. Exports include mainly cotton textiles and apparel. Pakistan's major trading partners include China, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Afghanistan and India. However, Pakistan currently has a trade deficit of 242 billion PKR.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Nawaz Sharif

**Form of Government:** The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan as a constituted governing authority of the four provinces of a proclaimed and established parliamentary democratic republic, constitutionally called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Pakistani government took power when it adopted a new constitution in 1956, originally being a dominion.

However, corruption is an ongoing issue in Pakistani government with a poor Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index score of 2.5 out of 10. The government is rather stable, with the exception of the coup in 1999 by army chief Pervez Musharraf which ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. There are also a few uprisings against the government, with the most notable of them being secession of East Pakistan, which is now known as the country of Bangladesh.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Pakistan has the sixth largest standing army in the world today. The military has approximately 617,000 personnel on active duty, with 513,000 in the reserves, 304,000 in the paramilitary forces, and approximately 20,000 serving in the Strategic Plans Division forces, giving a total of almost 1,451,000. Pakistan has nuclear capabilities with approximately 120 nuclear warheads stockpiled.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Pakistan is 95-98% Muslim, being an Islamic Republic, with the majority being Sunni Muslim and 10-25% being Shia. There are tense relationships between the two sects, with 4000 people having been killed from 1987-2007 due to Sunni-Shia sectarian fighting.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Pakistan has an annual population growth rate of 1.6%. Its birth rate is 31 births/1,000 population, and its death rate is 8 deaths/1,000 population.

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<http://www.globalfirepower.com/country->

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Papua New Guinea

**Capital City:** Port Moresby      **Location:** Oceania; The eastern half of the island of New Guinea and is 160 kilometers north of Australia.      **Population:** 7619321

**Official Language:** English and Tok Pisin      **Other Languages:** Hiri Motu

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** 80% of Papua New Guinea's population lives in rural areas and lacks accessibility to healthcare and education. There are also difficulties accessing clean water increasing deaths from diseases such as diarrhea and malaria.

**Student Ambassadors:** Julia Henderson and Anna LeJeune

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Papua New Guinea is a developing country. 40% of people live on less than US\$1.25 a day. The GDP is \$17.735 billion, much less than the neighboring country of Indonesia's GDP of \$861.93 billion. The per capita income is \$2,977 in Papua New Guinea and \$3834.06 in Indonesia.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Major exports are oil, gold, copper ore, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, crayfish, and prawns. Trade partners with these exports are Australia 30.1%, Japan 9.9%, China 5%, Germany 4.1%. Major imports are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels, and chemicals. Trade partners with these imports are Australia 36.3%, Singapore 13.8%, Malaysia 8.4%, China 7.9%, Japan 5.8%, and the US 4.8%. Papua New Guinea has reached a record high trade surplus in the first quarter of 2016.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Peter O'Neill is the prime minister.

**Form of Government:** Papua New Guinea is a constitutional monarchy recognizing Queen Elizabeth II as head of state, represented by a Governor-General who is nominated by parliament and serves for a term of six years.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Papua and New Guinea Act, passed in Australia in 1949, confirmed the administrative union of New Guinea and Papua under the title of 'The Territory of Papua and New Guinea' and placed it under the International Trusteeship System. The Act provided for a Legislative Council (established in 1951), a judicial organization, a public service, and a system of local government. The first House of Assembly, which replaced the Legislative Council in 1963, opened on 8 June 1964. In 1972, the name of the territory was changed to Papua New Guinea and elections saw the formation of a ministry headed by Chief Minister Michael Somare, who pledged to lead the country to self-government and then to independence. Independence from Australia was proclaimed in 1975, and Somare became the first Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Papua New Guinea Defense Force (PNGDF) consists of only 2500 personnel. Military expenditure of the military is 0.54% of the GDP. Papua New Guinea does not possess any weapons of mass destruction.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** About two thirds of the population are Christians, Catholicism being the largest denomination in the country.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth is 2.1% (2016). Life expectancy is 62 for males and 65 for females. In 2012, the crude birth rate was 29.3, and the crude death rate was 7.7, both decreasing since 1970.

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#### Sources

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# Country Data Sheet

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## Peru

**Capital City:** Lima      **Location:** South America      **Population:** 30741062

**Official Language:** Spanish, Quechua, Aymara      **Other Languages:** Ashaninka, Amazonian languages, sign language

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Peru holds the 10th-most-forested area of any country in the world; over half the country is covered in trees. At the same time, the Amazon has just been listed by WWF as a top deforestation front of the 11 regions expected to have more deforestation and forest degradation than anywhere else by 2030. In the Peruvian Amazon, the main culprits of deforestation are small-scale agriculture, commercial mining and related road construction; forest degradation is caused primarily by illegal logging. Roughly 1,100 square miles of Peru's forests are cut down every year around 80% of them illegally. This forest loss hurts much more than the trees and Peru's amazing wildlife; it also accounts for nearly half of the country's greenhouse gas emissions. (Worldwide, deforestation and degradation are the largest source of CO<sub>2</sub>, after burning fossil fuels.)

**Student Ambassadors:** C. DiCorte (GA), W. Dunford (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Peru is classified as upper middle income by the World Bank and is the 39th largest in the world by total GDP. Peru is one of the world's fastest-growing economies with a 2012 GDP growth rate of 6.3%. Its currency is the sol. The GDP per capita is \$6,661.59 USD (2013).

**Situation with World Trade:**

Peru is the 59th largest export economy in the world and the 91st most complex economy according to the Economic Complexity Index (ECI). In 2014, Peru exported \$39.8B and imported \$42.3B, resulting in a negative trade balance of \$2.46B. The top exports of Peru are Copper Ore (\$6.93B), Gold (\$5.86B), Refined Petroleum (\$3.1B), Refined Copper (\$1.85B) and Animal Meal and Pellets (\$1.41B), using the 1992 revision of the HS (Harmonized System) classification. Its top imports are Refined Petroleum (\$2.99B), Crude Petroleum (\$2.77B), Cars (\$1.77B), Broadcasting Equipment (\$1.13B) and Computers (\$946M). The top export destinations of Peru are China (\$7.08B), the United States (\$6.36B), Switzerland (\$2.88B), Canada (\$2.61B) and Brazil (\$1.63B). The top import origins are China (\$8.84B), the United States (\$8.79B), Brazil (\$1.95B), Mexico (\$1.93B) and Ecuador (\$1.68B).

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### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Pedro Pablo Kuczynski

**Form of Government:** Presidential Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** In 1975, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez headed a new junta, and in 1980, a new constitution came into force and civilian government was restored. There are no current major rebellions.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Peru has no nuclear capabilities. The branches of the military are: Peruvian Army (Ejército Peruano), Peruvian Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru, MGP; includes naval air, naval infantry, and Coast Guard), Air Force of Peru (Fuerza Aerea del Peru, FAP) (2013). Military service obligations apply to 18-50 years of age for male and 18-45 years of age for female voluntary military service.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Roman Catholic 81.3%, Evangelical 12.5%, other 3.3%, none 2.9%. There is relatively no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 0.96%, the birth rate is 18 births/1,000 population and the death rate is 6 deaths/1,000 population.

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Sources

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<https://www.worldwildlife.org/magazine/issues/fall-2015/articles/deforestation-in-peru>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Poland

**Capital City:** Warsaw    **Location:** Europe    **Population:** 38523261

**Official Language:** Polish    **Other Languages:** German, Silesian, Ukrainian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** -Reserves exist for Poland's rare bat species like the Serotine bat. The Corncrake bird is a threatened species because of the extreme way farming is done across Europe.

**Student Ambassadors:** Abbe Kantrow, GA and John Carleton, GA

**Delegation:** University Lab School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

-Poland's GDP is \$474.8 billion (2015 est.), relying 55.6% on services, 41.1% on industry, and 3.3% on agriculture. Its top trade partner is Germany. Poland's per capita income is \$25,105. Poland has been working towards having a system of economic liberalization since 1990 and is currently ranked as the 39th most economically free country. It has the 24th largest export economy in the world.

**Situation with World Trade:**

-Poland's top trade partners are Germany, Italy, the Czech Republic, China, France, and the Netherlands. Its biggest exports include vehicle parts, cars, seats, and furniture. Its biggest imports are crude petroleum, vehicle parts, cars, packaged medicaments, and computers. Poland is currently in a trade deficit.

Government Information

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Andrzej Duda.

