



COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

COMPACT ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Experts in their own fields have gathered together the most essential information to compile Countries of the World. Compact Encyclopaedia, which helps us better compare one country with another, and some peoples with others, to give us a better understanding of the world around us.

Urmas Paet

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Estonia

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD COMPACT ENCYCLOPAEDIA

KEY FACTS

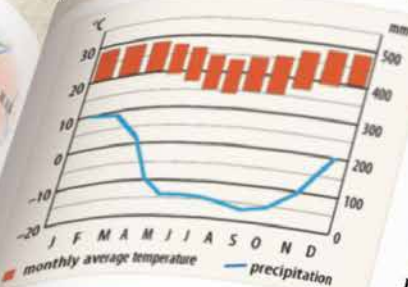
“**Countries of the World**” by TEA Publishers is at the moment the world’s most recent compact encyclopaedia which includes the most up-to-date key facts and statistics on countries of the world.

“**Countries of the World**” contains essential information about all 196 countries and 52 overseas and special status territories. Every country entry is structured in the same way. This makes the data comparable from one country to another and enables to easily find the section needed. Countries are presented across two, four or six pages depending on their size and importance. Double spread layout enables easy rearranging of country entries when publishing localized versions of the book.

Each country section includes the country’s basic data, an overview of its nature, population and economy and a chronology of its main historical events. Main places to visit are listed, as well as features that are unique or characteristic of the country. Illustrations include charts, maps (for larger countries, also administrative maps are included), symbols, and diagrams showing population (religion, ethnic composition, urban/rural population ratio, etc), economy (GDP and workforce composition, energy sources, etc), traffic and climate data. For larger countries, photos are added to support the textual and statistical information. At the end of the book you will find an index of place names.

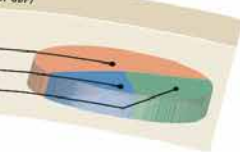
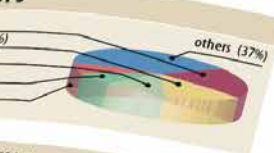
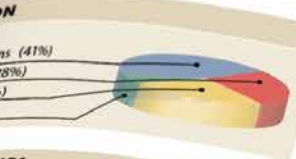
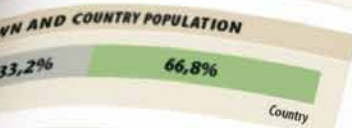
In compiling statistics we have relied on data acquired from the national statistics agency or from relevant ministries in each country; we have also used the most recent up-to-date statistical publications and databases of international organisations and agencies: the European Commission’s statistical office (Eurostat), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), etc.

MADAGASCAR



RANKINGS AMONG 196 WORLD STATES

Indicator	Rank
Area	45
Population	54
Population density	142
Avg life expectancy at birth (66,9)	140
Literacy	165
Doctors per 10,000 people	158
Hospital places per 10,000 people	157
Human development ranking	185
GDP per capita	194



Population. Most of the inhabitants are Malagasy, divided into several sub-groups, which have been formed by the mingling of peoples originating from Africa or East Asia. Population density is higher in the central highlands.

Economy. Madagascar is one of the world's poorest states, and is heavily indebted. Ilmenite is mined. The clothes industry accounts for more than a third of exports; coffee, vanilla, cloves, molluscs, sugar and petrol products are also exported. The majority of the population makes a living from agriculture.

HISTORY

- 1500** The Portuguese discover Madagascar.
- 1896** France in 1897 its colony.
- 1947** An uprising years while the country is an autonomous state.
- 1958** Madagascar becomes an autonomous state.
- 1960** The Malagasy Republic is proclaimed.
- 1975** A constitution is adopted, the basis of a central government, renamed the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.
- 1992** A new, more democratic constitution is adopted; the country is renamed the Republic of Madagascar.
- 2009** Violent demonstrations lead to the government's resignation. Authority comes to power.

“Countries of the World” is intended for a wide range of users and makes contemporary information about every single country – the smallest as well as the largest – readily available at any home.

Illustrations include over 2300 photos, maps, diagrams and charts that make finding information quick and convenient and provide a good overview of the countries of the world.

- **Table of main data**
- **Symbols**
- **Geography**
 - Relief
 - Natural resources
 - Climate
 - Water bodies
 - Flora
- **Population**
 - Peoples
 - Religions
 - Largest towns
- **Education and health care**
- **Economy**
 - Main branches and division of labour
 - Distribution of GDP
- **System of government**
- **Armed forces**
- **Chronology of historic events**
- **Major sights**
- **Interesting facts**
- **Ranking among all 196 countries of the world**



AUSTRIA



HEALTHCARE
Expenditure (as percentage of GDP)
Doctors per 10,000 people
Hospital places per 10,000 people

EDUCATION
Literacy (%)
Expenditure (as percentage of GDP)

