



## PARTNER COUNTRY PROFILES

	ESTONIA	LATVIA	HUNGARY	GEORGIA	MOLDOVA	UKRAINE
<b>General data</b>						
Country size (km2)	45 226	64 589	93 030	69 700	33 843	603 628
Total population	1,34 million	2, 28 million	10,64 million	4,37 million	3,40 million	47,79 million
Capital (number of inhabitants)	Tallinn (~400 000)	Riga (~719 613)	Budapest (1,78 million)	Tbilisi (1,08 million)	Chisinau (~716 700)	Kyiv
Other larger towns (number of inhabitants and key words)	Tartu (~100 000, University of Tartu), Narva (~68 000, border with Russia), Pärnu (~46 000, „summer capital“)	Daugavpils (~106 146, east part of Latvia), Liepāja (~85 333), Jelgava (~65 807), Jurmala (~55 773, TOT will be held there)	Győr (128.500), Pécs (157.600), Szeged (162.600), Debrecen (204.700), Miskolc (177.800), Veszprém (61.400)	Kutaisi (186 000) Batumi (121 800)	Tiraspol (164 900) Tighina (144400) Balti (127 600) Ungheni (32 700) Soroca (28 400) Orhei (25 700)	Kcharkiv Dnipropetrovsk Lviv
Type of country	Democratic parliamentary republic					
Parliament	Riigikogu (101 members), elected for 5-year period	Latvijas Republikas Saeima (100 members), elected for 4-year period	Parlament (National Assembly). Prime Minister plays a dominant role.	Parliament of Georgia (235 members elected for 4 year period)	Unicameral Parliament or Parlamentul (101 seats; parties and electoral blocs elected for four years)	Verchovna rada (450 deputies elected for 5 years)
Political system	Multi-party, coalition governments, 11 larger parties	Multi-party, coalition governments, 7 larger parties	Multi-party, coalition governments, 4 larger parties	Democratic republic, ruling governmental coalitions-national parliament, main political parties.	Multi-party system, 8 parties	Multi-party system
Official language	estonian	latvian	hungarian	georgian	Moldovan	ukrainian
Administrative division	15 counties	26 districts	7 regions, 20 counties	12 administrative units and 63 regions including Abkhazia and Samachablo (South Ossetia)	32 raions, 3 municipalities, 1 autonomous territorial unit, and 1 territorial unit	25 regions

## Development and economics

	ESTONIA	LATVIA	HUNGARY	GEORGIA	MOLDOVA	UKRAINE
GDP (purchasing power parity, yearly) <sup>1</sup>	\$ 26,85 billion (104 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)	\$ 36.49 billions (95 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)	\$ 175,2 billion (52 <sup>nd</sup> place, 2006)	\$ 17,88 billion (122 <sup>nd</sup> place, 2006)	\$ 9,07 billion (145 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)	\$ 364,3 billion (29 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)
GDP per capita (yearly, ranking)	20 300 (54 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)	16 000 (63 <sup>rd</sup> place, 2006)	17 600 (61 <sup>st</sup> place, 2006)	3 800 (149 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)	2 000 USD (182 <sup>nd</sup> place, 2006)	7 800 USD (106 <sup>th</sup> place, 2006)
GINI <sup>2</sup>	37,2	32	24.4	40,4	36,2	29
UN human dev. index (ranking 2007/2008)	44	45	36	96	111	76
Adult literacy	99,8%	99,7%	99,3%	100%	99,1%	99,4%
Primary school enrolment (2004) <sup>3</sup>	95%	90.2%	89%	95%	86%	83%
Currency	Estonian kroon (EEK) 1 EUR = 15,65 EEK	Latvian lats (LVL) 1EUR = 0.703 LVL	Magyar forint (HUF) 1 EUR = 257,73 HUF	Georgian lari (GEL) 1 EUR = 2,34 GEL	Moldovan leu (MDL) 1 EUR = 16,62 MDL	Ukrainan hryvna (UAH) 1 EUR = 7,85 UAH