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The legislative and executive positions are elected by the public. The General Assembly nominates a president of the Supreme Court, and the President selects whoever it will be. In October, thousands of Polish women went on strike for a day and protested a proposed strict abortion ban, resulting in the legislators rejecting and voting against the law.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Polish military is not a military superpower, but it is considered to be drawing closer to that level. It consists of Land Forces, Navy, Air and Air Defense Aviation Forces, and Special Forces. Poland is not in possession of nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** -The Polish population is 87.2% Catholic, 1.3% Orthodox, 0.4% Protestant, 10.8% unspecified, and 0.4% belonging to other religions. There is no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** -The population growth rate of Poland is -0.11%. The birth rate is 9.6 births per 1,000 population (2016 est.). The death rate is 10.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Qatar

**Capital City:** Doha      **Location:** Middle East next to Persian Gulf      **Population:** 2194817

**Official Language:** Arabic      **Other Languages:**

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** Elliott Kellam (EcoSoc), Graham Frazier (EcoSoc), Laura Stabiler (GA), Erin Alpandinar (GA)

**Delegation:** Episcopal High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

GDP is \$93,714.06 USD. The economy is driven by oil and gas. The country is investing into non-energy ventures. The per capita GDP is \$143,400, which is the the highest in the world.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Oil and gas exports are the main sources of income in Qatar. Primary trade partners are Japan, India, South Korea, and China. It currently has a healthy trade surplus.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani

**Form of Government:** Emirate

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Al Thani family took power in 1878 and continues to rule without problems. The family is very tolerate of religious and other issues, so there is little reason for rebellion.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Qatar has a total of 389,487 men and 165,572 women in the military. They also have no international disputes, and doesn't possess nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 77.7% of the population is Muslim, 8.5% is Christian, and the remaining 14% is other religions. There is no religious conflicts.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Population growth is at 3.07% right now and it ranks 6th in the world for growth. The birth rate is 9.84 births per 1,000 population.

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#### Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Qatar

**Capital City:** Doha      **Location:** Middle East      **Population:** 2383705

**Official Language:** Arabic      **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The majority of endangered species in Qatar are fish, coral, and sea life in general. These species consists of Acropora Coral, Black-blotched Stingrays, Bowmouth Guitarfish, Closed Brain Coral, Fossil Sharks, Leopard Sharks, Moon Coral, Spotted Eagle Ray, etc. A number of laws that have not yet been translated into English are being passed to protect wildlife in its natural habitat, regulate the trade of endangered species, and regulate hunting of wildlife.

**Student Ambassadors:** Lura Stabiler (GA), Erin Alpandinar (GA)

**Delegation:** Episcopal High School Baton Rouge

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Petroleum and liquefied natural gas account for sixty percent of Qatar's gross product, and oil has given Qatar one the highest per capita ranks in the world. Qatar is the richest country in the world with its GDP at \$166.9 billion and zero percent of the population below the poverty line.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Qatar is the 35th largest exporter in the world with its exports of Petroleum Gas and Crude Petroleum. The country has a trade surplus with a positive balance of \$92.4 Billion. Qatar's major trading partners are Japan, South Korea, India, Singapore, and China.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani

**Form of Government:** Qatar is an absolute monarchy.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Qatar came to power in the 1950s and 60s when they achieved major economic success and experienced rapid immigration. Qatar declared independence from British protection in 1971.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Qatar has a modest navy, army, and air force. The country has defense pacts with the United States and the United Kingdom.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 67.7% Islam, 13.8% Christian, 13.8% Hinduism, and 3.1% Buddhism

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Qatar has a population of over 2.2 million people. The death rate was about 11.5% in 2014, and there were about 25,443 births in 2014.

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## Country Data Sheet

### Republic of Austria

**Capital City:** Vienna      **Location:** Central Europe- East of Germany, Northeast of Italy      **Population:** 8451860

**Official Language:** German      **Other Languages:** Turkish, Serbian, Croatian

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Some common indigenous mammals are deer, wild boar, and chamois. Herons, the Great Bustard, and falcons are often seen in the sky. The Black Eagle is the official bird and appears on the coat of arms and some variations of the flag. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and a report by the EU Commission on the accession of Austria, Sweden, and Finland confirm that Austria is one of the leading countries in Europe in the field of environmental policy. Under the Water Act, the water quality has been raised to excellence. The Ministry of Agriculture has been working diligently to conserve the forests which cover nearly half of the country. Additionally, the Federal Constitutional Act for a Nonnuclear Austria passed in 1999 officially prohibited the manufacture of nuclear arms and the use of nuclear energy.

**Student Ambassadors:** Shane Begg (EcoSoc), Peyton Lofton (EcoSoc), Preston Warwick (General)

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

**Economic Status:**

The GNP is 385.1 billion PPP dollars. Average income per capita is 45,450 PPP. Austria's economy is overshadowed by those of their neighbors Germany (3.678 trillion PPP) and Italy (2.126 trillion PPP) but is better than those of the eastern neighbors Hungary (225.7 billion PPP), Slovakia (141.4 billion PPP), and Slovenia (59.31 billion PPP).

**Situation with World Trade:**

11. While agriculture is not a major industry, Austria is almost completely self-sustained for food. Austria exports machinery, lumber, textiles, iron, steel, chemicals, and paper products. Its major trading partners include other European Union countries, central and eastern Europe, Japan, and the United States. Tourism is also an important industry. Austria's trade deficit was \$120 million in 2016, and inflation is slightly above European average; but, overall, the economy has been fairly stable.

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#### Government

**Country's Leader:** Chancellor Christian Kern

**Form of Government:** Federal Parliamentary Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Austria became the republic it is today after World War II in 1955 after it declared its territorial sovereignty from occupying Allied forces. The government is very stable and there is a tradition of cooperation between the political parties

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Austrian Armed Forces, or the Bundesheer, is divided into land force, air force, and special forces. The Bundesheer personnel consists of about 14,000 soldiers, 8,000 citizen employees, and 25,000 militia soldiers. Austria does not have nuclear capabilities because it holds the opinion that countries should disarm their nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 74% Roman Catholic 5% Protestant 4% Muslim The Remaining 17% are trace amounts of other religions. There are no major religious conflicts.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Austria's population grows about 0.5% per year. The birth rate is roughly 9.4 live births per 1000 people. The death rate is around 9.3 per 1000 people. The Austrian life expectancy for men and women is 78.3 and 83.3, respectively.

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## Sources

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Entry: 9

## Country Data Sheet

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### Republic of South Korea

**Capital City:** Seoul      **Location:** Korean Strait      **Population:** 50924172

**Official Language:** Korean      **Other Languages:** English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** There are not many minority groups in South Korea. The largest minority group that can be found is the Chinese which have a population of 20,000. They tend to live in the bigger cities such as Seoul, the capital. There is also project to be more migrant workers to come in form china and other parts of Asia. These are undocumented migrants who could face particularly serious human right problems.

There also some religious minorities with there being 46.5% of the country being no religious preference. Then Christians(13.7 million) are the next biggest group then falling behind Buddhists(10.7 million). More religions are there but there numbers are so small that they do not make any changes to the environment of the country.

**Student Ambassadors:** Taylor Brint (GA), Mary Chandler Ford (GA), Payton Lacy (EcoSoc), Jalen Rhine (EcoSoc), Callie Tuggle (Sec), Adam Driskill (Sec)

**Delegation:** Captain Shreve High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

South Korea's GDP is at 1.853 trillion dollars which is ranked 14th in the world. South Korea has demonstrated massive growth by becoming an economic power through high tech industry advancement. Currently, half of South Korea's GDP comes from exports which officials want to build to get away from. The government has put in place policies of reform, and encourages creative minds to start businesses in South Korea.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Amount exported: 548.8 billion dollars

Trading Partners: US, China, Japan, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Germany, Saudi Arabia

Major Exports:semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile/auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat display displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers

Major Imports:crude oil/petroleum products, semiconductors, natural gas, coal, steel, computers, wireless communication equipment, automobiles, fine chemical, textiles

Trade surplus of 7.19 billion dollars

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** PARK Geun-Kye

**Form of Government:** Presidential Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Republic of Korea was established after breaking away from the dictatorship of North Korea, and has been established since 1948. Possible uprisings would be North Korea attacking unexpectedly.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Republic of Korea Army stations most of its infantry at the border of the DMZ. Doesn't have nuclear weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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## Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 31.6% follow a form of Christianity, 24.2% follows Buddhism, and 43.3%

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Birth rate: 8.4/1000

Death rate: 5.8/1000

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## Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ks.html> (Chondogyo, Wonbuddhism, and Islam) "South Korea - Minority Rights Group." Minority R

Entry: 22

## Country Data Sheet

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### Republic of Turkey

**Capital City:** Ankara    **Location:** Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia    **Population:** 80274604

**Official Language:** Turkish    **Other Languages:** Kurdish, other minority languages (Arabic, English, Georgian, etc.)

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Coupled with recent economic success and rapid development, Turkey is struggling to cope with managing natural resources (Ex: precious minerals- gold, copper mercury), limiting water pollution usually as a result of mining activity, and controlling air pollution in Turkey's large cities (esp. Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, etc.).