NAME OF THE STATE Austria (Österreich)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT parliamentary federal republic
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE German
CAPITAL Vienna (population 1,731,200)
AREA 83,879 km²
POPULATION 8,490,000
DENSITY 101.2 people per km²
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS nine states
TIME ZONE +1 HOUR (UTC)
COUNTRY CODES AT, AUT
INTERNET TLD .at
NATIONAL DAY 26 October
HIGHEST POINT Grossglockner (3,797 m)
CURRENCY euro (EUR)
GDP PPP 42,477 \$ (according to purchasing power)
UN (1955), WTO (1973), EU (1995), NATO (1995)

AUSTRIA is situated in Central Europe. Nature. More than half of the state's territory is in the Alps; lowlands can be found only in the north and east. The Alps and Carpathians are connected by the low ridge (up to 484 m) of the Leitha mountains. To the north of the Danube lies the southern fringe of the Bohemian massif (Mühlviertel, Waldviertel). The longest glacier in Austria is the 9 km long Pasterze glacier, situated directly beneath the Grossglockner. The Vienna basin is situated between the foothills of the Alps and the Carpathians. In the south-east, the country stretches to the border of the Great Hungarian Plain (also known as Alföld).

TRAFFIC



529 cars per 1,000 people

PLACES TO VISIT

- Vienna, Salzburg and Graz Old Towns with their Baroque style buildings
- Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart and Schubert museums in Vienna
- Vienna coffee shops
- Hundertwasserhaus, designed by Friedensreich Hundertwasser
- Hallstatt-Dachstein-Salzkammergute cultural landscape
- Wachau cultural landscape
- Krimml waterfalls
- The Olympic town, Innsbruck, and other winter sport centres

LARGEST TOWNS

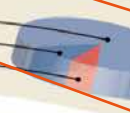
Vienna	1,731,200
Graz	265,000
Linz	191,700
Salzburg	149,200
Innsbruck	121,500
Klagenfurt	93,700
Villach	59,400
Wels	58,400
Sankt Pölten	52,200
Dornbirn	45,500

TOWN AND COUNTRY POPULATION



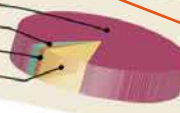
RELIGION

Catholics (86.4%)
Muslims (8.5%)
Protestants (5.1%)



ETHNIC GROUPS

Austrian (88.5%)
former Yugoslavian (1.7%)
Turkish (0.9%)
others (8.9%)



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Location on the globe for quick reference

Tables reflecting spending on healthcare, education, etc.

Administrative map for larger countries

Alphabet for quick reference

Map featuring the national boundaries, neighbouring countries, physical features, major towns, etc.

Bar and line graphs featuring monthly average temperatures and precipitation

Flag and coat of arms

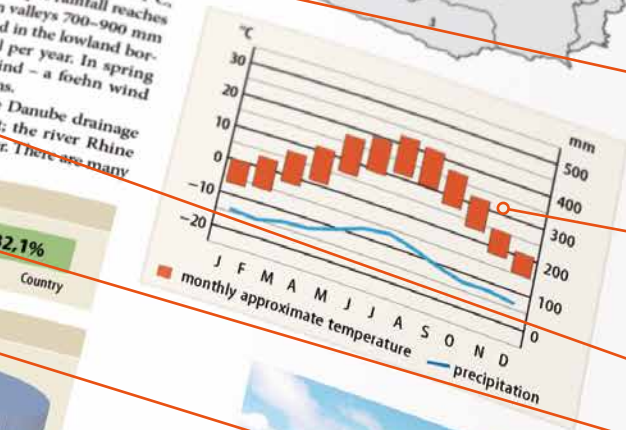
Bar graphs featuring percentage of town and country population

Main country profile featuring the country's original name, capital, area, population, etc.

Main traffic data represented by icons for quick reference

Major landmarks and tourist attractions

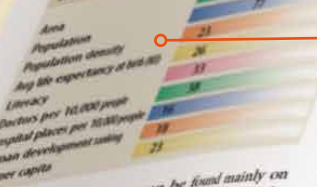
Largest towns and their population



Austria is known for its superb winter sports centres

BELGIUM

RANKINGS AMONG 196 WORLD STATES



Maastricht. Natural vegetation can be found mainly on heaths, meadows and moors; forest is found mainly in the Ardennes. The former rich coal, iron and zinc ore resources have now been exhausted.

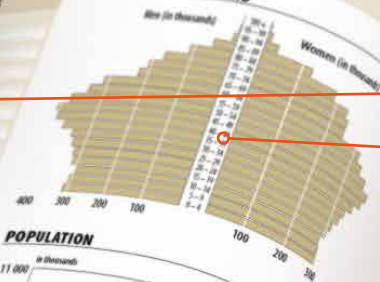
Brussels. The Maison du Roi (King's House) or Bread House (Bread House)



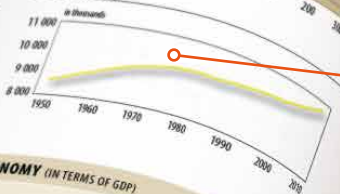
INFORMATION

Belgium is named after the Celtic Belgae tribe. The Eolantbank Wind Farm, the world's biggest offshore wind farm, is being created 30 km from the North Sea. The target for completion is 2015, 300 MW. Belgium's railway network is the busiest in Europe. During the First World War, in the battles of Ypres (1915 and 1917), Germans used poison gas.

