

## World and regional trends: data for years around 1990 and 2000\*

Data and estimates are provided as available for the nearest year to the benchmark year 1990 and for the latest available year.

For detailed information on sources and definitions, click on the corresponding numbered indicator in the menu selection "Goals, Target and Indicators".

\* Information on the regional groupings used in this table is given at the end of the table. United Nations geographical regions for statistical purposes are used unless otherwise indicated.

### Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**Target 1.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Regions*	Indicators		
	<b>1. Proportion of population below \$1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day</b>		
	Percentage	1990	1999
Low and middle income countries		29	23
East Asia and the Pacific		28	14
Europe and Central Asia		2	4
Latin America and Caribbean		17	15
Middle East and North Africa		2	2
South Asia		44	37
Sub-Saharan Africa		48	47

	<b>2. Poverty gap ratio<sup>a</sup></b>		
	Percentage	1987	1998
Low and middle income countries		8.6	6.9
Low and middle income countries (excluding China)		9.1	7.6
East Asia		6.8	4.0
East Asia (excluding China)		5.6	2.0
Eastern Europe and Central Asia		0.1	0.9
Latin America and Caribbean		5.2	5.4
Middle East and North Africa		1.0	0.4
South Asia		13.0	10.4
Sub-Saharan Africa		20.0	18.1

### 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption<sup>b</sup>

	Percentage	1988	1993
Low and middle income countries		2.3	2

\* World Bank classification (see annex at the end of this table).

**Target 2.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</b>		
	Percentage	1990	2000
Developing regions		32	28
Africa		28	27
Northern Africa		10	10
Sub-Saharan Africa		32	30
Latin America and Caribbean		11	8
Asia		37	31
Eastern Asia		19	10
South-central Asia		55	48
South-eastern Asia		38	28
Western Asia		14	19
	<b>5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</b>		
	Percentage	1990-1992	1997-1999
Developing regions		20	17
Africa		29	28
Northern Africa		4	4
Sub-Saharan Africa		35	34
Latin America and Caribbean		13	11
Asia		19	16
Eastern Asia		16	10
South-central Asia		25	23
South-eastern Asia		17	13
Western Asia		6	7

## Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

**Target 3.** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Regions*	Indicators		
	<b>6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education</b>		
	Percentage	1990	1998
World		80	84
Developed countries		97	98
Transition countries		91	96
Developing countries		78	82
Arab States and North Africa		74	76
Central and Western Africa		50	57

Southern and Eastern Africa	59	63
Latin America	85	94
Caribbean	62	80
East Asia	96	97
Central Asia	88	92
South and West Asia	67	74
Pacific	99	96
Central and Eastern Europe	85	93
Northern America and Western Europe	97	97

**7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1  
who reach grade 5**

Percentage	1990	2000
	n.a.	n.a.

**8. Literacy rate of those aged 15 to 24 years**

Percentage	1990	2000
World, both sexes	84	86
World, women	88	90
World, men	79	83
Developing countries	81	84
Eastern Asia and Oceania	95	97
Southern Asia	61	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	68	77
Arab States	69	79
Latin America and Caribbean	92	94
Least developed countries	57	65

\* UNESCO classification (see annex at the end of this table).

**Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women**

**Target 4.** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</b>		
	Number of girls per 100 boys enrolled	1990	1998
	<b>Primary education</b>		
Developed regions		95	96
Developing regions		83	87
Northern Africa		79	86
Sub-Saharan Africa		82	85
Latin America and Caribbean		95	95
Eastern Asia		86	92
South-central Asia		71	79
South-eastern Asia		94	91
Western Asia		82	84
Oceania		94	93

### Secondary education

Developed regions	98	99 <sup>c</sup>
Developing regions	72	82
Northern Africa	76	90
Sub-Saharan Africa	75	82
Latin America and Caribbean	106	106
Eastern Asia	73	82
South-central Asia	59	68
South-eastern Asia	87	93
Western Asia	69	74
Oceania	100	94