**Student Ambassadors:** D. Meyer (GA), S. Amkieh (GA)

**Delegation:** Jesuit High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Turkey has a free market economy driven by its service and industry sectors (although agriculture makes up 25% of the economy). GNP: 1.409 trillion PPP dollars (2013). Per capita income: 18,800 PPP dollars (2013). Turkey arguably has the largest and certainly most diverse economy in the Middle East. Turkey, unlike Saudi Arabia or Iran, is not reliant on oil as a major source of economic development.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The major import products of Turkey are fuel, machinery, and chemicals while its major exports are apparel, foodstuffs, and textiles. Turkey's main trading partners are Germany, Iraq, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the United States. Turkey has a trade deficit of \$4.36 billion.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** There are direct elections for seats in Parliament and a vote for the Presidency. The Turkish government is relatively stable, however there was a failed military coup on July 15, 2016 which resulted in a government crackdown on several thousand Turkish servicemen. Around 20% of the Turkish population is Kurdish, a noteworthy statistic since there is an armed rebellion of some Kurdish militant groups mainly in Southeast Turkey. There have been purported attacks as far away as Istanbul on government installations. On top of that, ISIS has carried out terrorist attacks against civilian targets across Turkey in the past year.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Turkey has no nuclear weapons. However, it has a sizable navy, army, and air force. Turkey spends around 2.3% of its GDP on military expenditures, with around 35 million citizens fit for service. Turkey is regularly ranked among the top 10 militaries of the world, with active participation in NATO and UN missions as well as recent security operations in northern Syria, southeast Turkey, and possibly northern Iraq.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Muslim 99.8% (mostly Sunni), other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews) These three monotheistic religions generally get along well. The overwhelming

majority of the country is Muslim, but there is not much religious persecution or oppression. The rise of ISIS in nearby Iraq and Syria, however, has sparked some terrorist incidents across Turkey.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Growth rate 0.9% (2016 est.) Birth rate 16 births/1,000 population (2016 est.) Death rate 5.9 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.) The infant mortality rate is 18.2 deaths/1,000 live births. With regards to gender, there are 96.71 males to every 100 females. Life expectancy of males is 72.5 years and females is 77.3 years (2016 est.)

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Sources

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cia world factbook, Worldbank.org, knoema.com, Observatory of Economic Complexity, and IMUNA

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Russia

**Capital City:** Moscow    **Location:** North Asia bordering the Arctic Ocean, extending from Europe (the portion west of the Urals) to the North Pacific Ocean (60 00 N, 100 00 E)    **Population:** 142355415  
**Official Language:** Russian    **Other Languages:** Tatar, Ukrainian, Chuvash, Bashir, Mordvin, Circassian, and Chechen

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Many of the country's indigenous species are endangered but International and National conservation efforts have prevented extinction. Most were endangered because of hunting and hunting management efforts were put into place to prevent extinction. The Wildlife Conservation Society Russia helps with monitoring and conservation efforts in the East. The WCS works with the government for the safety of humans and animals. Current efforts are to remove snares for the Russia- China border and training government tiger-human conflict response teams.

**Student Ambassadors:** Rose Coats, Luisa Zavala,(GA) Chloe Lisi, Camille Vitrano,(EcoSoc) Olymar Ocegüera, Ricardo Salas(Security)

**Delegation:** Haynes

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Russia is becoming increasingly more industrialized.

GNP 58745032.70 RUB Million

Per capita income 23190 PPP dollars

Russia is in a less stable balance than some of its many neighbors. It is trying to privatize but constant government interference makes this difficult.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Russia is a big competitor in the global trading world. Currently, Russia has a 4.9 billion dollar surplus. Its major imports include machinery, equipments, chemical products, foodstuffs, and agricultural products and the main import traders include China, Germany, US, and Belarus. Its major exports include oil, iron and steel, fertilizer and machinery and its top export traders include Netherlands, China, Germany, and Italy.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Vladimir Putin is the President of Russia

**Form of Government:** The Russian Federation has executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. The president is the leader of the executive branch. The president serves as commander-in-chief of the nation's armed forces and head of the Russian Security Council. If the president is unable to perform his duties, the premier takes his place. Voters elect the president to a four-year term. The legislative branch is subordinate to the executive. Russia's legislative branch is its Federal Assembly, which consists of a 178-seat Federation Council and 450-seat State Duma representing the 21 Russian Republics and 66 independent regions and territories.

The nation's judicial system arbitrates any disputes that arise between the legislative and executive branches as well as those between regional and local governments and Moscow. The court is not allowed to examine cases based on its own initiative.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Russian Federation is ruled by executive power and exercise. The current president, Vladimir Putin appoints the Prime Minister, Dimitry Medvedev. President Putin need not worry about any uprisings by the people since his popularity is very high and the Russian citizen's love him. Putin's real threat comes from the Russian elite and oligarchs. However Putin quickly takes care of any Elite insurrections. Western ideals have also been penetrating the traditional Russian ideals and causing some distraughtness.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Russia is ranked number 2 out of 126 countries in the world in military capabilities. With a total GFP (Global Fire Power) of .0964 (.0000 being a perfect score) it is ranked right under the United States of America. Total available manpower of Russia is 70,000,000 men and women with 47,000,00 fit for service. Russia also has a wide array of Naval, Air, and Land vehicles totaling a little bit under 20,000 vehicles. Russia's nuclear capabilities surpass all other countries including the United States, with 7,300 Nuclear Warheads in inventory. 1,796 of which are ready to deploy and be launched at any given moment. 4,500 stockpiled and 2,800 are retired and awaiting to be dismantled.

#### World Organizations and/or Blocs:

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#### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Russia is a multi-faith nation. Orthodox Christianity is the largest religion in Russia, making up 75% of the population. 5% of the population professes themselves to be Muslim. Catholicism, Protestantism, Judaism, and Buddhism are professed by 1% of the Russian population each. Other religious denominations represent 1% of the population while 8% declare themselves atheist.

#### Educational System, Literacy Rate:

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Russia has a population growth rate of 0.04 percent as of 2015. Russia's birth rate is 13.3 per 1,000 people, while its death rate 13.1 per 1,000 people, both as of 2014.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Saudi Arabia

**Capital City:** Riyadh      **Location:** Asia, on the Arabian Peninsula, SE of Europe and N and W of Africa

**Population:** 28160273

**Official Language:** Arabic      **Other Languages:** English, Urdu

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** We are always suffering from desertification; depletion of underground water resources, as we don't have a river running through our terrain, and we have to convert sea water to drinkable water which is costly and takes up space on much of our precious coasts. The coasts are also endangered because of oil spills. We have not signed any national environmental agreements. The population is made up of natives (approximately 70%) and immigrants (approximately 30%). The growth of the population is small, but that's not a bad thing.

**Student Ambassadors:** A. Macaluso, M. Patty

**Delegation:** Episcopal School of Baton Rouge

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The government-controlled economy produces many high-value goods, especially petroleum. We have a 4% industrial growth rate, ranking #54 out of 202 countries. Our gross national product, petroleum, gives us a substantial gross per capita income (\$53,600). Compared to neighboring countries, Saudi Arabia's economic status is moderate.

**Situation with World Trade:**

We import goods, such as machinery and equipment, food, chemicals, cars and other motorized devices, and textiles, from powers such as China, Germany, South Korea, India, Japan, and the U.K. We export goods, such as petroleum and petroleum products, to countries such as China, Japan, U.S., India, and South Korea. We have a trade surplus, exporting more than we import.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Salman bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud. He has been both the King and Prime Minister since January 2015.

**Form of Government:** Absolute monarchy, though there is an extensive bureaucracy underneath the King/Prime Minister and his son, Muhammad Bin Nayif, the Crown Prince/Deputy Prime Minister. There are three branches--executive, judicial, and legislative--two of which the King is the head of, as well as a cabinet. There are no elections on a national scale; the King appoints people to certain positions and the rest, such as the Crown, is hereditary. There are elections in small towns for small government positions.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Abd-al-Aziz took control of the Saudi Arabia area from the Ottomans. After he took control, the nation went through turbulent times, with the royal family being deposed then reinstated several times. Eventually, through a stabilization of the economy via the discovery of petroleum. Then, several kings are deposed or they die. There were many small rebellions and upheavals in Saudi Arabian history, such as November and October 2003 and April 2004.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

We have a fairly strong military, made up of land, naval, air, and rocket forces, as well as a National Guard. We spend about 7.98 of our GDP on these various defenses and offenses (2012), ranking fourth in the world on spending and twenty-fourth in the world on power. We have nuclear capabilities but we like to keep that on the down-low.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Our most central religion is Islam (about 85-90% of the population is Sunni and 10-15% of the population is Shia), though we also have Eastern Orthodoxy,

Protestantism, Roman Catholicism, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism. Though we have so many diverse faiths, public religious worship that isn't Sunni (or Shia) is prohibited, whether that is gatherings or edifices. Those who aren't Muslim also don't have Saudi citizenship.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** We have a population growth rate of 1.46%, ranked 80 out of 235 countries. This positive growth rate helps our nation grow, but not at too fast of a pace. Our birth rate is 18.4 births per 1,000 people, and the death rate is 3.3 deaths per 1,000 people.