POPULATION PYRAMID



POPULATION



ECONOMY (IN TERMS OF GDP)

services (77%)
industry (22.3%)
agriculture (0.7%)

COMPOSITION OF THE WORKFORCE

industry (23.4%)
agriculture (1.4%)
services (75.3%)

ENERGY PRODUCTION

nuclear energy (54.7%)
thermal energy (33.7%)
hydropower (0.2%)
other renewable energy (11.4%)



Antwerp

Population. Ethnically Belgium is divided into Dutch-speaking Flanders (the north) and French-speaking Wallonia (the south). Brussels is predominantly French-speaking. Belgium is one of the world's most developed countries; population density is high in the Ardennes.

Economy. Belgium was the first country in Europe where, in the beginning of the 19th century, an industrial revolution occurred. Mining and steel manufacturing developed in Wallonia; Flanders remained an agricultural region.

After the Second World War Belgium rapidly developed oil and chemicals industries. Wallonia's significance in terms of exports is now remarkably higher than Flanders (considering its share of the population). Agricultural productivity is high, the main products being cattle for milk and meat.

Tourism is an important branch of the economy. Foreign trade is significant; raw materials and finished products are imported. The main industries are engineering, chemicals, metal and food.

HISTORY

1st century BC The Romans conquer the territory of present-day Belgium.
843 Belgium is divided into two: the County of Flanders is formed on the territory of West Francia, and the Duchy of Brabant in Middle Francia.



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World rank graph on area, population etc.

Population pyramid

More than 1000 photographs

Chronology highlights, key dates

Line graph on demographics

Pie graphs on population, economy, religion etc

Special highlights and facts of interest

Each country section includes the country's basic data, an overview of its nature, population and economy

Layout of all graphs and tables is fully or partially automated, allowing for easy updates

BELGIUM

1364 and 1430 Flanders and Brabant are united with the Duchy of Burgundy. In 1462 they will be ruled by the Austrian Habsburg dynasty and in 1555 by Spain.

1568 In the Netherlands, the Dutch War of Independence breaks out.

1579 An accord, the Union of Arras, is signed, under which the territory of Belgium remains under Spanish rule (unlike Holland).

1714 Belgium is ruled by Austria.

1789 A revolution breaks out: a republic (the United States of Belgium) is declared, but Austria demolishes it in the same year.

1794–1814 Belgium is under French rule.

1814–30 Belgium is part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands (made official by the act of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815).

1830 Belgium is declared independent; in 1831 it becomes a neutral monarchy.

1885 The king of Belgium acquires the Congo (the present-day Democratic Republic of the Congo) as his private possession; in 1908–60 it is a Belgian colony.

1898 The Flemish language gains equal rights with the French language.

1914 In the beginning of the First World War Germany occupies most of the Belgian territory; the Belgian troops continue fighting on the side of the Triple Entente.

1919 Under peace treaties, Belgium gains border areas from Germany and the German colonies of Ruanda-Urundi (present-day Rwanda and Burundi).

1920 The Franco-Belgian Accord (a defence pact) is signed, establishing a military alliance; in 1923 Belgium takes part in the occupation of the Ruhr.

1936 Belgium becomes neutral again.

1940–44 German occupation in Belgium.

1949 Belgium is one of the founding states of NATO, abandoning neutrality.

1952 Belgium is one of the founding states of the European Coal and Steel Community; later, several EU institutions establish offices in Belgium, and Brussels becomes the main seat of the EU.

1960s Conflicts between the Flemish and the Walloons begin.

1993 Three regions are established: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels. The state becomes a federation. In addition to French and Dutch, German also becomes an official language.

COMPACT WORLD

Application for iPad and iPhone

Front-end

- Interactive world map and globe
- Flag, coat of arms, anthem for each country
- Country profile with quick visual reference to neighbouring countries
- Ranking tables with structured data and interactive search and sorting
- Comparison of countries
- Online and offline options
- All graphs are generated locally from offline database

Back-end and integration

- Localizable CMS for real time updates of country data
- Full update of data no more than 10MB
- Easy localization of user interface

Norway 

CAPITAL: Oslo (624,000)
AREA: 385,186 km²
POPULATION: 5,051,300
TIME ZONE: +1 hour (UTC)
TRAFFIC:

472
1,000 people

[OPEN FULL PROFILE](#)



TECHNICAL DATA AND LICENSING

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