### Tertiary education

Developed regions	105	112
Developing regions	66	75
Northern Africa	52	72
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	63
Latin America and Caribbean	94	102
Eastern Asia	49	51
South-central Asia	54	58
South-eastern Asia	82	111
Western Asia	66	110
Oceania	82	63

### 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15 to 24 years old

Ratio of women's literacy rates  
to men's literacy rates

	1990	2000
World	0.90	0.93

### 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Percentage

	1990	2000
World	38	46
Developed economies	45	46
Economies in transition	46	49
Asia and the Pacific	38	44
Latin America and Caribbean	37	41
Africa	21	38
Middle East and North Africa	21	21*

\* Data refer to 1999. ILO regional classification.

### 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Percentage

	1990	2002
World	13	14
Nordic countries	34	39
Europe-OSCE* member countries (including Nordic countries)	17	17
Europe-OSCE member countries (excluding Nordic countries)	16	15
Americas	11	16
Asia	13	15
Sub-Saharan Africa	9	13
Pacific	5	13

## Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

**Target 5.** Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>13. Under-five mortality rate</b>		
	Deaths per 1,000 live births	1990	2000
World		93	83
Developed regions		14	9
Europe		16	11
Developing regions		103	91
Africa		164	156
Northern Africa		88	46
Sub-Saharan Africa		176	171
Latin America and Caribbean		54	37
Asia		90	73
Eastern Asia		46	40
South-central Asia		125	96
South-eastern Asia		77	54
Western Asia		70	64
Oceania		95	93
	<b>14. Infant mortality rate</b>		
	Deaths per 1,000 live births	1990	2000
World		64	57
Developed regions		12	8
Europe		14	10
Developing regions		70	63
Africa		103	98
Northern Africa		63	39
Sub-Saharan Africa		110	106
Latin America and Caribbean		43	29
Asia		64	54
Eastern Asia		37	31
South-central Asia		85	70
South-eastern Asia		54	39
Western Asia		53	51
Oceania		67	66
	<b>15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles</b>		
	Percentage	1990	1999
World		74	72
Developed regions		83	91
Europe		81	89
Developing regions		73	69
Africa		66	56
Northern Africa		82	91
Sub-Saharan Africa		63	51
Latin America and Caribbean		77	92

Asia	74	71
Eastern Asia	98	89
South-central Asia	59	57
South-eastern Asia	72	80
Western Asia	81	82
Oceania	69	60

## Goal 5. Improve maternal health

**Target 6.** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>16. Maternal mortality ratio</b>		
	Deaths per 100,000 live births	1990 <sup>d</sup>	1995
World		430	400
Developing countries		480	440
Least developed countries		n.a.	1000
Africa		870	1000
Eastern Africa		1060	1300
Middle Africa		950	1000
Northern Africa		340	450
Southern Africa		260	360
Western Africa		1020	1100
Asia		390	280
Eastern Asia		95	55
South-central Asia		560	410
South-eastern Asia		440	300
Western Asia		320	230
Latin America and Caribbean		190	190
Oceania		680	260

	<b>17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>		
	Percentage	1990	2000
Developing regions		42	53
Sub-Saharan Africa		40	42
Northern Africa		42	64
South-central Asia		26	36
Eastern and south-eastern Asia		49	69
Western Asia		59	64
Latin America and Caribbean		76	85

## Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**Target 7.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women</b>		

**aged 15 to 24 years**

Percentage	1990	2000
	n.a.	n.a.