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Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Serbia

**Capital City:** Belgrade    **Location:** Southeastern Europe, between Macedonia and Hungary    **Population:** 7143921

**Official Language:** Serbian 88.1%    **Other Languages:** Hungarian 3.4%, Bosnian 1.9%, Romany 1.4%, other 3.4%, undeclared or unknown 1.8%

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** In Serbia, there has been a 0.5% decrease in population annually since 2013. Four identified species of crayfish are currently endangered in Serbia and Montenegro. There are 462 natural areas in Serbia that are protected, 5 of them are national parks, 16 landscape of exceptional features, 67 nature reserves, 42 areas of cultural and historical importance, and 316 natural monuments. 5.91% of Serbian territory is protected. The plan of the Republic of Serbia is to increase the amount of protected area to 12% by 2021.

**Student Ambassadors:** Claire Smith and Catherine Hebert

**Delegation:** Saint Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Serbia's regional ranking is 33rd in Europe. Its global ranking is 77th. Its gross national income is 89.43 billion PPP dollars (2013). Serbia's per capita income is 12,480 PPP dollars (2013). Its economic freedom status is moderately free.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Serbia relies heavily on international trade and foreign investment. Serbia is currently suffering from an onset of the global financial crisis. Major imports and exports of Serbia are agricultural products, fishery products, and industrial products. Serbia mainly trades with countries in the EU.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Aleksandar Vucic

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The 250 deputies of the national legislature of Serbia are chosen in general elections for a period of four years. During 1992-1995 a civil war broke out. It was part of the breakup of Yugoslavia. After WWII, many small countries, including Serbia, decided to unify with each other as Yugoslavia. All the countries that unified into Yugoslavia had different opinions and ways to govern, so they started disagreeing and started the Bosnian war over disputes over territory while separating. Once Serbia was separated, the current government was established.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Serbian armed forces consist of the Serbian Army, the Serbian Air Force, and the Serbian Air Defense. The Serbian armed forces take part in several peacekeeping missions with multiple nations.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 84.59% of Serbia's population are Orthodox Christians, 4.97% are Roman Catholics, 3.1% are Muslims, 0.99% are Protestants, and 0.01 are Jews. There is pretty much no religious conflict.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate in Serbia is -0.46% (2014). The birth rate is 9.13 births/1,000 population per year (2014) and the death rate is 13.71 deaths/1,000 population per year (2014).

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#### Sources

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english.gov.cn, CIA World Factbook

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Socialist Republic of Vietnam

**Capital City:** Hanoi      **Location:** Vietnam is located in Southeast Asia bordering China, Cambodia, Laos the South China Sea, the Gulf of Thailand, and the Gulf of Tonkin.      **Population:** 94827324

**Official Language:** Vietnamese      **Other Languages:** English, French, Chinese, Khmer, other mountain languages

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** F. Woods (General Assembly), E. Perrault (General Assembly)

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Vietnam is a still developing country. 38.8% of Vietnam's GDP is in the Industry sector. The Gross National Product of Vietnam grew to 3977610 VND Billion in 2015. The per Capita Income in Vietnam is \$1684.87. Vietnam is lower middle-income status country which has outpaced the rest of Southeast Asia in GDP growth.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Vietnam's Major Exports: Clothes, Shoes, Electronics, Seafood, Crude Oil, Rice, Coffee, Wooden products, Machinery

Export Partners: United States, China, Japan, South Korea, Germany

Vietnam's Major Imports: Machinery and Equipment, Petroleum Products, Steel Products, Raw material for Clothing and Shoes, Electronics, Plastics, Automobiles

Import Partners: China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand

Vietnam has a Trade Deficit of 445 Million USD

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Trƣn Ƣi Quang is the new President of Vietnam elected in 2016.

**Form of Government:** Vietnam is a single party Communist Country.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The Communist Party took power of Northern Vietnam in 1954 when they defeated France. War continued for nearly two decades before in 1975 Communist forces overran Southern Vietnam and took power.

Vietnam was reunited as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam is considered stable politically, but not economically due to corruption.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Vietnam is ranked 17th of 126 in Military Capabilities. Vietnam's People's Armed Forces include the People's Army of Vietnam, Vietnam's People's Navy, Vietnam People's Air and Air Defence Force, the Border Defence Command, and the Coast Guard. Vietnam does not have Nuclear capabilities or the programs to develop them.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Vietnam is an officially Atheist State but there are six main religions practiced. Most religious in Vietnam practice Buddhism. The other five major religions are Catholicism, Protestantism, Islam, Caodaiism, and Hoa Hao Buddhism. Hoa Hao Buddhism and Caodaiism and indigenous religions each with many places of worship in Vietnam.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The Population growth rate of Vietnam is 0.95%. The average birth rate is 15.7 births/1,000 population. The average death rate is 5.9 deaths/1,000 population.

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#### Sources

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<http://ieconomics.com/vietnam-gross-national-product>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### South Africa

**Capital City:** Pretoria (administrative capital/executive), Cape Town (legislative/parliament capital), Bloemfontien (judicial/court capital) **Location:** southern-most tip of Africa **Population:** 54960000

**Official Language:** English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Southern Sotho, Tswana, Northern Sotho, Venda, Tsonga, Swati, Ndebele **Other Languages:** South African English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** There are many wildlife preserves and national parks working to preserve the vast bird, plant, mammal, fish, and reptile species native to South Africa. There are breeding centers where endangered and extinct species are bred, along with many private companies and organizations that focus on wildlife conservation. Poaching is a large problem for many species.

**Student Ambassadors:** Emily Clarke (EcoSoc), Greer Handley (EcoSoc), Rylee Haggard (GA), Peyton Gunn (GA)

**Delegation:** CE Byrd

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Second largest economy in Africa after Nigeria with a per capita income of \$6483 and a GDP of \$350.1 Billion. South Africa has a very progressive economical infrastructure, has a fairly sophisticated industrial market, and has successfully reformed its economic policies.

**Situation with World Trade:**

SA is in support of the WTO and world trade in general, exporting corn, diamonds, fruits, gold, metals and minerals, sugar, and wool, importing chemicals, manufactured goods, and petroleum (main cost is manufacturing and transportation) and is trading partners with Germany, the United States, China, Japan, the United Kingdom and Spain (outside of Africa). SA has a trade surplus of 6.7 billion ZAR (463 million USD).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Jacob Zuma

**Form of Government:** Parliamentary Representative Democratic Republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** South Africa adopted democracy in 1994 as apartheid system (political control by white minority) ended. There were few violent uprisings but national unity was established in 1993, and it is known as a relatively peaceful transition to democracy. SA government is quite stable and should continue to be so in the future. The Chief of state is the President and SA has a bicameral Parliament, along with a multi-party system, currently led by the African National Congress.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There are 89,000 front line personnel and 17,000 in reserve, with the 32nd most powerful military, yet they chose to give over all their nuclear weapons in 1990 changing over to the African National Congress, becoming the first country in the world to voluntarily give up the nuclear weapons they developed themselves. They also researched chemical and biological weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Hinduism (47.3%), Islam (24.7%), Christianity (24.2%), Judaism (0.2%), African traditional belief (0.3%) Christianity: In white groups: Methodists (9.2%), Pentecostal (7.8%), Apostolic (7.7%), Catholic (7.6%) and 10.8% is unaffiliated with any groups. In colored groups: Apostolic (18.6%), Pentecostal (14.2%), Anglican (10.4%), Catholic (10.2%), and 5.1% is unaffiliated with any groups.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate in SA is 0.99% a year, with a death rate of 9.6 deaths/1000 population and a birth rate of 20.5/1000 population. (2016)

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Sources

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# Country Data Sheet

## South Sudan

**Capital City:** Juba      **Location:** Northeast Africa      **Population:** 12340000

**Official Language:** English and over 60 indigenou ones      **Other Languages:**

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The population in South Sudan increased. South Sudan is lacking protection for their wild life population and natural landscapes, they have very large wetlands which are hones to mammals that migrate. The Khartoum is proposing to drain the wetlands therefor endangering animals homes and starting a war. They are currently having a difficult time finding a way to make concrete wildlife management policies and protecting areas.

**Student Ambassadors:** Courtney Watkins(delegate) Vanessa Galvan(delegate)

**Delegation:** Alexandria Senior High

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### Economy

**Economic Status:**

South Sudan is a fairly new country so they have been dealing with conflict and instability and need tremendous help. The good thing is that south Sudan is oil wealth which could possibly, help progress in the next few years. During 2014 the gdp was \$1,111 per capita. In comparison to other countries South Sudan is still a very young country and needs more work.

**Situation with World Trade:**

South Sudan have been having trouble making negotiations with with the status of Abyel Area. The top trading partners we have are China ,India, ALgeria, Uganda, Pakistan. Some of our major exports are petroleum, sugar, cars, etc. Some of our major imports are machines, food, oil. We have a trade surplus because we are rich in oil wealth.

