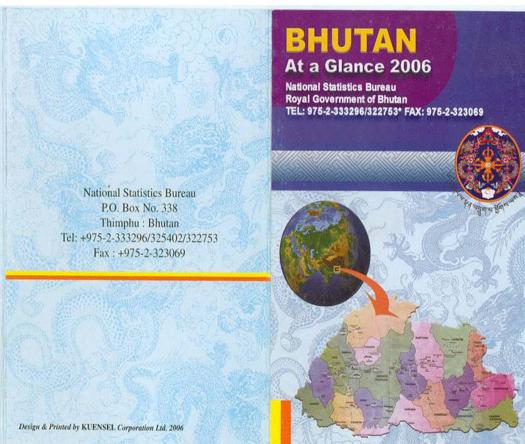
		-	010000
Area under agriculture		1990	1995
Wet land		68.1	95.8
Dryland		218.3	241.0
Tseri Pangzhing		237.9	218.2
Orchard and plantation		36.5	14.1
Mixed plantation			207.6
Kitchen garden		3.6	- 9
Total		564.4	776.6
Cereal Production (mill.kg)		2002	2003
Paddy		37.9	44.9
Wheat		4.6	4.8
Maize		41.7	49.7
Landuse (in percent)			1995
Forest			72.5
Pasture			3.9
Agriculture			7.7
Others			15.9
Protected areas			26.2
INDUSTRIES			
Industrial establishments			
(in numbers)	2002	2003	2005
Production & manufacturing	586	874	985
Services	4,272	5,468	6,753
Contracts	9,050	9,212	9,519
All sectors	13,908	15,554	17,257

Trade .			
(million Nu)	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Value of exports	5,405.9	7157.5	8,297.8
Value of imports	-9,086.9	-11123.5	-18,313.8
Balance of trade	-3,681.0	-3966	-10,015.6
Money reserves (mill, US \$)	373.3	383.3	419.8
Exchange rate (Nu. per US\$)	2003	2004	2005
Calender year	46.6	45.3	44.3
Fiscal year	47.9	45.4	44.6
NATIONAL ACCOUNT	S		
million ngultrum	2003	2004	2005
GDP at current market price	27,033	29,414	35,608
GNP at market price	26,363	28,667	35,020
Agriculture share to GDP	25.0	24.0	22.0
GDP real growth (%)	7.5	6.8	6.5
Final consumption	14,293.6	17,998	18,917
PUBLIC FINANCE			
million ngultruni	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Revenue	4,785.3	5,214.8	6,066.1
Tax	2,928.3	3,350.3	3,382.4
Non tax	1,857.0	1,864.4	2,683.7
Grants	2,269.1	4,456.2	4,373.1
Total expenditure	9,945.3	11,901.2	12,785.9
CONSUMER PRICE IN	DICES		
	2003	2004	2005
Annual average inflation rate	2.6	4.43	4.7
Purchasing power of			



INTRODUCTION

Bhutan is one of the Asia's smallest nations, landlocked between the extensive borders of the two great populous nations of China and India. Only 38,394 square kilometers in extent, the kingdom's longest east-west dimension, stretches around 300 kilometers and measures 170 kilometers at its maximum north-south dimension. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Tibet (China), while rest of the country is surrounded by India.

Hidden deep in the folds of the great Himalayan mountains for years, Bhutan developed its own civilization. The population of about 634,982 (2005) people, living in close harmony with nature, evolved a unique identity, derived largely from a rich religious and cultural heritage. Today, the world is seeing many exotic aspects of this kingdom. Bhutan is becoming increasingly known for its pure practice of Mahayana Buddhism in the Tantric form, its untouched culture, its pristine ecology and wildlife, and the unparalleled scenic beauty of its majestic peaks and lush valleys. It is still, in many ways, a magical kingdom of the past.

Bhutan is administratively divided into 20 Dzongkhags (districts) and is governed by a district Administrator known as Dzongdag. The Dzongkhag is further broken down into 201 Gewogs (blocks). Thimphu is the capital city of Bhutan and can be reached in little less than two hours from Paro International Airport and in about six hours from the border town of Phuentsholing.

Dzongkha is its national language, while Ngultrum which is pegged to Indian currency is the monetary unit of the kingdom.

Bhutan has enjoyed strong economic performance with GDP growth averaging 6% a year over the past two decades. Sustained growth has increased Gross National Income per capita to US \$ 1,245 in 2005. Its major exports included electricity, timber, cement agricultural products, handicrafts etc

	1995	2000	2005
Total population	582000	677934	634,982
	296819	342324	333,595
Female	285181	335610	301,387
By age			
0-14	228260	285076	209,959
15-64	328015	364014	395,278
65+	25725	28844	29,74
People per household		5.5	4.6
Population density (person/sq.km)	12.5	14.6	10
Vital Statistics	1984	1994	200
Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)	39.1	39.9	2
Crude death rate (per 1000 population	19.3	9.0	
Natural rate of increase	2.0	3.1	1.
Total fertility rate	5.9	5.6	
Life expectancy at birth	47.5	66.1	
Male	45.8	66.0	
Female	49.1	66.2	

*Figures prior to 2005 are based on 1996 estimates of 600,000 and growth rate of 2.5% derived from the national Health Survey, 2000

(in numbers)	1995	2000	2005
Hospitals	26	29	29
BHUs	84	160	176
Indigenous hospitals	1	18	1
Doctors	112	109	145
Nurses	12.	443	524
Health coverage(%)	90	90	90

EDUCATION			
Schools (in numbers)	1985	1995	2005
Community schools	- 111	102	221
Primary Schools	145	143	92
Lower Secondary Schools	22	18	78
Middle Secondary School	8	8	29
Higher Seconadry Schools			19
Institutions	8	8	18
Private Schools		7	19
Non Formal Centres	17	46	623
Day Care Centres		- 60	5
Total enrolment	51,835	77,276	1,62,545
Schools	49,175	75,483	1,41,388
Institutes	2,660	1,793	4,429
Non Formal Centres			16,642
Day Care Centres		**	86
Teachers	9.0	2,423	5,772
Schools	1,668	2,223	4,604
Institutes		200	566
Non Formal Centres			583
Day Care Centres			19
LABOUR			15.8
(in percent)	1998	2003	2004
Total Labour force		40.5	37.4
Male	74	46.0	45.6
Female	1.0	35.2	29.8
Unemployment rate	1.4	1.8	2.5
Rural		1.5	2.0
Urban	- 10	2.5	2.0
Labour force participation rate	58.9	62.9	54.4

		2004	2001
(in numbers)	2003	2004	2005
All roads	4,007	4,152.9	4,392.5
Bridges	209	26,760	29,91
Registered vehicles	47,712	63,186	96,28
DrukAir passengers	23,657	30,285	32,70
Telephone connections	7,736	18,995	37,84
Mobile subscribers Postal infrastructure	109	110	10
Postai infrastructure	102	110	***
ENERGY			100
	2002	2004	200
Electricity generation (MU)	2,170.4	2,492.9	2,520
Electricity consumption(MKWh)	402	575.9	620.
Towns electrified (numbers)	40	42	4
Villages electrified (numbers)	690	1,064	1,21
Consumers ('000)	36	51	57
TOURISM			
Tourist arrivals by region			
(numbers)	2003	2004	200
America	2,025	3,601	5,11
Asia and Pacific	1,411	1,685	2,77
Europe	2,671	3,819	5,45
Africa	14	14	4
Middle East	5	37	
Others	93	93	13
All regions	6,261	9,249	13,62
Revenue earning (Mill.US \$)	8.3	13	18