## Demographics

Male/female ratio	46%/54%	46%/54%	47,6%/52,4%	47,16%/52,84%	48%/52%	46,3%/53,7%
Age groups ratio in total population	0-14: 15% 15-64: 68% 64 & over: 17%	0-14: 13% 15-64: 71 % 64 & over: 16%	0-14: 15,7% 15-59: 68,5% 60 & over: 20,8%	0-15: 20,9% 15-49: 44,8% 49 & over: 34,3%	0-14: 16,3 % 15-64: 72,9% 65 & over: 10,9 %	0-14 - 18,1%, 15-64 -58,0%, over 64 - 23,9%
Number of young people aged 10-24 years	10-14: 65037 15-19: 97293 20-24: 106178	10-14: 118 600 15-19: 175 500 20-24: 182 900	0-14: 616 000 15-19: 688 000 20-24: 88 000	0-15: 685 000 15-24: 690 000	0-14 : 702785 (2008 est.)	0-14 years: 6383917 (2007 est.)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1,55 (2006)	1,27 (2006)	1,28 (2006)	1,41 (2006)	1.26 (2008 est.)	1,2 (2007)
Total number of children born a year	13 067 (2000) / 15 741 (2007)	20 248 (2000) / 22 264 (2006)	99 900 (2006)	46 600 (2005)	36 000 (2008 est)	456 000 (2008 est)
Birth rate per 1000 women in childbearing age	43,7 (2006)	37,8 (2006)	9,66 (2007 est.)	10,7 (2005)	10.6 (2008)	9.55 (2008 est.)

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?c=ca&v=65>, information in this page is accurate as of January 1, 2007

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.phrasebase.com/english/countries/fin\\_giniindex.php?variable=fin\\_giniindex](http://www.phrasebase.com/english/countries/fin_giniindex.php?variable=fin_giniindex)

<sup>3</sup> [http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/country\\_fact\\_sheets/cty\\_fs\\_LVA.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_LVA.html)

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Birth rate per 1000 women of 15-19 years	21,8 (2006)	17,7(2006)	21 (2004)	N/A	there are no data for this age range	N/A
Life expectancy at birth (m/f)	66/78 years	65,9/76,8 years (2006)	68,4/76,7 years (2000-2005)	66/74 years	66.8/74.4 (2008 est.)	61.5/ 73.4
Annual population growth rate	- 0,8 (1995-2004)	-0,6 (1995-2004)	-2,1 (2005)	-0,9	-0.092% (2008 est.)	-0.675% (2007 est.)
% of population in urban areas	~70% (2005)	~67.9% (2007)	67% (2006)	52%	1476 (41,3%)	67,2%
Ethnic groups	Estonians (69%), Russians (25%), Other (6%)	Latvian (59 %), Russians (25%), Other (16%)	Hungarian 97% Roma 2% Other 1%	Georgians 70 % Armenians 8 % Russians 6% Azeries 6 % Ocetians 3 % Abkhazs 2 % Other 5 %	Moldovan 78% Ukrainians 8,4% Russians 5,9 % Other:7,7%	Ukrainians 77,8% Russians 17,3%, Romanians and moldavians 0,8% Other 2,6%
<b>Public health</b>						
Main public health issues	Cardiovascular diseases, cancer, injuries, alcohol, suicide and mental health problems	Cardiovascular diseases, cancer, injuries, alcohol, suicide	Cardiovascular diseases, cancer (2005)	Cancer, Drug-Use, HIV/AIDS, mental health problems, suicide	(2008) Cardiovascular- 58,3%, digestive system – 8,7%, poisoning and accidents – 8,1%, breathing system problems – 6,4%	60% - cardiovascular diseases, 12% - cancer.
<b>Sexual health and rights</b>						
Maternal mortality per 1000 live births	0,38	0,42 (2000)	0,38 (1996)	0,32	18.6 (2005)	0,34 (2002)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	6 (2004)	7,6 (2006)	7 (2005)	17,07 (2006 est)	12.4 (2005)	10 (2005)
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	8 (2004)	11(2004)	8 (2005)	27,6 (2004)	19 (2006)	13 (2002)
First HIV+ diagnosed	1988	1987	1986	1989	1987	1983
Total number of diagnosed HIV+ cases and AIDS	6521 (by march 08) AIDS: 198	4052 (by march 08) AIDS: 497	1366 AIDS: 527 (by end of 2006)	1696 (2008) AIDS: 754	~ 4201 (dec 2007) AIDS: 214	HIV: 91 057 (excl. MTCT) AIDS: 17 281 (end of 2006)