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### Government

**Country's Leader:** Salva Kiir Mayardit

**Form of Government:** The type of government south Sudan has is Presidential republic.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The power in South sudan that has to due with the government is Presidential republic. The leader is Salva Kiir Mayardit , the national council members is appointed by the president and the presidents take a 4 year term. Currently South Sudan is stillrun by salva and the government is decent.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

In South Sudan the military we currently have 6,700,000 available manpower . Also the branch we have is Sudan People's Liberation Army. South Sudan uses tanks, air power, and oil is the lifeblood of any of their fighting forces.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The main religions are Traditional African religion (32.9%) Islam(6.2%) and Christianity also their is other with (0.4%).There are conflicting reports between them.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** So far the population growth for2016 is 437,612 or 4,08% a year. The death rate is 128,205 a year and for birth rates its 400,063 a year.

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### Sources

atlas.media.mit.edu

## Country Data Sheet

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### Spain

**Capital City:** Madrid    **Location:** Western Europe on the Iberian Peninsula    **Population:** 46423064

**Official Language:** Spanish    **Other Languages:** Spanish, Aragonese, Asturian, Basque, Catalan, Galician, Occitan

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Spain is home to about 227 endangered species. Threats to native Spanish animal populations include human development, invasive species, and pollution. Spain has created many wildlife reserves to protect and preserve its precious wildlife. Despite conservation efforts, many species remain in the red zone of endangerment.

España es el hogar de cerca de 227 especies en peligro de extinción. Las amenazas a las poblaciones nativas de animales españoles incluyen el desarrollo humano, las especies invasoras y la contaminación. España ha creado muchas reservas de vida silvestre para proteger y preservar su preciosa fauna. A pesar de los esfuerzos de conservación, muchas especies permanecen en la zona roja de peligro.

**Student Ambassadors:** Kate Landry, Amanda Tsai, Chanler Turnley, and Rosemary Boutwell

**Delegation:** Episcopal School of Baton Rouge

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#### Economy

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##### **Economic Status:**

Spain is the 14th largest country in terms of GDP, ringing in at \$1.674 trillion total and \$36,143 per capita. The largest industries include machinery, machine tools, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding, automobiles, tourism, textiles and apparel, food and beverages. Spain is about equal to its neighbors.

España es el decimocuarto país más grande en términos de PIB, con un total de 1.674 billones de dólares y 36.143 dólares per cápita. Las industrias más grandes incluyen la maquinaria, las máquinas herramientas, los metales y las manufacturas de metal, los productos químicos, los productos farmacéuticos, la construcción naval, los automóviles, el turismo, los textiles y las prendas de vestir, los alimentos y las bebidas. España es casi igual a sus vecinos.

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

Spain is a member of the World Trade Organization. Spain's imports and exports include products in the categories of vehicles, machines, oil, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, plastics, fruits and nuts, iron and steel products, and clothing. Spain has a trade deficit that has decreased 13.2% as of September.

España es miembro de la Organización Mundial del Comercio. Las importaciones y exportaciones de España incluyen productos en las categorías de vehículos, máquinas, petróleo, equipos electrónicos, productos farmacéuticos, plásticos, frutas y frutos secos, productos de hierro y acero y prendas de vestir. España tiene un déficit comercial que se ha reducido un 13,2% a septiembre.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Monarch: Felipe VI; Prime Minister: Mariano Rajoy

**Form of Government:** Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy

Monarquía constitucional parlamentaria unitaria

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** In 1939, Spain's civil war ended with the victory of Dictator Franco. After his death, Juan Carlos became King of Spain and restored democracy and established the Spanish Constitution of 1978.

En 1939, la guerra civil española terminó con la victoria del dictador Franco. Después de su muerte, Juan Carlos se convirtió en Rey de España y restauró la democracia y estableció la Constitución Española de 1978.

#### **Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Spain's military, known as las Fuerzas Armadas Españolas, is a small institution. They have a small military presence, although their military is very well organized. Spain does, in fact, have nuclear capabilities.

El ejército español, conocido como las Fuerzas Armadas Españolas, es una pequeña institución. Tienen una pequeña presencia militar, aunque su ejército está muy bien organizado. De hecho, España tiene capacidad nuclear.

#### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Spain is largely Roman Catholic tallying it at 68%, although it is no longer the official state religion. While the country is mostly Catholic, about 2% of Spaniards identify as another religion such as Islam, Judaism, Evangelical Christianity, etc.. There are no large religious conflicts as of now, but tension towards the Islamic community is growing due to groups such as ISIS targeting European nations.

España es en gran parte católica romana con un 68%, aunque ya no es la religión estatal oficial. Si bien el país es mayoritariamente católico, aproximadamente el 2% de los españoles se identifican como otra religión como el islam, el judaísmo, el cristianismo evangélico, etc. No hay grandes conflictos religiosos a partir de ahora, pero la tensión hacia la comunidad islámica está creciendo debido a grupos como ISIS dirigido a las naciones europeas.

#### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** As of 2010, Spain's population was 46,529,002 and peaked in 2012 at 46,818,216. The average birth rate per women was 1.32 births, this rate has been decreasing steadily since the 1960s. There were 9.88 births/1000 population in 2014. As of 2016, there were 9.1 deaths/1,000 population. The birth rate is fractionally larger than the death rates.

A partir de 2010, la población de España fue 46.529.002 y alcanzó su máximo en 2012 en 46.818.216. La tasa promedio de natalidad por mujer fue de 1,32 nacimientos, esta tasa ha ido disminuyendo constantemente desde los años sesenta. Hubo 9,88 nacimientos / 1000 de población en 2014. A partir de 2016, hubo 9,1 muertes / 1.000 habitantes. La tasa de natalidad es fraccionalmente mayor que las tasas de mortalidad.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Sudan

**Capital City:** Khartoum **Location:** Africa **Population:** 41406382

**Official Language:** English and Arabic **Other Languages:** Afro-Asiatic, Nilo-Saharan, Niger-Congo

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Sudan is facing a human rights crisis. South Sudan gained independence in 2011 after a civil war, but this did not help any of Sudan's efforts to end violence. Today there is still unnecessary and avoidable civilian deaths and injuries, sexual violence against women and girls, and unlawful destruction of civilian property. The Sudanese security forces suppress and kill political protestors. The president, Omar al-Bashir, was elected by an unfair election.

**Student Ambassadors:** Abbey Peach (EcoSoc); Carsyn Travis (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Alexandria Senior High

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The per capita income of Sudan is 1,840 in U.S dollars. Sudan is doing worse than its neighboring countries ever since the secession of South Sudan. This resulted in a loss of three-quarters of its oil production. The gross national product is 84 billion.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Sudan's main exports are oil, cotton, and gum arabic, Sudan is trying to develop non oil trading resources since they lost three quarters of their oil production. Our main trading partners are China, Saudi Arabia and Japan. We import foodstuffs and manufactured goods. We are currently going through a trade deficit.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Omar al-Bashir

**Form of Government:** a presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** President Omar al-Bashir came to his presidency by overthrowing the elected government of Sudan in 1989. His last election was unfair and boycotted by the main opposition parties. Bashir's party is the National Congress. Anyone who protest against the government is most likely detained or killed.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Sudan's military has three forces which are the, Navy, Sudanese Air Force, and Popular Defense Forces. There is a male and female 1-2 year service obligation. Sudan does not possess nuclear weapons but they plan to in the future.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The main religion of Sudan is Sunni Muslim and there is a small Christian minority.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The annual population growth rate of Sudan is 2.0%. The birth rate is 28.5 births per 1,000 population. There are 7.5 deaths per 1,000 population. The life expectancy is 64.1 years.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Switzerland

**Capital City:** Bern      **Location:** Western-Central Europe      **Population:** 8379477

**Official Language:** German, French, Italian      **Other Languages:** Romansh

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The Swiss nation has laws implemented in to it's government to protect the list of the world's endangered species, from sales of their parts. Although, many sales still occur illegally due to the high demand of the products. There 63 endangered species in Switzerland and many of their homes are being affected by deforestation.

**Student Ambassadors:** Blythe Kelly-Atol (General Assembly) Alex Carpenter (General Assembly)

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge Magnet High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Switzerland is the richest country within its region and the fourth richest i the world. It's gross national product is \$472.8 billion. The GDP is \$58,087. Switzerland's main industries re metals, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and electronics.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Switzerland imports jewelry and clothing and is 17th in national imports. For exports they are known for exporting foods, weapons, and technology. Their top three trade partners are Germany, the U.S., and Hong Kong. Currently they have a trade surplus.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Simonetta Sommaruga and Johann Schneider-Ammann

**Form of Government:** Switzerland is a constitutional federal republic with a modified presidential system of government and an independent judiciary. Executive authority lays within the federal council as a whole, sovereign power rests with the citizens who have the option to vote in proposed legislation, several times a year and elect representatives every four years. Electorate plays a role in making important decisions in all levels of government.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Switzerland wanted to leave the 7 Swiss canton in 1845, with civil disputes in 1847 that resulted in hundreds of deaths. In 1848 Switzerland became a federal state. Since then there were never any uprisings. Their constitution was heavily based off the United States' constitution with a few revisions.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Almost half of the country is fit for military services, but very few are used. There is 4.83 billion dollars reserved for defense. Nuclear capabilities are available but seldom referenced to.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Christianity is the most present form of religion in Switzerland, especially Roman Catholic. Faithfulness and actual practice of these religions has dropped by 25% since the late 20th century.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The crude birth rate is 10.4 per 1000 people, along with 8.1 for crude death rate. IMR is 4 of every 1000 births. Maternal morality is among 6 per 1000 live births. Life expectancy is 82.2 years old.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Syrian Arab Republic

**Capital City:** Damascus **Location:** Middle East, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Lebanon and Turkey **Population:** 17185170

**Official Language:** Arabic **Other Languages:** Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian, French, English

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Much of Syria's natural vegetation has been depleted by farming, livestock grazing, and cutting of trees for firewood. Forests have been drastically reduced, causing soil erosion and desertification. Threatened species includes 3 types of mammals, 11 species of birds, 3 types of reptiles, 9 species of fish, and 3 species of invertebrates. The Mediterranean monk seal, bald ibis, and African softshell turtle are endangered. Native wildlife had been so seriously depleted in 1979, that the government banned hunting for five years.