**Estimates of HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24 years by sex**

Percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS

	1999			2001		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
World	1.00	0.70	1.20	1.10	0.80	1.40
Developed regions		0.30	0.20		n.a.	n.a.
Europe		0.30	0.20		n.a.	n.a.
Developing regions		0.80	1.40		n.a.	n.a.
Africa		3.40	6.80		n.a.	n.a.
Northern Africa		0.03	0.01		n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Saharan Africa		4.20	8.40		n.a.	n.a.
Latin America and Caribbean		0.70	0.30		n.a.	n.a.
Asia		0.20	0.30		n.a.	n.a.
Eastern Asia		0.10	0.02		n.a.	n.a.
South-central Asia		0.30	0.40		n.a.	n.a.
South-eastern Asia		0.40	0.50		n.a.	n.a.
Western Asia		0.01	0.01		n.a.	n.a.
Oceania		0.10	0.20		n.a.	n.a.

**19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate<sup>e</sup>**

Percentage	1990	2000
World	n.a.	7

**Contraceptive prevalence rate**

Percentage	1990	2000
World	57	67

**20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS<sup>f</sup>**

Thousands	1990	2001
Total, three regions (88 countries)	900	13,400
Africa	800	11,000
Asia	7	1,800
Latin America and Caribbean	54	600

**Target 8.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Regions	Indicators
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**21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria****Prevalence rate**

Percentage	1990	2000
World	n.a.	n.a.

**Death rate**

Deaths per 100,000 children aged

0 to 4 years

	1990	1995
World	n.a.	148
Developed countries	n.a.	0
Developing countries	n.a.	166
Africa		
Northern Africa	n.a.	47
Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	791
Asia		
Eastern Asia	n.a.	0
South-central Asia	n.a.	6
South-eastern Asia	n.a.	2
Western Asia	n.a.	26
Latin America and Caribbean	n.a.	1
Oceania	n.a.	2

**22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures**
**Prevention**
**Children under 5 who sleep under insecticide-treated bednets**

Percentage

	1990	2000
21 African countries	n.a.	< 5

**Treatment**
**Children under 5 years with fever who are appropriately treated**

Percentage

	1990	2000
14 African countries	n.a.	50

**23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis**
**Prevalence of tuberculosis**

Number per 100,000

population

	1990	2000
World	n.a.	123
Developed countries	n.a.	24
Developing countries	n.a.	147
Africa	n.a.	187
Northern Africa	n.a.	27
Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	223
Asia	n.a.	153
Eastern Asia	n.a.	88
South-central Asia	n.a.	196
South-eastern Asia	n.a.	239
Western Asia	n.a.	42
Latin America and Caribbean	n.a.	44
Oceania		217

**Deaths associated with TB**

Number per 100,000

	population	1990	2000
World		n.a.	28
Developed countries		n.a.	5
Developing countries		n.a.	33
Africa			
Northern Africa		n.a.	5
Sub-Saharan Africa		n.a.	62
Asia			
Eastern Asia		n.a.	19
South-central Asia		n.a.	40
South-eastern Asia		n.a.	49
Western Asia		n.a.	11
Latin America and Caribbean		n.a.	11
Oceania		n.a.	44

**24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)**

**Cases detected under DOTS relative to all cases**

	Percentage	1995	2000
World		11	27

**Cases cured of those detected under DOTS**

	Percentage	1995	2000
World		77	80

**Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability**

**Target 9.** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</b>		
	Percentage	1990	2000
World		30.3	29.6
	<b>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to total surface area</b>		
	Percentage	1990	2000
World		7.5	9.5
	<b>27. Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per \$1,000 gross domestic product (PPP)</b>		
	Kilograms oil equivalent	1999	1999
World		279	228

**28. Carbon dioxide emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting chloroflourocarbons (CFC)**

**Carbon dioxide emissions**

Metric tons per capita 1990 1998

World 1.15 1.13

**Ozone-depleting chloroflourocarbons**

Millions metric tons of ozone-depleting potential 1990 1999

World 1.1 0.15

**29. Proportion of population using solid fuels**

Percentage 1990 2000

Developing countries	75	75
Sub-Saharan Africa	82	79
North Africa and the Middle East	46	40
Asia	80	79
Latin America and Caribbean	n.a.	n.a.