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HIV prevalence among adults 15 years and over (per 100 000) <sup>4</sup>	1,3 [0.6 – 4.6]%	0.8 [0.5 – 1.3]%	Less than 0,1%	0.1	0.2% (2001 est.)	1, 5%
HIV+ estimate	10 000 – 32 000 (WHO)	10 000 (UNAIDS) <sup>5</sup>	3 200 (1900-5300) (WHO))	Over 3000 (WHO)	4,131 officially registered at the end of 2007 but the the estimate is for ten times more (about 41 310 persons)	More than 440,000 (2007)
Epidemic	Concentrated epidemic announced in 2002 (IDUs), current: transmission more and more in sexual relationships	Concentrated epidemic announced in 2001 (IDUs), current: transmission more in heterosexual relationships	No. 73% of known transmission cases MSM, 27% heterosexual contacts.	No	More than 60% of the transmission cases are through sexual relationships. In Balti there is 1% of the population infected, but generally the situation is not considered to be epidemic.	Epidemic.
HIV testing and counselling	Anonymous cabinets, GPs, YFHS	Anonymous cabinets, GPs	275 testing sites	Anonymous testing sites	Anonymous testing centers and other medical facilities easy to access all over the country	Anonymous in regional AIDS centres, venerological dispancers
Needle exchange programs	YES, run by NGOs	YES, run by state (held in more as 10 municipalities)	YES, since 1994, run by NGOs	No	YES	Yes, run bu NGOs and social services
Contraception	Condoms available, pills with prescription, emergency contraception over the counter. Discounts on IUD after childbirth/abortion.	Condoms available, pills with prescription, emergency contraception, etc. methods.	Condoms available, pills with prescription. No national data about the use of CM, OC most widespread method and increase in IUD use has been noticed.	Condoms available, pills with prescription, emergency contraception over the counter. Discounts on IUD after childbirth/abortion.	Condoms available for free, and pills and other contraceptive methods depending on medical prescription and age.	Condoms available, OC, emergency contraception, IUD after childbirth
Abortion	Legal, affordable, upon request until week 12, on medical reasons until week 21. Evidence of rising opposition to abortion (religious groups), currently a „hot topic“ in society	Legal, affordable, upon request until week 12, on medical reasons until week 22.	Legal, upon request until week 12, later performed if risk to womans life, disabled child or unwanted pregnancy.	Legal, upon request until 12 weeks, up tp 28 on approval by commission for range of reasons	Legal, affordable, upon request until week 12, on medical reasons until week 22.	Legal, affordable, upon request until week 12, on medical reasons until week 22

<sup>4</sup> Adults aged 15 to 49 HIV prevalence rate; <http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/Countries/latvia.asp>

<sup>5</sup>

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Unsafe abortion	No	No	Few cases have occurred	Yes	Some cases	N/A
Yearly total number of abortions	11647 (2006)	11 814 (2007)	76 600 (1996)	17 210 (2004)	N/A	N/A
Number of abortions per 1000 live births	632 (2006)	508 (2007)	552,25 (2006)	371,1 (2003)	N/A	N/A
Abortion rate per 1000 women in childbearing age	27,6 (2006)	20,1 (2007)	29,6 (1996)	125	43	55
Abortion rate per 1000 women in age group 15-19 years	26,0 (2006)	17,4 (2007)	15% of abortions performed by women younger than 19	29	12	16
Average age of starting sexual relationships	16-17	16-17	1/3 start sexual relationships before age 15.	Median age of Georgian women 21-22 years	16 - 17 (2005)	N/A
Contraceptive use during the first intercourse	Condom use during first intercourse: ca 69-75% among young people aged 14-18	Data not available	Data not available, knowledge relatively good.	Low (3% of young women reported using C during first intercourse in 2005 survey)	45,6% of young people used the condom (2005)	N/A
Sexuality education in schools	Included in the curriculum under human studies subject, quality depends on the school and the number of lessons is small. Currently under debate with ministries.	Included in the curriculum under Social Sciences Subject, quality depends on the school and the number of lessons is small.	National Basic Ed programme mandates a minimum requirement for teaching about „hygiene“ including education for family life, school doctors and nurses are to teach when topics include FP and contraception.	No, opposition by parents and church.	There was a try to include subjects related to SRHR in the school curricula but it did not succeed. Now it is an optional subject beginning with 5th grade up to 12th.	Included in the secondary school curriculum in the course of „The Health Background“ quality depends on the school and teachers. Lack of education materials for teachers.
Number of youth friendly service centres	18	2	0, schools cover some of the services, lack of financial resources and legal frameworks.	6	12	44