**Student Ambassadors:** Natalie Barnhill (GA), Mi'kel Granville (GA)

**Delegation:** Alexandria Senior High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The industrial production growth rate is -4.8% (2015 est.). Per capita income is \$5,100 as of 2011, which is converted to U.S. currency. There is foreign trade barriers, declining oil production, high unemployment, rising budget deficits, increasing pressure on water supplies, rapid population growth, industrial expansion, water pollution, and widespread infrastructure damage. The unemployment rate is 50% (2015 est.) and the population under poverty line is 82.5% (2014 est.).

**Situation with World Trade:**

Syria's main export commodities are crude petroleum (69%) and refined petroleum products (7.0%). Imports included machinery and transport equipment, food and livestock, metal and metal products, and chemicals, and mainly came from Turkey (9.4%), the Ukraine (8.7%), China (7.8%), Russia (5.4%), Saudi Arabia (5.2%), the United States (4.7%), South Korea (4.6%), and Italy (4.3%). Export partners are Iraq 64.7%, Saudi Arabia 11.2%, Kuwait 7.1%, UAE 6.1%, Libya 4.6% (2015). Import partners are Saudi Arabia 28%, UAE 13.7%, Iran 10.1%, Turkey 9%, Iraq 8.3%, China 6.1% (2015). The trade deficit is -7.3% (2016 est.).

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Bashar al-ASAD

**Form of Government:** The form of government Syria has is a presidential republic, or highly authoritarian regime.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** President is directly elected by simple majority popular vote for a 7-year term (eligible for a second term). The president appoints the vice presidents, prime minister, and deputy prime ministers. There is a mixed legal system of civil and Islamic law (for family courts). The legislative body is a unicameral People's Assembly or Majlis al-Shaab. The major political party is the Arab Socialist Union of Syria or ASU [Safwan al-QUDSI].

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There are three divisions of Syria's Armed Forces: Land Forces, Naval Forces, and Air Forces. There are a little over 125,000 active personnel, of whom no more than 80,000 were considered by the regime to be loyal. Syria is incapable of operating a large-scale program without significant external assistance. It lacks the trained engineers and other personnel needed to run a major civilian or weapons-oriented program. Syria's nuclear program has come under significant international scrutiny since Israel's September 2007 airstrike on Al-Kibar.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 87% of Syria's population is Muslim (Sunni, Alawi, Ismaili, and Shia), 10% is Christian (Orthodox, Uniate, and Nestorian), 3% is Druze, and there is also Jewish. 80% of the population of Syria is Arabs, and religious differences are tolerated. The Druze reside in the region of Jebel Druze, known as fierce warriors. The Ismaili originated from Asia and Armenians from Turkey are Christian. The Kurds are Muslim, but have a distinct culture and language that has been persecuted throughout the Middle East.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Syria has an annual population growth rate of 1.56% (2016 est.). There are 21.7 births per 1,000 population and 4 deaths per 1,000 population (2016 est.). The infant mortality rate is 15.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. With regards to gender, there are 1.07 females to every 1 male (2016 est.) Life expectancy of males is 72.5 years and females is 77.4 years (2016 est.).

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Sources

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## Country Data Sheet

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### The Democratic People's Republic of Korea

**Capital City:** Pyongyang      **Location:** East Asia      **Population:** 25115311

**Official Language:** Korean      **Other Languages:** N/A

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The population growth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been hindered by famine that started in 1995 and lasted until 1997 when the international community realized the plight of Korea and stepped in. Ecological issues, if any, are limited to the over use of our soil as well as water pollution. Some of the endangered species are, but are not limited to: the Red Squirrel, the Ussiri Brown Bear, Eurasian Lynx, and the Sei Whale.

**Student Ambassadors:** Laurance Hagan (General Admission) Grant Kimble (General Admission)

**Delegation:** Lakeshore High School

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#### Economy

**Economic Status:**

The Gross Domestic product (GDP) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is \$40 Billion USD. Our industrial status is considered to be on par with that of a developing nation. The per capita income of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is about \$1,800. Compared to our neighbors, glorious Korea is towards the bottom on the GDP and economical spectrum.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Major agricultural products of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea include: Rice, corn, potatoes, soybeans, pulses, beef, pork, and eggs. Industrial products include: military products, machine building, electric power, chemicals, various minerals, and textiles. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea tends to import petroleum, machinery and equipment, as well as grain from both China and the Republic of the Congo. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a minor trade deficit.

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#### Government

**Country's Leader:** The Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un

**Form of Government:** The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a Communist State

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The liberation occurred on 10 October 1945 and after the merging of several political parties the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in 1948. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a firm grasp on their power and their government through sometimes "extreme" measures. Some citizens in Korea are not content with the government and therefore around 200,000 people are being "detained". No active rebels are rebel groups are present.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The Korean People's Army has 1,106,000 active and 8,389,000 reserve and paramilitary troops; the largest in the world. The KPA also has the largest submarine fleet and the largest special forces group. At the age of 18 all Koreans are required to serve in the military. However, the KPA has several shortcomings in terms of supplies and aging equipment. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is nuclear capable and has a vast array of both chemical and biological weapons.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is 64.3% irreligious adherents of the Juche idea, 16% believe in Korean Shamanism, 13.5% practice Chondoism, 4.5% are Buddhist, and 1.7% are Christian. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea religion is technically free but it is an atheist state.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The growth rate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is 0.53%. The death rate being 9.3 per 1,000 and the birth rate being 14.6 per 1,000 population.

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#### Sources

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<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kn.html>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Togo

**Capital City:** Lome      **Location:** Western Africa, bordering the Bight of Benin, between Benin and Ghana  
**Population:** 7756937

**Official Language:** French (official, the language of commerce)      **Other Languages:** Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Kabye (sometimes spelled Kabiye) and Dagomba (the two major African languages in the north)

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** large amount of biodiversity. Do have endangered species. Deforestation attributable to slash-and-burn agriculture and the use of wood for fuel; water pollution presents health hazards and hinders the fishing industry; air pollution increasing in urban areas

**Student Ambassadors:** Jacob Rodriguez(security)blayne Hetro(security)

**Delegation:** Lakeshore High Schoole

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

This small, sub-Saharan economy depends heavily on both commercial and subsistence agriculture, which provides employment for a significant share of the labor force. Togo's 2015 economic growth remained steady at 5.4%, largely driven by infusions of foreign aid, infrastructure investment in the port and mineral sectors, and improvements in the business climate. \$10.88 billion GDP (2015 est.). \$1,500 per capita income(2015 est.) agriculture: 28.5% industry: 20.9% services: 50.6% (2015 est.) 9.1% industrial production growth rate (2015 est.). stronger economic status to neighboring countries, but still low.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Major exports: coffee, cocoa, cotton, & phosphates. Export trading partners: India 14.6%, Burkina Faso 11.3%, China 11.3%, Benin 9.6%, Ghana 9%, Lebanon 8.3%, Nigeria 6.1%, Niger 5.9% (2015) Major Imports: machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products. Import trading partners: China 22.9%, Belgium 20.3%, Netherlands 11.9%, France 6.6%, India 4.8%, Singapore 4.4% (2015). Currently a fair trade deficit but coming closer to a balance.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Prime Minister Komi KLASSOU (since 5 June 2015)President Faure GNASSINGBE (since 4 May 2005)

**Form of Government:** Presidential republic

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Despite the facade of multi-party elections instituted in the early 1990s, the government was largely dominated by President EYADEMA, whose Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) party has been in power almost continually since 1967 and its successor, the Union for the Republic, maintains a majority of seats in today's legislature. Upon EYADEMA's death in February 2005, the military installed the president's son, Faure GNASSINGBE, and then engineered his formal election two months later. Democratic gains since then allowed Togo to hold its first relatively free and fair legislative elections in October 2007. After years of political unrest and condemnation from international organizations for human rights abuses, Togo is finally being re-welcomed into the international community.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Togolese Armed Forces (Forces Armees Togolaise, FAT): Togolese Army (l'Armee de Terre), Togolese Navy (Forces Naval Togolaises), Togolese Air Force (Force Aerienne Togolaise, TAF), National Gendarmerie (2013)

State of military forces

Togo's military has a poor record in terms of interference in politics, with coups and assassinations, and a massive military crackdown in 2005 that killed hundreds during a flawed presidential election cemented the army's reputation for brutality and human rights abuses. However, Togo has over the

past decade made strides in improving its democratic process, and has continued to deploy peacekeeping troops to countries like Mali.

Piracy is a growing concern for Togo, which has responded to numerous attacks against ships in the Gulf of Guinea over the last several years and detained suspected pirates. Apart from piracy, smuggling is a large problem in the region. The country's small navy has only a couple of medium vessels and a few RHIBs with which to patrol its 56 km coastline.

Although it has a very small air force, the Togolese air arm does possess combat-capable aircraft which comprise a regionally significant attack element equal to anything west of Nigeria.

#### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Christian 29%, Muslim 20%, indigenous beliefs 51%. Religious conflicts caused problems in the past but are rarer nowadays.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** 2.66% increase (2016 est.). 33.7 births/1,000 population (2016 est.)

7.1 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.)

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Ukraine

**Capital City:** Kiev      **Location:** Eastern Europe      **Population:** 42800000

**Official Language:** Ukrainian      **Other Languages:** Russian; Crimean Tartar

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** Nuclear contamination affected over 10% of Ukraine's lands, so that is a continued concern. There is also concern over the toxic, heavy chemicals and metals that contaminate the Black Sea, affecting aquatic lifeforms. Air pollution is also a major concern.

Only 1.6% of Ukraine's lands are protected, with fifteen mammal species, 10 bird species, and 20 plant species are threatened, including the European bison, the Russian desman, and the Dalmatian pelican.

The Ukraine Nature Conservation Society is a non-governmental environmental organization. It promotes public awareness of recycling, environmental education and the love for nature at schools, in local communities and among local authorities. It has branches in all the regions and most of the regional districts/municipalities

**Student Ambassadors:** Kendel Fenner (GA); Austin Waldon (GA)

**Delegation:** Captain Shreve High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Once considered the breadbasket of Europe, Ukraine is now underperforming due to the agricultural sector's lack of modernization. Ukraine is at the lowest end of Europe's economic freedom. Due to the lack of respect for the law and lack of investment freedom, productivity in Ukraine was affected.

In 2008, Ukraine was affected by the world-wide financial crises and plummeting steel prices. Ukraine has never been a fan of reform, but needs to revise its economic system to survive.

GDP: \$370.8 billion

Growth: -6.8%

\$8,668 per capita

Unemployment is 7.7%

Inflation is 12.1%

**Situation with World Trade:**

Exports include semi-finished iron, seed oils, corn, iron ore and wheat. The top export locations are Russia, Egypt, Turkey, China, and Italy. Imports include refined petroleum, petroleum gas, packaged medicaments, coal briquettes, and cars. Top import locations are Russia, Germany, China, Belarus and Poland. In 2014, Ukraine had a negative trade balance of \$180 million, as compared to their surplus of \$350 million in 1996.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Petro Poroshenko

**Form of Government:** Ukraine is a Republic, led by a President, with a Parliament that is led by a Prime Minister. There is a judicial system, with the Supreme Court as the ultimate court.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Ukraine gained independence when the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. A Republic was established. In 2014, President Victor Yanukovich was ousted after the Euromaiden Revolution, and President Petro Poroshenko was elected to take his place, in order to steer the country more towards a westernized ideal and a treaty with the European Union. Although the perception is that the government of Ukraine is in better hands with the new President, some of the old oligarchies within the country are still present and corruption is still an issue. Ukraine is still considered to be politically unstable at this time, which affects its economic standings.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

Current military forces include the Ukrainian Ground Forces, the Ukrainian Navy, the Ukrainian Air Force, the Ukrainian Airmobile Forces, the Ukrainian Sea Guard, and the National Guard of Ukraine. Due to ongoing hostilities and confrontations with Russia, Ukraine increased the number of its military and civil servants.

Given the underfunding of the military for many years, the Ukrainian military is not as well-trained or sophisticated as its Russian neighbor. Current frontline personnel are numbered at 160,000 with another 1,000,000 active reserve personnel.

Ukraine once had a huge nuclear arsenal, right after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, but they no longer have any nuclear weapons. Today, Ukrainians feel that if they still had some of their nuclear weapons, Russia would not have invaded Crimea.

#### **World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Ukraine is predominantly Christian, with over 90% of its citizens actively engaged in religion.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church ГÇô Kiev

Ukrainian Orthodox Church ГÇô Moscow

Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church

Protestant

Catholic

Islam

Judaism

#### **Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** Ukraine had a -3.1% growth rate in 2012. Life expectancy for males is 65.98 and 75.88 for women.

In 2016, it is estimated that the population growth rate will be -0.39% , with the birth rate: 10.5/1000 population and the death rate: 14.4/1000 population.

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## Country Data Sheet

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### United Kingdom

**Capital City:** London    **Location:** Europe    **Population:** 65000000

**Official Language:** English    **Other Languages:** Celtic language family, Indian language family, Scots

**Condition of Indigenous Species:**

**Student Ambassadors:** M. Denicola (GA), M. Charrier (GA), K. Beadle (Sec), S. Jindal (Sec), K. Robertson (EcoSoc), K. Williams (EcoSoc)

**Delegation:** Baton Rouge High

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The UK has the 5th largest economy in the world and the 2nd largest in Europe, after Germany. London is one of the "command centers" of the world economy along with New York City and Tokyo. A large industrial revolution left the UK a highly industrialized country. The currency of the UK is the pound sterling. The per capita income is \$46,000 USD and the GNP is \$3 trillion USD.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The UK relies on heavily on trade and supports free and unrestricted trade. Major imports include clothing, vehicles, oil, pharmaceuticals, and plastics. Major exports include crude petroleum, automobiles, and medical technology. The UK trades with the United States, Germany, France, the Netherlands, the Irish Republic, Belgium, Italy, Spain, China, and Sweden. The United Kingdom has a trade surplus.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Theresa May

**Form of Government:** Constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The UK has a monarchy that follows the bloodline. There is also a bicameral legislative branch with the House of Lords (not elected) and the House of Commons (elected). The queen appoints a prime minister in accordance with which party wins the most seats in the House of Commons. This government is very stable, but there is a threat of a rebellion from its neighbor Ireland.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The UK has the British Army, the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, and the Royal Air Force. The Royal Navy is the second largest navy of any members of NATO. The UK does have nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** There is little to no major religious conflict within the United Kingdom. Major religions include Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Judaism. There is also a large population of citizens not belonging to any religion. There is religious freedom in the UK.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The annual population growth rate is 0.54%. There are 12.17 births for every 1,000 people per year and 9.35 deaths for every 1,000 people per year. The infant mortality rate is at 4.38 deaths for every 1,000 live births. The life expectancy is 78.37 years for men and 82.83 years for women.

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#### Sources

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outline\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom#Culture;](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outline_of_the_United_Kingdom#Culture;)

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## Country Data Sheet

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### United States of America

**Capital City:** Washington D.C.    **Location:** North America, South of Canada and North of Mexico

**Population:** 323995528

**Official Language:** None    **Other Languages:** English 79.2%, Spanish 12.9%, other Indo-European 3.8%, Asian and Pacific island 3.3%, other 0.9% (2011 est.)

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The conservation of our natural resources and the protection of endangered species are growing issues in the United States. Our country's rich natural heritage is of ecological, educational, recreational, and scientific value to our Nation and its people. While conservation efforts are being made at all levels, environmental changes in respect to climate change and other man-made damages are negatively affecting our indigenous species.

**Student Ambassadors:** Abigail Ezell (Security), Jonathan Fritz (Security), Harrison Williams (EcoSoc), Alex Zelaya (EcoSoc), Elisabeth McLaughlin (GA), Athena Cai (GA)

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

The United States has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$54,800. Our country's firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at Purchasing Power Parity conversion rates, the U.S. economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the U.S. growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the United States, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. U.S. business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering U.S. markets.

**Situation with World Trade:**

The United States partners with China, Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Germany in import trading, and our major import products are agricultural supplies, crude oil, machinery, capital goods and technology, and consumer goods. The United States partners with Canada, Mexico, China, and Japan in export trading, and our main export products are agricultural products, organic chemicals, capital goods and technology, and consumer products. We import \$2.4 trillion worth of goods, and we export \$1.7 trillion in bills resulting in a \$771 billion dollar trade deficit, however we have a \$230 billion surplus. We are part of NAFTA, TPP, and T-TIP.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** President Barack H. Obama (January 2009 est.)

**Form of Government:** The United States is a federal republic and a constitutional representative democracy.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** Declaring our independence from Great Britain in 1776, our country has a strong democratic and presidential tradition. Even though our government continues to remain stable, there has been increasingly internal turmoil and political paralysis within the Congress leading to public frustration. A recent internal uprising in America resulted from the Federal Government shutdown over the debt ceiling and the lack of compromise between Republicans and Democrats regarding the Affordable Care Act.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The United States Armed Forces consists of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard. Our country is ranked number one militarily with 1,400,000 active frontline personnel,

8,848 tanks, 10 aircraft carriers, 13,892 aircraft, 72 submarines, and 6,900 warheads including 4,500 nuclear weapons. The United States was the first country to develop nuclear weapons and is the only country to have used them in warfare (WWII); however, our country strongly enforces international laws against nuclear weapons. We spend \$601 billion annually on our military.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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Culture

**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** The United States does not have an official religion (Establishment Clause of the Constitution), and there is relatively no religious conflict.

Protestant 46.5%, Roman Catholic 20.8%, Mormon 1.6%, Jehovah's Witness 0.8%, other Christian 0.9%, Jewish 1.9%, Muslim 0.9%, Buddhist 0.7%, Hindu 0.7%, other 1.8%, unaffiliated 22.8%, don't know/refused 0.6%

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The United States has an annual population growth of 0.81%. There are 12.5 births per 1,000 population and 8.2 deaths per 1,000 population. Life expectancy of males is 77.5 years and females is 82.1 years (2016 est.).

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Uzbekistan

**Capital City:** Tashkent **Location:** Central Asia, north of Turkmenistan, and south of Kazakhstan.

**Population:** 29473614

**Official Language:** The official language is Uzbek (official) 74.3%. Other languages are Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, and other 7.1%. **Other Languages:** Other languages are Russian 14.2%, Tajik 4.4%, and other 7.1%.

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** The condition of indigenous species in Uzbekistan involved many threatened animals, and conservation efforts. Threatened animals in Uzbekistan include the markhor, snow leopard, tiger, Siberian ibex, Bukhara urial, and numerous birds, fishes, reptiles and amphibians. Uzbekistan contains portions of the Middle Asian Mountains Temperate Forests and the Central Asian Sandy Deserts. Currently, there are several specially protected areas (nature reserves) in this ecoregion: Kugitang in Turkmenistan; Zaamin and Gissar in Uzbekistan; and Ramit in Tajikistan, and several national parks exist with more relaxed protection regime. The mountain forests of Gissaro-Alai play a crucial role in protecting the soil from wind and water erosion that has resulted from forest clearing and overgrazing. Conservation measures leading to sustainability are implemented but need strengthening.

**Student Ambassadors:** Savannah Cutliff and Heaven Cauble

**Delegation:** Mandeville High School

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#### Economy

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##### **Economic Status:**

The GDP (real growth rate) is 8% (2015 est.). The country comparison to the world is 7. The GDP - per capita (PPP) is \$6,100 (2015 est.).

note: data are in 2015 US dollars

The country comparison to the world is 160. The GDP (composition by end use) is provided for the following:

household consumption: 56.4%

government consumption: 16.5%

investment in fixed capital: 24%

investment in inventories: 3.5%

exports of goods and services: 28.7%

imports of goods and services: -29.1% (2015 est.)

The GDP - composition, by sector of origin is provided for the following:

agriculture: 19.2%

industry: 33.6%

services: 47.2% (2015 est.)

Agriculture products are cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain, and livestock. The industries are textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, and chemical production.

The Industrial production growth rate is 4% (2015 est.). The country comparison to the world is 58.

##### **Situation with World Trade:**

Export revenue is \$11.35 billion (2015 est.). The country comparison to the world is 83. Commodities that are exported are energy products, cotton, gold, mineral fertilizers, ferrous and nonferrous metals, textiles, foodstuffs, machinery, and automobiles.

Uzbekistan's export partners are Switzerland 25.8%, China 17.6%, Kazakhstan 14.2%, Turkey 9.9%, Russia 8.4%, and Bangladesh 6.9% (2015). Imports is \$11.81 billion (2015). The country comparison to the world is 92. Commodities that are imported are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals and, ferrous and nonferrous metals. Uzbekistan's import partners are China 20.8%, Russia 20.8%, South Korea 12%, Kazakhstan 10.8%, Turkey 4.6%, and Germany 4.4% (2015). External debt is \$13.92 billion (31 December 2015 est.). The country comparison to the world is 100.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** The chief of state is Interim President Shavkat MIRZIYOYEV (since 8 September 2016).

**Form of Government:** Uzbekistan's government type is presidential republic and highly authoritarian.

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** The legislative branch consists of a bicameral Supreme Assembly or Oliy Majlis which consists of the Senate that is 100 seats and the Legislative Chamber or Qonunchilik Palatasi that is 150 seats.

The highest court(s) is Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, and the Higher Economic Court. There is no significant opposition political parties or pressure groups in Uzbekistan.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

The military consists of the Uzbek Armed Forces: Army, Air and Air Defense Forces (2013). All applicants must be 18 years of age for compulsory military service. There is 1-month or 1-year conscript service obligation for males. Uzbekistan is moving toward a professional military, but conscription in some form will continue. The military cannot accommodate everyone who wishes to enlist, and competition for entrance into the military is similar to the competition for admission to universities (2013). Uzbekistan has not obtained nuclear capabilities.

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** Religions in Uzbekistan are Muslim- 88% (mostly Sunni), Eastern Orthodox- 9%, and others- 3%.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate is 0.93% (2016 est.). The country comparison to the world is 122. The birth rate is 16.9 births/1,000 population (2016 est.). The country comparison to the world is 109. The death rate is 5.3 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.). The country comparison to the world is 180. The maternal mortality rate is 36 deaths/100,000 live births (2015 est.). The country comparison to the world is 126. The infant mortality rate is 18.6 deaths/1,000 live births in total (2016). Male infant mortality rate is 22.1 deaths/1,000 live births (2016).

Female infant mortality rate is 14.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2016). The country comparison to the world is 91. The life expectancy at birth is 73.8 years average between male and female (2016). For males it is 70.7 years (2016). For females it is 77 years (2016). The country comparison to the world is 126.

The total fertility rate is 1.78 children born/woman (2016). The country comparison to the world is 154.

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#### Sources

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<http://www.animalinfo.org/country/uzbekist.htm#population>

<http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/pa0808>

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## Country Data Sheet

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### Yemen

**Capital City:** Sana'a    **Location:** South of the Arabian Peninsula    **Population:** 27392779

**Official Language:** Arabic    **Other Languages:** Mahri in eastern Yemen, a Socotri language on Socotra Island and Archipelago

**Condition of Indigenous Species:** There is a high risk of major infectious diseases including hepatitis A, typhoid fever, bacterial diarrhea, malaria, and dengue fever.

**Student Ambassadors:** Emma Barbin and Delane Campagna

**Delegation:** St. Joseph's Academy

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#### Economy

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**Economic Status:**

Very low income and has trouble stabilizing its economy. Because of the war, they had to stop all exports, with which they had previously depended on. Before the war, 25% of the GDP and 65% of the government revenue came from oil as gas. The conflict has led to a loss of \$4.7 billion. The Central bank has a deficit of \$7 billion, which is 3 times the legal limit. The GDP in 2015 was \$75.54 billion, down \$29.5 billion from 2014. The GDP per capita was \$2,700 in 2015.

**Situation with World Trade:**

Yemen is the 97th largest export economy in the world. Their exports include petroleum gas, refined petroleum, cars, and crude petroleum. Top export partners are China, Thailand, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Japan. Top import partners are China, Turkey, India, US, and Saudi Arabia. Yemen had a negative trade balance of \$5.57 billion in 2014.

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#### Government

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**Country's Leader:** Ahmed Obeid bin Daghr

**Form of Government:** In transition

**How Government took power and how stable it is. Any internal uprisings or rebellions:** In 1990, Yemen Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen merged. Yemen became a republic with the overthrow of the theocratic Imamate in 1962. There are issues with cross border activities and there was fighting from 2004-2010 in the Northwest between the Government and the Houthis, a Zaydi Shia Muslim minority that ended in a cease-fire. There was also a southern secessionist movement that was revitalized in 2011. The protests led to violence and spread to major cities. In 2014 and 2015, the Houthis attacked the presidential palace, forcing President HADI and his cabinet to resign. In 2016, the UN brokered a cessation of hostilities among the warring parties and initiated peace talks.

**Current Military Capability, Strength and Nuclear Capabilities:**

There are five branches of Yemen's military: Land Forces; Naval and Coastal Defense Forces ; Air and Air Defense Force; Border Guards; Strategic Reserve Forces. Yemen's military is very strong as it has the second largest military force on the Arabian Peninsula. Yemen has never been known to possess any sort of nuclear weapon

**World Organizations and/or Blocs:**

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#### Culture

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**Major Religions and how they relate to each other:** 99.1% of the population is Muslim. It is the official religion of Yemen.

**Educational System, Literacy Rate:**

**Population Growth Rate, Birth and Death Rates:** The population growth rate in Yemen is 2.37%. The birth rate is 29.2 births/ 1000 population. The death rate is 6.1 deaths/ 1000 population.

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