**Target 10.** Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Regions Indicators

**30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural**

Percentage 1990 2000

	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural
World	77	94	64	82	95	71
Developing regions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Africa	86	n.a.	n.a.	90	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-Saharan Africa	54	n.a.	n.a.	58	n.a.	n.a.
Eastern Asia	71	n.a.	n.a.	76	n.a.	n.a.
South-central Asia	72	n.a.	n.a.	85	n.a.	n.a.
South-eastern Asia	72	n.a.	n.a.	78	n.a.	n.a.
Western Asia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	n.a.	n.a.
Latin America and Caribbean	82	n.a.	n.a.	86	n.a.	n.a.
Oceania	40	n.a.	n.a.	48	n.a.	n.a.

**Target 11.** By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Regions Indicators

**31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation**

Percentage 1990 2000

World	81	85
Developing regions	n.a.	n.a.
Northern Africa	94	96
Sub-Saharan Africa	75	74
Eastern Asia	56	70

South-central Asia	52	70
South-eastern Asia	73	80
Western Asia	95	97
Latin America and Caribbean	85	86
Oceania	92	87

**32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure, urban areas**

	Percentage	1993	2000
World		71	n.a.
Developed countries		96	n.a.
Developing countries		62	n.a.
Africa		44	n.a.
Asia and Oceania		63	n.a.
Europe		96	n.a.
Latin America and Caribbean		74	n.a.
Northern America		99	n.a.

**Slum population in urban areas**

	Millions	1993	2001
World		712	837
Africa		126	148
Asia and Oceania		423	498
Europe		211	248
Latin America and Caribbean		87	103
Northern America		2	3

**Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development**

**Target 12.** Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally

**Target 13.** Address the special needs of the least developed countries.

Includes: tariff and quota-free access for least-developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction

**Target 14.** Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)

**Target 15.** Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Indicators

**Official development assistance (ODA)**

**Annual total assistance**

	US\$ billions	1990	2000
To all developing countries		53.0	51.3
To the least developed countries		14.4	11.8

**33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC\* donors' gross national income**

	Percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	
	1990	2001
To all developing countries	0.33	0.22
To the least developed countries	0.09	0.05

\* Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee.

**34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services**

	Percentage	
	1995-1996	1999-2000
	8.1	13.8

Note: Social services include basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation.

**35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied**

	Percentage	
	1990	2000
OECD/DAC donors	59.4	81.1

**36. ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of gross national income**

	Percentage	
	1990	2000
Landlocked countries total	13	6.6

**37. ODA received in small island developing States (SIDS) as a proportion of gross national income**

	Percentage	
	1990	2000
SIDS total	5.3	2.1

**Market access**

**38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty<sup>g</sup>**

	Percentage	
	1996	2000
From developing countries	49	65
From the least developed countries	77	66

**39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries<sup>h</sup>**

	Percentage	
	1996	2000

Textiles	6.8	5.8
Clothing	10.6	9.8

**40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product**

Percentage	1990	2000
OECD/DAC countries total	1.9	1.3

**41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity**

Percentage	1990	2000
	n.a.	n.a.

**Debt sustainability**

**42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points<sup>i</sup>**

Number (cumulative)	2000	2002
Reached decision points	22	26
Reached completion points	1	5

**43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative<sup>i</sup>**

US\$ billion (cumulative)	2000	2002
Total	34	41

**44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and service, low-income and middle-income countries**

Percentage	1990	2000
Low-income and middle income countries*	18	18

\* World Bank classification (see annex at the end of this table).

**Target 16.** In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Indicators

**45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 years, each sex and total**

Percentage	1995	1999
World	10.0	10.3

**Target 17.** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Regions Indicators

**46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis**

	Percentage	1987	1999
World		63	70
Developed countries		n.a.	91
Developing countries		55	65
Northern Africa		n.a.	83
Sub-Saharan Africa		n.a.	47
Eastern Asia		n.a.	84
South-central Asia		n.a.	44
South-eastern Asia		n.a.	77
Western Asia		n.a.	86
Latin America and Caribbean		n.a.	64
Oceania		n.a.	77

**Target 18.** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Regions	Indicators		
	<b>47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</b>		
	Number per 100 population	1990	2001
World		10.1	32.3
Developed countries		37.9	96.3
Developing countries		2.4	16.8

**48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population**

	Personal computers		
	Number per 100 population	1990	2001
World		2.3	9.4
Developing countries		0.3	2.4
Developed countries		8.5	32.5

	Internet users		
	Number per 100 population	1990	2001
World		0.05	8.1
Developing countries		0.41	30.3
Developed countries		0.00	2.8

a The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line. If, for example, 30 per cent of the population live below the \$1 a day line and on average the consumption or income of these people is 20 per cent below the poverty line (i.e., US\$ 0.80), then the poverty gap ratio is 0.3 x 0.2 or 6 per cent. Figures given here are World Bank research estimates and are based on consumption.

b Measured as a cumulative percentage of world income or expenditure. Figures are World Bank research estimates.

c Owing to the lack of data for the year, the United States of America and Canada are not included in this average.

d Data reported for 1990, shown in italics, are not comparable with estimates for 1995 and therefore cannot be used for trend analysis.

e Among contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress made towards other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured among women in a union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by those aged 15 to 24 years.

f Estimated number of living children, aged 0 to 14 years at end-2001, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. In the future, this indicator will be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years who are attending school.

g Excludes oil and excludes Iceland and Norway.

h Excludes Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Tariffs imposed by developed countries on imports of agricultural products from developing countries are unavailable.

i The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative was launched in 1996. Earliest available figures are for 2000; most recent available figures are for 2002.

## Annex

### Geographical regions and other groupings used in the table\*

#### A. United Nations Statistics Division geographical regions<sup>a</sup>

Developed regions<sup>b</sup>

Europe

Northern America

Japan, Australia, New Zealand

Developing regions<sup>b</sup>

Africa

Northern Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>c</sup>

Latin America and the Caribbean

Asia

Eastern Asia

South-central Asia

South-eastern Asia

Western Asia

Oceania

#### B. Other United Nations groupings<sup>a</sup>

Least developed countries

Landlocked developing countries

Small island developing states

Transition countries

#### C. World Bank groupings<sup>d</sup>

Low and middle income countries  
East Asia and the Pacific  
Europe and Central Asia  
Latin America and Caribbean  
Middle East and North Africa  
South Asia  
Sub-Saharan Africa

#### D. UNESCO groupings<sup>d</sup>

Arab States and North Africa  
Central and Western Africa  
Southern and Eastern Africa  
Latin America  
Caribbean  
East Asia  
Central Asia  
South and West Asia  
Pacific  
Central and Eastern Europe  
Northern America and Western Europe

#### E. Other groupings

Nordic countries<sup>e</sup>  
Middle East and North Africa (ILO grouping used in indicator 11)<sup>d</sup>  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee<sup>d</sup>  
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe<sup>f</sup>

\*The designations employed at the presentation of country or area names in this list do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier or boundaries. The user of any particular dataset should consult the dataset documentation to determine the exact coverage of statistics for the country or area entities in the dataset. Various datasets may or may not include coverage of outlying and overseas areas, depending on the type of data and source.

a These regions are used unless otherwise indicated. For detailed composition and other information refer to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use (United Nations publications, Sales No. 17.98.XVII.9), table 2, updated at ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.4 <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm> (17 October 2002).

b There is no established convention for the designation of “developed” and “developing” countries or areas in the United Nations system. In common practice, Japan in Asia, Canada and the United States in northern America, Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, and Europe are considered “developed” regions or areas.

c The designation sub-Saharan Africa is commonly used to indicate all of Africa except northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa.

d For the country/area composition of these groupings, please refer to the citations for these organizations in the main menu under

"sources".

e Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

f Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The FYR of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia.