

wfact

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Chapter 1

wfact

1.1 wfact.guide

THE WORLD FACTBOOK 1993

Texified using wfact from

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Introduction ADDED BY HAND
Appendix A ADDED BY HAND
Appendix B ADDED BY HAND
Appendix C ADDED BY HAND

See Afghanistan.
See Albania.
See Algeria.
See American Samoa.
See Andorra.

See Angola.
See Anguilla.
See Antarctica.
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See Arctic Ocean.
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See Armenia.
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See Ashmore and Cartier Islands.
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See Australia.
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See The Bahamas.
See Bahrain.
See Baker Island.
See Bangladesh.
See Barbados.
See Bassas da India.
See Belarus.
See Belgium.
See Belize.
See Benin.
See Bermuda.
See Bhutan.
See Bolivia.
See Bosnia and Herzegovina.
See Botswana.
See Bouvet Island.
See Brazil.
See British Indian Ocean Territory.
See British Virgin Islands.
See Brunei.
See Bulgaria.
See Burkina.
See Burma.
See Burundi.
See Cambodia.
See Cameroon.
See Canada.
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See Cayman Islands.
See Central African Republic.
See Chad.
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See Costa Rica.
See Cote d'Ivoire.
See Croatia.

See Cuba.
See Cyprus.
See Czech Republic.
See Denmark.
See Djibouti.
See Dominica.
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See Ecuador.
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See Finland.
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See Iraq.
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See Jamaica.
See Jan Mayen.
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See Jarvis Island.
See Jersey.
See Johnston Atoll.
See Jordan.
See Juan de Nova Island.
See Kazakhstan.
See Kenya.
See Kingman Reef.
See Kiribati.
See Korea- North.
See Korea- South.
See Kuwait.
See Kyrgyzstan.
See Laos.
See Latvia.
See Lebanon.
See Lesotho.
See Liberia.
See Libya.
See Liechtenstein.
See Lithuania.
See Luxembourg.
See Macau.
See Macedonia.
See Madagascar.
See Malawi.
See Malaysia.
See Maldives.
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See Malta.
See Man- Isle of.
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See Mayotte.
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See Micronesia- Federated States of.
See Midway Islands.
See Moldova.
See Monaco.
See Mongolia.
See Montserrat.
See Morocco.
See Mozambique.
See Namibia.
See Nauru.
See Navassa Island.
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See Netherlands.
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See Pacific Islands- Trust Territory of the (Palau).
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See Paracel Islands.
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See Peru.
See Philippines.
See Pitcairn Islands.
See Poland.
See Portugal.
See Puerto Rico.
See Qatar.
See Reunion.
See Romania.
See Russia.
See Rwanda.
See Saint Helena.
See Saint Kitts and Nevis.
See Saint Lucia.
See Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
See Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
See San Marino.
See Sao Tome and Principe.
See Saudi Arabia.
See Senegal.
See Serbia and Montenegro.
See Seychelles.
See Sierra Leone.
See Singapore.
See Slovakia.
See Slovenia.
See Solomon Islands.
See Somalia.
See South Africa.
See South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.
See Spain.
See Spratly Islands.
See Sri Lanka.
See Sudan.
See Suriname.
See Svalbard.
See Swaziland.
See Sweden.
See Switzerland.
See Syria.
See Taiwan.
See Tajikistan.

See Tanzania.
See Thailand.
See Togo.
See Tokelau.
See Tonga.
See Trinidad and Tobago.
See Tromelin Island.
See Tunisia.
See Turkey.
See Turkmenistan.
See Turks and Caicos Islands.
See Tuvalu.
See Uganda.
See Ukraine.
See United Arab Emirates.
See United Kingdom.
See United States.
See Uruguay.
See Uzbekistan.
See Vanuatu.
See Venezuela.
See Vietnam.
See Virgin Islands.
See Wake Island.
See Wallis and Futuna.
See West Bank.
See Western Sahara.
See Western Samoa.
See World.
See Yemen.
See Zaire.
See Zambia.
See Zimbabwe.

1.2 wfact.guide/Introduction

Introduction

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*Afghanistan, People
*Afghanistan, Government
*Afghanistan, Economy
*Afghanistan, Communications
*Afghanistan, Defense Forces

The Project Gutenberg Edition of the 1993 CIA World Factbook

Central Intelligence Agency

The World Factbook 1993

Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations

A

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

American Samoa

Andorra

Angola

Anguilla

Antarctica

Antigua and Barbuda

Arctic Ocean

Argentina

Armenia

Aruba

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Atlantic Ocean

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

B

Bahamas, The

Bahrain

Baker Island

Bangladesh

Barbados

Bassas da India

Belarus

Belgium

Belize

Benin

Bermuda

Bhutan

Bolivia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Bouvet Island

Brazil

British Indian Ocean Territory

British Virgin Islands

Brunei

Bulgaria

Burkina

Burma

Burundi

C

Cambodia

Cameroon

Canada

Cape Verde
Cayman Islands
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China (also see separate Taiwan entry)
Christmas Island
Clipperton Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Coral Sea Islands
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic

D
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic

E
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Europa Island

F
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

G
Gabon
Gambia, The
Gaza Strip
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Gibraltar
Glorioso Islands
Greece

Greenland
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guernsey
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana

H
Haiti
Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Holy See (Vatican City)
Honduras
Hong Kong
Howland Island
Hungary

I
Iceland
India
Indian Ocean
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel (also see separate Gaza Strip and West Bank entries)
Italy

J
Jamaica
Jan Mayen
Japan
Jarvis Island
Jersey
Johnston Atoll
Jordan (also see separate West Bank entry)
Juan de Nova Island

K
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kingman Reef
Kiribati
Korea, North
Korea, South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan

L
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia

Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg

M

Macau
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Man, Isle of
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Micronesia, Federated States of
Midway Islands
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montserrat
Morocco
Mozambique

N

Namibia
Nauru
Navassa Island
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Norway

O

Oman

P

Pacific Islands (Palau), Trust Territory of the
Pacific Ocean 2
Pakistan
Palmyra Atoll
Panama
Papua New Guinea

Paracel Islands
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Pitcairn Islands
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico

Q
Qatar

R
Reunion
Romania
Russia
Rwanda

S
Saint Helena
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia and Montenegro
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Spain
Spratly Islands
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Svalbard
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria

T
Taiwan entry follows Zimbabwe
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tokelau
Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago
Tromelin Island
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Turks and Caicos Islands
Tuvalu

U
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Uzbekistan

V
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Virgin Islands

W
Wake Island
Wallis and Futuna
West Bank
Western Sahara
Western Samoa
World

Y
Yemen

Z
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Taiwan

Appendixes

A: The United Nations System
B: Abbreviations for International Organizations and Groups
C: International Organizations and Groups
D: Weights and Measures
E: Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names

Reference Maps

The World
North America
Central America and the
Caribbean
South America
Europe
Ethnic Groups in Eastern
Europe
Middle East

Africa
Asia
Commonwealth of Independent States--
European States
Commonwealth of Independent States--Central Asian States
Southeast Asia
Oceania
Arctic Region
Antarctic Region
Standard Time Zones of the World

There have been some significant changes in this edition. Czechoslovakia has been superseded by the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Eritrea gained ←
independence
from Ethiopia. The name of the Ivory Coast has been changed to Cote d'Ivoire ←
and
the Vatican City became the Holy See. New entries include Location, Map
references, Abbreviation (often substituted for the country name), and ←
Digraph
(two-letter country code). Names is a new entry which includes long and short
forms of both conventional and local names of countries as well as any former
names. Most diacritical marks have been omitted. The electronic files used to
produce the Factbook have been restructured into a database. As a result, the
formats of some entries in this edition have been changed. Additional changes
will occur in the 1994 Factbook. Irrigated land is a new entry with the data
separate from the Land use entry. The Disputes entry is now International
disputes. The GNP/GDP entry was renamed National Product and the per capita ←
and
real growth rate data placed in separate entries. Similar changes were made ←
in
the Population and Diplomatic Representation entries.

Abbreviations: (see Appendix B for international organizations and groups)

avdp.
avoirdupois

c.i.f.
cost, insurance, and freight

CY
calendar year

DWT
deadweight ton

est.
estimate

Ex-Im
Export-Import Bank of the United States

f.o.b.
free on board

FRG

Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany); used for information dated before ←
3
October 1990 or CY91

FY
fiscal year

GDP
gross domestic product

GDR
German Democratic Republic (East Germany); used for information dated before ←
3
October 1990 or CY91

GNP
gross national product

GRT
gross register ton

GWP
gross world product

km
kilometer

km²
square kilometer

kW
kilowatt

kWh
kilowatt hour

m
meter

NA
not available

NEGL
negligible

nm
nautical mile

NZ
New Zealand

ODA
official development assistance

OOF
other official flows

PDRY

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [Yemen (Aden) or South Yemen]; used for information dated before 22 May 1990 or CY91

UAE

United Arab Emirates

UK

United Kingdom

US

United States

USSR

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union); used for information dated before 25 December 1991 ←

YAR

Yemen Arab Republic [Yemen (Sanaa) or North Yemen]; used for information dated before 22 May 1990 or CY91

Administrative divisions: The numbers, designatory terms, and first-order administrative divisions are generally those approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Changes that have been reported but not yet acted on by BGN are noted. ←

Area: Total area is the sum of all land and water areas delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines. Land area is the aggregate of all surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, excluding inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers). Comparative areas are based on total area equivalents. Most entities are compared with the entire US or one of the 50 states. The smaller entities are compared with Washington, DC (178 km², 69 miles²) or The Mall in Washington, DC (0.59 km², 0.23 miles², 146 acres). ←

Birth rate: The average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude birth rate.

Dates of information: In general, information available as of 1 January 1993 was used in the preparation of this edition. Population figures are estimates for 1 July 1993, with population growth rates estimated for calendar year 1993. Major political events have been updated through June 1993. ←

Death rate: The average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear; also known as crude death rate.

Digraphs: The digraph is a two-letter "country code" that precisely identifies every entity without overlap, duplication, or omission. AF, for example, is the ←

digraph for Afghanistan. It is a standardized geopolitical data element promulgated in the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS 10-3 by the National Bureau of Standards (US Department of Commerce) and maintained by the Office of the Geographer (US Department of State). The digraph is used to eliminate confusion and incompatibility in the collection, processing, and dissemination of area-specific data and is particularly useful for interchanging data between databases.

Diplomatic representation: The US Government has diplomatic relations with 180 nations. The US has diplomatic relations with 174 of the 182 UN members (excluding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia whose status in the UN is unclear)--the exceptions are Angola, Bhutan, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Macedonia, North Korea, and Vietnam. In addition, the US has diplomatic relations with 7 nations that are not in the UN--Andorra, Holy See, Kiribati, Nauru, Switzerland, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

Economic aid: This entry refers to bilateral commitments of official development assistance (ODA), which is defined as government grants that are administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of LDCs as their main objective and are concessional in character and contain a grant element of at least 25%, and other official flows (OOF) or transactions by the official sector whose main objective is other than development motivated or whose grant element is below the 25% threshold for ODA. OOF transactions include official export credits (such as Ex-Im Bank credits), official equity and portfolio investment, and debt reorganization by the official sector that does not meet concessional terms. Aid is considered to have been committed when agreements are initialed by the parties involved and constitute a formal declaration of intent.

Entities: Some of the nations, dependent areas, areas of special sovereignty, and governments included in this publication are not independent, and others are not officially recognized by the US Government. "Nation" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory. "Dependent area" refers to a broad category of political entities that are associated in some way with a nation. Names used for page headings are usually the short-form names as approved by the US Board on Geographic Names. There are 266 entities in The World Factbook that may be categorized as follows:

NATIONS

182

UN members (excluding the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia whose status

in the UN is unclear)

8

nations that are not members of the UN--Andorra, Holy See, Kiribati, Nauru, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Tonga, Tuvalu

OTHER

1

Taiwan

DEPENDENT AREAS

6

Australia--Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island

2

Denmark--Faroe Islands, Greenland

16

France--Bassas da India, Clipperton Island, Europa Island, French Guiana, ←
French

Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Guadeloupe, Juan de Nova Island, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint ←
Pierre

and Miquelon, Tromelin Island, Wallis and Futuna

2

Netherlands--Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

3

New Zealand--Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

3

Norway--Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard

1

Portugal--Macau

16

United Kingdom--Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Jersey, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

15

United States--American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, ←
Northern

Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Palmyra ←
Atoll,

Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wake Island

MISCELLANEOUS

6

Antarctica, Gaza Strip, Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands, West Bank, Western Sahara

OTHER ENTITIES

4

oceans--Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean

1

World

266

total

note: The US Government does not recognize the four so-called independent homelands of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, and Venda in South Africa. Exchange rate: The value of a nation's monetary unit at a given date or over a given period of time, as expressed in units of local currency per US dollar and as determined by international market forces or official fiat. ←

Gross domestic product (GDP): The value of all goods and services produced domestically in a given year.

Gross national product (GNP): The value of all goods and services produced domestically in a given year, plus income earned abroad, minus income earned by foreigners from domestic production. ←

Gross world product (GWP): The aggregate value of all goods and services produced worldwide in a given year.

GNP/GDP methodology: In the "Economy" section, GNP/GDP dollar estimates for the OECD countries, the former Soviet republics, and the East European countries are derived from purchasing power parity (PPP) calculations rather than from conversions at official currency exchange rates. The PPP method normally involves the use of international dollar price weights, which are applied to the quantities of goods and services produced in a given economy. In addition to the lack of reliable data from the majority of countries, the statistician faces a major difficulty in specifying, identifying, and allowing for the quality of goods and services. The division of a PPP GNP/GDP estimate in dollars by the corresponding estimate in the local currency gives the PPP conversion rate. One thousand dollars will buy the same market basket of goods in the US as one thousand dollars--converted to the local currency at the PPP conversion rate will buy in the other country. GNP/GDP estimates for the LDCs, on the other hand, are based on the conversion of GNP/GDP estimates in local currencies to dollars at the official currency exchange rates. Because currency exchange rates depend on a variety of international and domestic financial forces that often ←

have little relation to domestic output, use of these rates is less ←
satisfactory
for calculating GNP/GDP than the PPP method. Furthermore, exchange rates may
suddenly go up or down by 10% or more because of market forces or official ←
fiat
whereas real output has remained unchanged. One additional caution: the
proportion of, say, defense expenditures as a percent of GNP/GDP in local
currency accounts may differ substantially from the proportion when GNP/GDP
accounts are expressed in PPP terms, as, for example, when an observer ←
estimates
the dollar level of Russian or Japanese military expenditures; similar ←
problems
exist when components are expressed in dollars under currency exchange rate
procedures. Finally, as academic research moves forward on the PPP method, we
hope to convert all GNP/GDP estimates to this method in future editions of ←
The
World Factbook.

Growth rate (population): The annual percent change in the population, ←
resulting
from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants
entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative.

Illicit drugs: There are five categories of illicit drugs--narcotics,
stimulants, depressants (sedatives), hallucinogens, and cannabis. These
categories include many drugs legally produced and prescribed by doctors as ←
well
as those illegally produced and sold outside medical channels.

Cannabis (*Cannabis sativa*) is the common hemp plant, which provides
hallucinogens with some sedative properties, and includes marijuana (pot,
Acapulco gold, grass, reefer), tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, Marinol), hashish
(hash), and hashish oil (hash oil).

Coca (*Erythroxylon coca*) is a bush, and the leaves contain the stimulant
cocaine. Coca is not to be confused with cocoa, which comes from cacao seeds ←
and
is used in making chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa butter.

Cocaine is a stimulant derived from the leaves of the coca bush.

Depressants (sedatives) are drugs that reduce tension and anxiety and include
chloral hydrate, barbiturates (Amytal, Nembutal, Seconal, phenobarbital),
benzodiazepines (Librium, Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), glutethimide
(Doriden), and others (Equanil, Placidyl, Valmid).

Drugs are any chemical substances that effect a physical, mental, emotional, ←
or
behavioral change in an individual.

Drug abuse is the use of any licit or illicit chemical substance that results ←
in
physical,
mental, emotional, or behavioral impairment in an individual.

Hallucinogens are drugs that affect sensation, thinking, self-awareness, and

emotion. Hallucinogens include LSD (acid, microdot), mescaline and peyote (←
mexc,
buttons, cactus), amphetamine variants (PMA, STP, DOB), phencyclidine (PCP,
angel dust, hog), phencyclidine analogues (PCE, PCPy, TCP), and others
(psilocybin, psilocyn).

Hashish is the resinous exudate of the cannabis or hemp plant (Cannabis ←
sativa).

Heroin is a semisynthetic derivative of morphine.

Marijuana is the dried leaves of the cannabis or hemp plant (Cannabis sativa) ←

Narcotics are drugs that relieve pain, often induce sleep, and refer to opium ←

opium derivatives, and synthetic substitutes. Natural narcotics include opium
(paregoric, parepectolin), morphine (MS-Contin, Roxanol), codeine (Tylenol
w/codeine, Empirin w/codeine, Robitussin AC), and thebaine. Semisynthetic
narcotics include heroin (horse, smack), and hydromorphone (Dilaudid). ←

Synthetic
narcotics include meperidine or Pethidine (Demerol, Mepergan), methadone
(Dolophine, Methadose), and others (Darvon, Lomotil).

Opium is the milky exudate of the incised, unripe seedpod of the opium poppy.

Opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) is the source for many natural and
semisynthetic narcotics.

Poppy straw concentrate is the alkaloid derived from the mature dried opium
poppy.

Qat (kat, khat) is a stimulant from the buds or leaves of *Catha edulis* that ←
is
chewed or drunk as tea.

Stimulants are drugs that relieve mild depression, increase energy and ←
activity,
and include cocaine (coke, snow, crack), amphetamines (Desoxyn, Dexedrine),
phenmetrazine (Preludin), methylphenidate (Ritalin), and others (Cylert,
Sanorex, Tenuate).

Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths to infants under one year old in ←
a
given year per 1,000 live births occurring in the same year.

International disputes: This category includes a wide variety of situations ←
that
range from traditional bilateral boundary disputes to unilateral claims of ←
one
sort or another. Information regarding disputes over international boundaries
and maritime boundaries has been reviewed by the Department of State. ←

References
to other situations may also be included that are border or frontier relevant ←
such as resource disputes, geopolitical questions, or irredentist issues.
However, inclusion does not necessarily constitute official acceptance or

recognition by the US Government.

Irrigated land: The figure refers to the number of km² that is artificially supplied with water.

Land use: Human use of the land surface is categorized as arable land--land cultivated for crops that are replanted after each harvest (wheat, maize, rice); permanent crops--land cultivated for crops that are not replanted after each harvest (citrus, coffee, rubber); meadows and pastures--land permanently used for herbaceous forage crops; forest and woodland land--under dense or open stands of trees; and other--any land type not specifically mentioned above (urban areas, roads, desert).

Leaders: The chief of state is the titular leader of the country who represents the state at official and ceremonial functions but is not involved with the day-to-day activities of the government. The head of government is the administrative leader who manages the day-to-day activities of the government

In the UK, the monarch is the chief of state, and the Prime Minister is the head of government. In the US, the President is both the chief of state and the head of government.

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years to be lived by a group of people all born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Literacy: There are no universal definitions and standards of literacy. Unless otherwise noted, all rates are based on the most common definition--the ability to read and write at a specified age. Detailing the standards that individual countries use to assess the ability to read and write is beyond the scope of this publication.

Maps: All maps will be available only in the printed version of The World Factbook for the foreseeable future.

Maritime claims: The proximity of neighboring states may prevent some national claims from being extended the full distance.

Merchant marine: All ships engaged in the carriage of goods. All commercial vessels (as opposed to all nonmilitary ships), which excludes tugs, fishing vessels, offshore oil rigs, etc.; also, a grouping of merchant ships by nationality or register.

Captive register--A register of ships maintained by a territory, possession, or colony primarily or exclusively for the use of ships owned in the parent

country; also referred to as an offshore register, the offshore equivalent of an internal register. Ships on a captive register will fly the same flag as the parent country, or a local variant of it, but will be subject to the maritime laws and taxation rules of the offshore territory. Although the nature of a captive register makes it especially desirable for ships owned in the parent country, just as in the internal register, the ships may also be owned abroad. The captive register then acts as a flag of convenience register, except that it is not the register of an independent state.

Flag of convenience register--A national register offering registration to a merchant ship not owned in the flag state. The major flags of convenience (FOC) attract ships to their register by virtue of low fees, low or nonexistent taxation of profits, and liberal manning requirements. True FOC registers are characterized by having relatively few of the ships registered actually owned in the flag state. Thus, while virtually any flag can be used for ships under a given set of circumstances, an FOC register is one where the majority of the merchant fleet is owned abroad. It is also referred to as an open register.

Flag state--The nation in which a ship is registered and which holds legal jurisdiction over operation of the ship, whether at home or abroad. Differences in flag state maritime legislation determine how a ship is manned and taxed and whether a foreign-owned ship may be placed on the register.

Internal register--A register of ships maintained as a subset of a national register. Ships on the internal register fly the national flag and have that nationality but are subject to a separate set of maritime rules from those on the main national register. These differences usually include lower taxation of profits, manning by foreign nationals, and, usually, ownership outside the flag state (when it functions as an FOC register). The Norwegian International Ship Register and Danish International Ship Register are the most notable examples of an internal register. Both have been instrumental in stemming flight from the national flag to flags of convenience and in attracting foreignowned ships to the Norwegian and Danish flags.

Merchant ship--A vessel that carries goods against payment of freight; commonly used to denote any nonmilitary ship but accurately restricted to commercial vessels only.

Register--The record of a ship's ownership and nationality as listed with the maritime authorities of a country; also, the compendium of such individual ships' registrations. Registration of a ship provides it with a nationality and makes it subject to the laws of the country in which registered (the flag state) regardless of the nationality of the ship's ultimate owner.

Money figures: All are expressed in contemporaneous US dollars unless otherwise indicated. ←

National product: The total output of goods and services in a country in a given year. See Gross domestic product (GDP), Gross national product (GNP), and GNP/GDP methodology. ←

Net migration rate: The balance between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (-9.26 migrants/1,000 population). ←

Population: Figures are estimates from the Bureau of the Census based on statistics from population censuses, vital registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past, and on assumptions about future trends ←

Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age.

Years: All year references are for the calendar year (CY) unless indicated as fiscal year (FY).

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Appendix A

Appendix A:

The United Nations System

The UN is composed of six principal organs and numerous subordinate agencies and bodies as follows:

1) Secretariat

2) General Assembly:

UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Institute for Training and Research	

UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
Refugees in the Near East
UN Special Fund
UN University
WFC World Food Council
WFP World Food Program

3) Security Council:

UNAVEM II United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNDOF United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFICYP United Nations Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observer Group in India
and Pakistan
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNIKOM United Nations Iran-Kuwait Observation Mission
MINURSO United Nations Mission for the Referendum in
Western Sahara
ONUSAL United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
UNTAC United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNPROFOR United Nations Protection Force
UNOSOM United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNOMOZ United Nations Operation in Mozambique

4) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

Specialized agencies

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
Nations
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA International Development Association
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC International Finance Corporation
ILO International Labor Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
Cultural Organization
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU Universal Postal Union
WHO World Health Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO World Meteorological Organization

Related organizations

GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

Regional commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the
Caribbean
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the
Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Functional commissions

Commission on Human Rights
 Commission on Narcotics Drugs
 Commission for Social Development
 Commission on the Status of Women
 Population Commission
 Statistical Commission
 Commission on Science and Technology for Development
 Commission on Sustainable Development
 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
 Commission on Transnational Corporations

5) Trusteeship Council

6) International Court of Justice (ICJ)

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Appendix B

Appendix B

Abbreviations for International Organizations and Groups

A	ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
	ACC	Arab Cooperation Council
	ACCT	Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique; see Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
	ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries
	AfDB	African Development Bank
	AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
	AG	Andean Group
	AL	Arab League
	ALADI	Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion; see Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)
	AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
	AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
	ANZUS	Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty
	APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
	AsDB	Asian Development Bank
	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
B	BAD	Banque Africaine de Developpement; see African Development Bank (AfDB)
	BADEA	Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique; see Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)
	BCIE	Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico; see Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)
	BDEAC	Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale;

		see Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)
	Benelux	Benelux Economic Union
	BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo; see Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
	BIS	Bank for International Settlements
	BOAD	Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement; see West African Development Bank (WADB)
	BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone
C	C	Commonwealth
	CACM	Central American Common Market
	CAEU	Council of Arab Economic Unity
	CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
	CBSS	Council of the Baltic Sea States
	CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
	CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
	CE	Council of Europe
	CEAO	Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest; see West African Economic Community (CEAO)
	CEEAC	Communaute Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale; see Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
	CEI	Central European Initiative
	CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; also known as CMEA or Comecon; abolished 1 January 1991
	CEPGL	Communaute Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs; see Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)
	CERN	Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire; see European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
	CG	Contadora Group
	CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
	CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA); also known as Comecon; abolished 1 January 1991
	COCOM	Coordinating Committee on Export Controls
		Comecon Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA); also known as CMEA; abolished 1 January 1991
	CP	Colombo Plan
	CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
D	DC	developed country
E	EADB	East African Development Bank
	EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
	EC	European Community
	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
	ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; see Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
	ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
	ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America; see Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
	ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
	ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
	ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia; see Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
	EFTA	European Free Trade Association

	EIB	European Investment Bank
	Entente	Council of the Entente
	ESA	European Space Agency
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
	ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
F	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
	FLS	Front Line States
	FZ	Franc Zone
G	G-2	Group of 2
	G-3	Group of 3
	G-5	Group of 5
	G-6	Group of 6 (not to be confused with the Big Six)
	G-7	Group of 7
	G-8	Group of 8
	G-9	Group of 9
	G-10	Group of 10
	G-11	Group of 11
	G-15	Group of 15
	G-19	Group of 19
	G-24	Group of 24
	G-30	Group of 30
	G-33	Group of 33
	G-77	Group of 77
	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
H	Habitat	Commission on Human Settlements
I	IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
	IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
	ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
	ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; see International Organization for Migration (IOM)
	ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
	ICJ	International Court of Justice
	ICM	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration; see International Organization for Migration (IOM)
	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
	IDA	International Development Association
	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
	IEA	International Energy Agency
	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	IFC	International Finance Corporation
	IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
	IIB	International Investment Bank
	ILO	International Labor Organization
	IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; see International Maritime Organization (IMO)
	IMF	International Monetary Fund
	IMO	International Maritime Organization
	INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
	INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
	INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
	IOC	International Olympic Committee
	IOM	International Organization for Migration

	ISO	International Organization for Standardization
	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
L	LAES	Latin American Economic System
	LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
	LAS	League of Arab States; see Arab League (AL)
	LDC	less developed country
	LLDC	least developed country
	LORCS	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
M	MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun del Cono Sur; see Southern Cone Common Market
	MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
	MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime
N	NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council
	NAM	Nonaligned Movement
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
	NC	Nordic Council
	NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
	NIB	Nordic Investment Bank
	NIC	newly industrializing country; see newly industrializing economy (NIE)
	NIE	newly industrializing economy
	NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
O	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
	OAS	Organization of American States
	OAU	Organization of African Unity
	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
	OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
	ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
	OPANAL	Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe; see Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean
	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
P	PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration
R	RG	Rio Group
S	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
	SACU	Southern African Customs Union
	SADC	Southern African Development Community
	SELA	Sistema Economico Latinoamericana; see Latin American Economic System (LAES)
	SPARTECA	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement ↔
	SPC	South Pacific Commission
	SPF	South Pacific Forum
U	UDEAC	Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale; see Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)
	UN	United Nations
	UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
	UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
	UNFICYP	United Nations Force in Cyprus
	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities; see UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

	UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
	UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
	UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
	UNOMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
	UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
	UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
	UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
	UPU	Universal Postal Union
	USSR/EE	USSR/Eastern Europe
W	WADB	West African Development Bank
	WCL	World Confederation of Labor
	WEU	Western European Union
	WFC	World Food Council
	WFP	World Food Program
	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
	WHO	World Health Organization
	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
	WP	Warsaw Pact (members met 1 July 1991 to dissolve the alliance)
	WTO	World Tourism Organization
Z	ZC	Zangger Committee

Note: Not all international organizations and groups have abbreviations

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Appendix C

Appendix C:

International Organizations
and Groups

advanced developing countries
another term for those less
developed countries (LDCs) with particularly
rapid industrial development; see newly
industrializing economies (NIEs) African,
Caribbean, and Pacific Countries (ACP)

established-1 April 1976

aim-members have a preferential
economic and aid relationship with the EC

members-(69) Angola, Antigua and

Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

African Development Bank (AfDB),
also known as Banque Africaine de Developpement (BAD)

established-4 August 1963

aim-to promote economic and social
development

regional members-(50)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

nonregional members-(25)

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US, Yugoslavia

Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT)
see Agency for Cultural and
Technical Cooperation (ACCT)

Agency for Cultural
and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)

note-acronym from Agence de Cooperation
Culturelle et Technique

established-21 March 1970

aim-to promote cultural and technical
cooperation among French-speaking countries

members-(31) Belgium, Benin, Burkina, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zaire

associate members-(7) Cameroon, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Laos, Mauritania, Morocco, Saint Lucia

participating governments-(2) New Brunswick (Canada), Quebec (Canada)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)

note-acronym from Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)

established-14 February 1967

aim-to encourage the peaceful uses of atomic energy and prohibit nuclear weapons

members-(26) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela Andean Group (AG)

established-26 May 1969

effective-16 October 1969

aim-to promote harmonious development through economic integration

members-(5) Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

associate member-(1) Panama

observers-(26) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US, Uruguay, Yugoslavia

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) has dissolved, and ceases to exist. None of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia, including Serbia and Montenegro, have been permitted to participate solely on the basis of the membership of the former Yugoslavia in the United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies and in various United Nations Specialized Agencies. The United Nations, however, permits the seat and nameplate of the SFRY to remain, permits the SFRY mission to continue to function, and continues to fly the flag of the former Yugoslavia. For a variety of reasons, a number

of other organizations have not yet taken action with regard to the membership of the former Yugoslavia. The The World Factbook therefore continues to list Yugoslavia under international organizations where the SFRY seat remains or where no action has yet been taken.

Arab Bank for Economic
Development in Africa (ABEDA)

note-also known as Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)

established-18 February 1974

effective-16 September 1974

aim-to promote economic development

members-(17 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Palestine Liberation Organization;

note-these are all the members of the Arab League except Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen

Arab Cooperation Council
(ACC)

established-16 February 1989

aim-to promote economic cooperation and integration, possibly leading to an Arab Common Market

members-(4) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen

Arab Fund for Economic
and Social Development (AFESD)

established-16 May 1968

aim-to promote economic and social
development

members-(20 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt (suspended from 1979 to 1988), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Arab League (AL)

note-also known as League of Arab States (LAS)

established-22 March 1945

aim-to promote economic, social,
political, and military cooperation

members-(20 plus the Palestine Liberation
Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt,
Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania,
Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan,
Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation
Organization

Arab Maghreb Union
(AMU)

established-17 February 1989

aim-to promote cooperation and integration
among the Arab states of northern Africa

members-(5) Algeria, Libya,
Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

established-27 April 1976

effective-2 February 1977

aim-to promote Arab cooperation,
development, and integration in monetary and
economic affairs

members-(19 plus the Palestine Liberation
Organization) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan,
Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman,
Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia,
UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

established-NA November 1989

aim-to promote trade and investment
in the Pacific basin

members-(15) all ASEAN members (Brunei,
Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand)
plus Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Japan, South
Korea, NZ, Taiwan, US

Asian Development Bank
(AsDB)

established-19 December 1966

aim-to promote regional economic
cooperation

regional members-(36)

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma,
Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India,
Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Laos,
Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands,
Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal,
NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore,
Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga,
Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa nonregional members-(16)
Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France,
Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden,
Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)
see Latin American
Integration Association (LAIA)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

established-9 August 1967

aim-to encourage regional economic, social, and
cultural cooperation among the non-Communist countries
of Southeast Asia

members-(6) Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia,
Philippines, Singapore, Thailand
observer-(1) Papua New Guinea

Australia Group

established-1984

aim-to consult on and coordinate
export controls related to chemical and biological weapons

members-(25) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland ↔
,
France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US
observer-(1) Singapore

Australia--New Zealand--United States Security Treaty (ANZUS)

established-1 September 1951

effective-29 April 1952

aim-to implement a trilateral mutual security agreement, although the US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986
members-(3) Australia, NZ, US

Banco Centroamericano de Integracion Economico (BCIE)
see Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)
see Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

established-20 January 1930

effective-17 March 1930

aim-to promote cooperation among
central banks in international financial settlements

members-(30) Australia, Austria,
Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark,
Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,
Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland,
Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain,
Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US, Yugoslavia

Banque Africaine de Developpement (BAD)
see African Development Bank (AfDB)

Banque Arabe de Developpement Economique en Afrique (BADEA)
see Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)

Banque de Developpement des Etats de l'Afrique
Centrale (BDEAC) see Central African States
Development Bank (BDEAC)

Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD)
see West African Development Bank (WADB)

Benelux Economic Union (Benelux)

note-acronym from Belgium,
Netherlands, and Luxembourg

established-3 February 1958

effective-1 November 1960

aim-to develop closer economic cooperation and integration

members-(3) Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands

Big Seven

note-membership is the same as the Group of 7

established-NA

aim-to discuss and coordinate major economic policies

members-(7) Big Six (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK) plus the US Big Six

note-not to be confused with the Group of 6

established-NA

aim-to foster economic cooperation

members-(6) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Zone (BSEC)

established-25 June 1992

aim-to enhance regional stability through economic cooperation

members-(11) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)

established-4 July 1973

effective-1 August 1973

aim-to promote economic integration and development, especially among the less developed countries

members-(13) Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

associate members-(2)

British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands

observers-(10) Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico,

Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Venezuela

Caribbean Development Bank
(CDB)

established-18 October 1969

effective-26 January 1970

aim-to promote economic development and cooperation

regional members-(20)

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados,
Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands,
Colombia, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico,
Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint
Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks
and Caicos Islands, Venezuela

nonregional members-(5) Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UK

Cartagena Group
see Group of 11

Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)

note-acronym from Union Douaniere
et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale

established-8 December 1964

effective-1 January 1966

aim-to promote the establishment of a Central African Common
Market

members-(6) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo,
Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

Central African States Development Bank (BDEAC)

note-acronym from Banque de Developpement des Etats de
l'Afrique Centrale

established-3 December 1975

aim-to provide loans for economic
development

members-(9) Cameroon, Central African
Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, France,
Gabon, Germany, Kuwait

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)

note-acronym from Banco Centroamericano
de Integracion Economico

established-13 December 1960

aim-to promote economic integration
and development

members-(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Central American Common Market (CACM)

established-13 December 1960

effective-3 June 1961

aim-to promote establishment of
a Central American Common Market

members-(5) Costa Rica, El Salvador,
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Central European Initiative (CEI)

note-evolved from the Hexagonal Group
established-July 1991

aim-to form an economic and political
cooperation group for the region between the Adriatic and
the Baltic Seas

members-(10) Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia,
Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia,
Slovenia, Yugoslavia

centrally planned economies a term applied mainly to the
traditionally Communist states that looked to the
former USSR for leadership; most are now evolving
toward more democratic and market-oriented
systems; also known formerly as the Second World
or as the Communist countries; through the 1980s,
this group included
Albania, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary,
North Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yugoslavia

Colombo Plan (CP)

established-1 July 1951

aim-to promote economic and social

development in Asia and the Pacific

members-(26) Afghanistan,
Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, Canada,
Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, South Korea, Laos,
Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New
Guinea, Philippines, Singapore,
Sri Lanka, Thailand, UK, US

Commission for Social Development

established-21 June 1946 as the Social Commission, renamed 29 July 1966

aim-Economic and Social Council
organization dealing with social
development programs of UN

members-(32) selected on a rotating
basis from all regions

Commission on Human Rights

established-18 February 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing
with human rights programs of UN

members-(53) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Commission on Human Settlements (Habitat)

established-12 October 1978

aim-Economic and Social Council organization assisting in solving human
settlement problems of UN

members-(58) selected on a rotating
basis from all regions

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

established-16 February 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing
with illicit drugs programs of UN

members-(53) selected on a rotating basis from all regions
with emphasis on producing and processing countries

Commission on the Status of Women

established-21 June 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with women's rights goals of UN

members-(32) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Commonwealth (C)

established-31 December 1931

aim-voluntary association that evolved from the British Empire and that seeks to foster multinational cooperation and assistance

members-(48) Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, ↔ Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, ↔ Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, NZ, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint ↔ Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zambia, Zimbabwe special members-(2) Nauru, Tuvalu

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

established-8 December 1991

effective-21 December 1991

aim-to coordinate intercommonwealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR

members-(10) Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Communaute Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO)
see West African Economic Community (CEAO)

Communaute Economique des
Etats de l'Afrique Centrale
(CEEAC)

see Economic Community of Central
African States (CEEAC)

Communaute Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
(CEPGL)

see Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)

Communist countries

traditionally the Marxist-Leninist states with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; most of the successor states are no longer Communist; see centrally planned economies

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

established-NA November 1972

aim-discusses issues of mutual concern and reviews implementation of the Helsinki Agreement

members-(53) Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia
observer-(1) Japan

Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucleaire (CERN)

see European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Contadora Group (CG)

was established 5 January 1983 (on the Panamanian island of Contadora) to reduce tensions and conflicts in Central America but evolved into the Rio Group ←
(RG); members included Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

see Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM)

established-NA 1949

aim-to control the export of strategic

products and technical data from member countries to proscribed destinations

members-(17) Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US

cooperating countries-(8) Austria, Finland, Ireland, South Korea, NZ, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA)
also known as CMEA or Comecon,

was established 25 January 1949 to promote the development of socialist economies and was abolished 1 January 1991; members included Afghanistan (observer), Albania (had not participated since 1961 break with USSR), Angola (observer), Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia (observer), GDR, Hungary, Laos (observer), Mongolia, Mozambique (observer), Nicaragua (observer), Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam, Yemen (observer), Yugoslavia (associate)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)

established-3 June 1957

effective-30 May 1964

aim-to promote economic integration among Arab nations

members-(11 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, UAE, Yemen, Palestine

Liberation Organization Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

established-5 March 1992

aim-to promote cooperation among the Baltic Sea states in the areas of aid to new democratic institutions, economic development, humanitarian aid, energy and the environment, cultural and education, and transportation and communication

members-(10) Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden
observers-(2) Belarus, Ukraine

Council of Europe (CE)

established-5 May 1949

effective-3 August 1949

aim-to promote increased unity and
quality of life in Europe

members-(29) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus,
Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece,
Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,
Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino,
Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK

Council of the Entente (Entente)

established-29 May 1959

aim-to promote economic, social, and political coordination

members-(5) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo

Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)

established-15 December 1950

aim-to promote international cooperation
in customs matters

members-(114) Algeria, Angola, Argentina,
Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium,
Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma,
Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic,
Chile, China, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech
Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France,
Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala,
Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India,
Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica,
Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho,
Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,
Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia,
Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Niger,
Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines,
Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi
Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri
Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo ↔
,
Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, ↔
Yugoslavia,
Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

developed countries (DCs)

the top group in the comprehensive
but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed
countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former
USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs);
includes the market-oriented economies of the

mainly democratic nations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Bermuda, Israel, South Africa, and the European ministates; also known as the First World, high-income countries, the North, industrial countries; generally have a per capita GNP/GDP in excess of \$10,000 although some OECD countries and South Africa have figures well under \$10,000 and two of the excluded OPEC countries have figures of more than \$10,000; the 34 DCs are: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

developing countries

an imprecise term for the less developed countries with growing economies; ↔
see
less developed countries (LDCs)

East African Development Bank (EADB)

established-6 June 1967

effective-1 December 1967

aim-to promote economic development

members-(3) Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

established-28 March 1947 as Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

aim-to promote economic development
as a regional commission for the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(46) Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, China, Fiji, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan ↔

Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK,US, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa
associate members-(10) American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Hong Kong, Macau, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
(ESCWA)

established-9 August 1973 as Economic
Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

aim-to promote economic development
as a regional commission for the UN's Economic and
Social Council

members-(12 and the Palestine Liberation
Organization) Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait,
Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Yemen,
Palestine Liberation Organization

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to coordinate the economic and
social work of the UN; includes five regional
commissions (see Economic Commission for Africa,
Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission
for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and
Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic
and Social Commission for Western Asia) and six
functional commissions
(see Commission for Social Development, Commission on
Human Rights, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission
on the Status of Women, Population Commission, Statistical
Commission, Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Commission ←
on
Sustainable Development, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,
and Commission on Transnational Corporations)

members-(54) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

established-29 April 1958

aim-to promote economic development
as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and
Social Council

members-(52) Algeria, Angola, Benin,
Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde,
Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote
d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea,
Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-
Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar,
Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco,

Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe associate members-(2)
France, UK

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)
see Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

established-28 March 1947

aim-to promote economic development
as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(44) Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, US, Yugoslavia

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)
see Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

established-25 February 1948 as
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

aim-to promote economic development
as a regional commission of the UN's Economic and Social Council

members-(41) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela
associate members-(6)

Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Netherlands
Antilles, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)
see Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)-acronym from Communauté
Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale

established-18 October 1983

aim-to promote regional economic
cooperation and establish a Central African Common
Market

members-(10) Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo,
Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire
observer-(1) Angola

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
(CEPGL)

note-acronym from Communauté Economique
des Pays des Grands Lacs

established-26 September 1976

aim-to promote regional economic
cooperation and integration

members-(3) Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire
Economic Community of

West African States (ECOWAS)

established-28 May 1975

aim-to promote regional economic
cooperation

members-(17) Benin, Burkina, Cape
Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Ghana,
Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal,
Sierra Leone, Togo

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

established-1985

aim-to promote regional cooperation
in trade, transportation, communications, tourism, cultural
affairs, and economic development

members-(10) Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

established-15 April 1991

aim-to facilitate the transition of seven centrally planned economies in Europe (Bulgaria, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, former USSR, and former Yugoslavia) to market economies by committing 60% of its loans to privatization

members-(58) Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Community (EC), Egypt, European Investment Bank (EIB), Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia; note-includes all 24 members of the OECD and the EC as an institution

European Community (EC)

established-8 April 1965

effective-1 July 1967

aim-to integrate the European Atomic

Energy Community (Euratom), the European Coal and Steel Community (ESC), and the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market); the EC plans to establish a completely integrated common market and an eventual federation of Europe

members-(12) Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

established-4 January 1960

effective-3 May 1960

aim-to promote expansion of free trade

members-(7) Austria, Finland, Iceland, Leichtenstein,
Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

European Investment Bank EIB)

established-25 March 1957

effective-1 January 1958

aim-to promote economic development
of the EC

members-(12) Belgium, Denmark, France,
Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

note-acronym retained from the predecessor
organization Conseil Europeen pour la
Recherche Nucleaire established-1 July 1953

effective-29 September 1954

aim-to foster nuclear research for
peaceful purposes only

members-(19) Austria, Belgium, Czech
Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy,
Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, ←
UK

observers-(6) EC, Israel, Russia, Turkey, United Nations
Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
Yugoslavia

European Space Agency ESA)

established-31 July 1973

effective-1 May 1975

aim-to promote peaceful cooperation
in space research and technology

members-(13) Austria, Belgium, Denmark,
France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands,
Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
associate member-(1) Finland
cooperating state-(1) Canada

First World

another term for countries with advanced, industrialized

economies; this term is fading from use; see developed countries (DCs)

Food and Agriculture rganization (FAO)

established-16 October 1945

aim-UN specialized agency to raise living standards and increase availability of agricultural products

members-(162) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, EC, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swazi land, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe associate member-(1) Puerto Rico

Former USSR/Eastern Europe former USSR/EE)

the middle group in the comprehensive but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs); these countries are in political and economic transition and may well be grouped differently in the near future; this group of 27 countries includes Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia. Moldova, oland ↔ Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Four Dragons

the four small Asian less developed countries (LDCs) that have experienced unusually rapid economic growth; also known as the Four Tigers; this group includes Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan

Four Tigers

another term for the Four Dragons;
see Four Dragons

Franc Zone (FZ)

established-NA

aim-to form a monetary union among countries whose currencies are linked to the French franc

members-(15) Benin, Burkina, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo; note-France includes metropolitan France, the four overseas departments of France (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion), the two territorial collectivities of France (Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelon), and the three overseas territories of France (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna)

Front Line States (FLS)

established-NA

aim-to achieve black majority rule in South Africa

members-(7) Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

established-30 October 1947

effective-1 January 1948

aim-to promote the expansion of international trade on a nondiscriminatory basis

members-(104) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic,

Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, ← Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Group of 2 (G-2)

established-informal term that came into use about 1986

aim-bilateral economic cooperation between the two most powerful economic giants

members-(2) Japan, US

Group of 3 (G-3)

established-NA October 1990

aim-mechanism for policy coordination

members-(3) Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela

Group of 5 (G-5)

established-22 September 1985

aim-the five major non-Communist economic powers

members-(5) France, Germany, Japan, UK, US

Group of 6 (G-6)

note-not to be confused with theBig Six

established-22 May 1984

aim-to achieve nuclear disarmament

members-(6) Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania

Group of 7 (G-7)

note-membership is the same as the Big Seven

established-22 September 1985

aim-the seven major non-Communist economic powers

members-(7) Group of 5 (France, Germany, Japan, UK, US) plus Canada and Italy

Group of 8 (G-8)

established-NA October 1975

aim-the developed countries (DCs) that participated in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), held in several sessions between NA December 1975 and 3 June 1977

members-(8) Australia, Canada, EC (as one member), Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US

Group of 9 (G-9)

established-NA

aim-informal group that meets occasionally on matters of mutual interest

members-(9) Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Yugoslavia

Group of 10 (G-10)

note-also known as the Paris Club

established-NA October 1962

aim-wealthiest members of the IMF who provide most of the money to be loaned and act as the informal steering committee; name persists in spite of the addition of Switzerland on NA April 1984

members-(11) Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Group of 11 (G-11)

note-also known as the Cartagena Group

established-22 June 1984, in Cartagena, Colombia

aim-forum for largest debtor nations
in Latin America

members-(11) Argentina, Bolivia,
Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

Group of 15 (G-15)

note-byproduct of the Non-Aligned
Movement

established-1989

aim-to promote economic cooperation
among developing nations; to act as the main political
organ for the Non-Aligned Movement

members-(15) Algeria, Argentina,
Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia,
Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia,
Zimbabwe

Group of 19 (G-19)

established-NA October 1975

aim-the less developed countries (LDCs) that participated in the Conference ←
on
International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) held in several sessions between NA
December 1975 and 3 June
1977

members-(19) Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, India, Indonesia,
Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela ←
,
Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia

Group of 24 (G-24)

established-NA January 1972

aim-to promote the interests of developing countries in Africa, Asia,
and Latin America within the IMF

members-(24) Algeria, Argentina,
Brazil, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia,
Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iran, Lebanon,
Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sri
Lanka, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela,
Yugoslavia, Zaire

Group of 30 (G-30)

established-NA 1979

aim-to discuss and propose solutions
to the world's economic problems

members-(30) informal group of 30
leading international bankers, economists, financial
experts, and businessmen organized by Johannes
Witteveen (former managing director of the IMF)

Group of 33 (G-33)

established-NA 1987

aim-to promote solutions to international economic
problems

members-(33) leading economists from 13 countries

Group of 77 (G-77)

established-NA October 1967

aim-to promote economic cooperation among developing countries;
name persists in spite of increased membership

members-(127 plus the Palestine
Liberation Organization) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola,
Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas, Bahrain,
Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,
Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina, Burma, Burundi,
Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African
Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa
Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica,
Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,
Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia,
Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,
Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,
Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea,
Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya,
Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,
Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,
Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,
Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,
Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts
and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia,
Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon
Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland,
Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and
Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UAE, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela,
Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia,
Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation

Organization Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

note-also known as the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

established-25-26 May 1981

aim-to promote regional cooperation in economic, social, political, and military affairs

members-(6) Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE

Habitat

Commission on Human Settlements

Hexagonal Group

see Central European Initiative (CEI)

high-income countries

another term for the industrialized countries with high per capita GNPs/GDPs; see developed countries (DCs)

industrial countries

another term for the developed countries; see developed countries (DCs)

Inter-American DevelopmentBank (IADB)

note-also known as Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)

established-8 April 1959

effective-30 December 1959

aim-to promote economic and social development in Latin America

members-(44) Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

established-NA January 1986

aim-to promote cooperation on drought-related matters

members-(6) Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

established-26 October 1956

effective-29 July 1957

aim-to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy

members-(115) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC)

established in 22 October 1963;

aim was to promote economic cooperation and development;

members were Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam; now it is a Russian bank with a new charter

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

note-also known as the World Bank

established-22 July 1944

effective-27 December 1945

aim-UN specialized agency that initially promoted economic rebuilding after World War II and now provides economic development loans

members-(174) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, ← UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, ← Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

established-NA 1919

aim-to promote free trade and private enterprise and to represent business interests at national and international levels

members-(58 national councils) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, South Korea,
 Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco,
 Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,
 Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan ←
 ,
 Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

established-7 December 1944

effective-4 April 1947

aim-UN specialized agency to promote international
 cooperation in civil aviation

members-(173) Afghanistan, Albania,
 Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina,
 Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain,
 Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan,
 Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria,
 Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape
 Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China,
 Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote
 d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,
 Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,
 Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France,
 Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea,
 Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,
 Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati,
 North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon,
 Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia,
 Madagacar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall
 Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States
 of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco,
 Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ,
 Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan,
 Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines,
 Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda,
 Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San
 Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,
 Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia,
 Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa
 (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,
 Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania,
 Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,
 Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu,
 Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia,
 Zimbabwe

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

established-NA 1863

aim-to provide humanitarian aid in wartime

members-(25 individuals) all Swiss nationals

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
(ICFTU)

established-NA December 1949

aim-to promote the trade union movement

members-(144 national organizations
in the following 104 areas) Antigua and Barbuda,
Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh,
Barbados, Basque Country, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana,
Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Canada, Central African
Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao,
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican
Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Falkland Islands,
Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, The Gambia,
Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See,
Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel,
Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, South Korea, Lebanon,
Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,
Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco,
Netherlands, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Norway,
Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines,
Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Russia, Saint Helena,
Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,
San Marino, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain,
Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand,
Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela,
Western Samoa

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

note-also known as the World Court

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-primary judicial organ of the UN

members-(15 judges) elected by the
General Assembly and Security Council to represent
all principal legal systems

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

established-13 June 1956

aim-to promote international cooperation between criminal
police authorities

members-(159) Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada ↔

Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea ↔

Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

subbureaus-(5) American Samoa, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Hong Kong

International Development Association
(IDA)

established-26 January 1960

effective-24 September 1960

aim-UN specialized agency and IBRD
affiliate that provides economic loans for low
income countries

members-(147) Part I-(23 more economically advanced countries) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland ↔

Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UK, US

members-Part II-(124 less developed nations) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo ↔

Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia,

Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq ←

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Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Energy Agency (IEA)

established-15 November 1974

aim-established by the OECD to promote cooperation on energy matters, especially emergency oil sharing and relations between oil consumers and oil producers

members-(21) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

established-25 May 1955

effective-20 July 1956

aim-UN specialized agency and IBRD affiliate that helps private enterprise sector in economic development

members-(149) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall

Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

established-NA November 1974

aim-UN specialized agency that promotes agricultural development

members-(147) Category I-(21 industrialized aid contributors) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

members-Category II-(12 petroleum-exporting aid contributors) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

members-Category III-(114 aid recipients) Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Investment Bank (IIB)

established on 7 July 1970;
to promote economic development; members were
Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany,
Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam;
now it is a Russian bank with a new charter

International Labor Organization (ILO)

established-11 April 1919 (affiliated
with the UN 14 December 1946)

aim-UN specialized agency concerned
with world labor issues

members-(158) Afghanistan, Algeria,
Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria,
Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,
Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil,
Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde,
Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,
China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote
d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark,
Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt,
El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji,
Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada,
Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras,
Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy,
Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia,
Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi,
Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia,
Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger,
Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama,
Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,
Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia,
San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,
Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia,
Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,
Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,
Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia,
Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela,
Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

note-name changed from Intergovernmental
Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on 22 May 1982

established-17 March 1958

aim-UN specialized agency concerned
with world maritime affairs

members-(138) Algeria, Angola, Antigua
and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas,

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden ↔

Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire

associate members-(2) Hong Kong, Macau

International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)

established-3 September 1976

effective-26 July 1979

aim-to provide worldwide communications for maritime and other applications

members-(66) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Yugoslavia

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

established-22 July 1944

effective-27 December 1945

aim-UN specialized agency concerned
with world monetary stability and economic development

members-(175) Afghanistan, Albania,
Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina,
Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas,
Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize,
Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria,
Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada,
Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,
China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote
d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti,
Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El
Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji,
Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana,
Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,
Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India,
Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica,
Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, South Korea,
Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia,
Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi,
Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius,
Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands,
NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New
Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia ←

Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,
San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles,
Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands,
Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,
Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,
Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago,
Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE,
UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela,
Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire,
Zambia, Zimbabwe
observers-(3) Holy See, North Korea, Monaco

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

established-23 June 1894

aim-to promote the Olympic ideals
and administer the Olympic games: 1992 Winter Olympics in
Albertville, France (8-23 February); 1992 Summer Olympics
in Barcelona, Spain (25 July-9 August); 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer;
Norway (12-27 February); 1996 Summer
Olympics in Atlanta, United States (20 July-4
August); 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan (date
NA)

members-(168) Afghanistan, Albania,
Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Antigua
and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain,
Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bhutan,
Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina,

Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, ←
 Chile,
 China, Colombia, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus,
 Czech Republic, Denmark,
 Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El
 Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland,
 France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,
 Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti,
 Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India,
 Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica,
 Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, ←
 Lesotho,
 Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,
 Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia,
 Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands
 Antilles, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman,
 Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,
 Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar,
 Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the
 Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal,
 Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon
 Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,
 Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan,
 Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago,
 Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US,
 Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands,
 Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia,
 Zimbabwe

International Organization for Migration (IOM)-established
 as Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the
 Movement of Migrants from Europe; renamed
 Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) on 15
 November 1952; renamed Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) in
 November 1980; current name adopted 14 November 1989

established-5 December 1951

aim-to facilitate orderly international
 emigration and immigration

members-(46) Angola, Argentina,
 Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia,
 Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark,
 Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,
 Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras,
 Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kenya, South Korea, Luxembourg,
 Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,
 Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland,
 Thailand, Uganda, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia
 observers-(41) Albania, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Croatia,
 Czech Republic, Federation of Ethnic Communities' Council of Australia Inc.,
 Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, India, Indonesia, Japan, Japan International
 Friendship and Welfare Foundation, Jordan, Latvia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco,
 Namibia, NZ, Niwano Peace Foundation, Pakistan, Partnership with the Children

of the Third World, Poland, Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief/ ↔
Episcopal

Church Refuge Council of Australia, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, UK, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

established-NA February 1947

aim-to promote the development of international standards

members-(73 national standards organizations)

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, US, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia

correspondent members-(14) Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Guinea, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jordan, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Oman, Senegal, UAE, Uruguay
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

established-NA 1928

aim-to promote worldwide humanitarian aid through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in wartime, and League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS) in peacetime

members-(9) 2 representatives from ICRC, 2 from LORCS, and 5 from national societies elected by the international conference of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

established-9 December 1932

effective-1 January 1934 affiliated with the UN-15 November 1947

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with world telecommunications

members-(168) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin,

Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
(INTELSAT)

established-20 August 1971

effective-12 February 1973

aim-to develop and operate a global
commercial telecommunications satellite system

members-(125) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri

Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

established-15 December 1973

aim-to promote Islamic economic aid and social development

members-(44 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization) Afghanistan (suspended), Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization

Latin American Economic System (LAES)

note-also known as Sistema Economico Latinoamericana (SELA)

established-17 October 1975

aim-to promote economic and social development through regional cooperation

members-(26) Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)

note-also known as Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion (ALADI)

established-12 August 1980

effective-18 March 1981

aim-to promote freer regional trade

members-(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

observers-(16) Commission of the European Communities, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras,

Inter-American Development Bank, Italy, Nicaragua, Organization of American States, Panama, Portugal, Spain, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

League of Arab States (LAS)
see Arab League (AL)

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LORCS)

established-5 May 1919

aim-to provide humanitarian aid in peacetime

members-(148) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
associate members-(2) Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

least developed countries (LLDCs)
that subgroup of the less developed countries (LDCs) initially identified by the UN General Assembly in 1971 as having no significant economic growth, per capita GNPs/GDPs normally less than \$500, and low literacy rates; also known as the undeveloped countries. The 42 LLDCs are: Afghanistan,

Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Yemen

less developed countries (LDCs)

the bottom group in the comprehensive

but mutually exclusive hierarchy of developed

countries (DCs), former USSR/Eastern Europe (former

USSR/EE), and less developed countries (LDCs);

mainly countries with low levels of output,

living standards, and technology; per capita GNPs/GDPs

are generally below \$5,000 and often less than \$1,000;

however, the group also includes a number of countries

with high per capita incomes, areas of advanced technology, and rapid rates ←

of

growth; includes the advanced developing

countries, developing countries, Four Dragons (Four Tigers),

least developed countries (LLDCs), low-income countries, middle-income

countries, newly industrializing economies

(NIEs), the South, Third World, underdeveloped countries,

undeveloped countries; the 175 LDCs are: Afghanistan,

Algeria, American Samoa, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and

Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bahrain,

Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,

Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei,

Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde,

Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,

China, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Colombia,

Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa

Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti,

Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,

Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands,

Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, The Gambia,

Gaza Strip, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greenland, Grenada,

Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guernsey, Guinea, Guinea-

Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, India,

Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jersey, Jordan, Kenya,

Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon,

Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Macau, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,

Isle of Man, Marshall Islands, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte,

Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Montserrat, Morocco,

Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia,

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands,

Oman, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Pakistan, Panama, Papua

New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Pitcairn

Islands, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Reunion, Rwanda, Saint

Helena, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre

and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome

and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra

Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka,

Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tokelau,

Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Tuvalu, UAE,

Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Wallis and Futuna, West Bank, Western Sahara, Western Samoa, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

low-income countries

another term for those less

developed countries with below-average per capita GNPs/GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

London Suppliers Group

see Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

Mercado Comun del Cono Sur (MERCOSUR)

see Southern Cone Common Market

middle-income countries

another term for those less

developed countries with above-average per capita GNPs/GDPs; see less developed countries (LDCs)

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

established-April 1987

aim-to arrest missile proliferation

by controlling the export of key missile technologies and equipment

members-(24) Australia, Austria,

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

newly industrializing countries (NICs)

former term for the newly industrializing

economies; see newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

newly industrializing economies (NIEs)

that subgroup of the less developed

countries (LDCs) that has experienced particularly rapid

industrialization of their economies; formerly known as the

newly industrializing countries (NICs); also known as advanced developing

countries; usually includes the Four Dragons (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan) plus Brazil and Mexico

Nonaligned Movement (NAM)

established-1-6 September 1961

aim-to establish political and military cooperation apart from the traditional East or West blocs

members-(102 plus the Palestine Liberation Organization)
 Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cambodia, ←
 Cameroon,
 CapeVerde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia ←
 Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Qatar, Rawada, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UAE, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Palestine Liberation Organization
 observers-(19) African National Congress, Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, Antigua and Barbuda, Arab League, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Islamic Conference, Kanaka Socialist National Liberation Front (New Caledonia), Mexico, Mongolia, Organization of African Unity, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Philippines, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, UN, Uruguay
 guests-(21) Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

Nordic Council (NC)

established-16 March 1952

effective-12 February 1953

aim-to promote regional economic, cultural, and environmental cooperation

members-(5) Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden; note-Denmark includes Faroe Islands and Greenland

Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)

established-4 December 1975

effective-1 June 1976

aim-to promote economic cooperation and development

members-(5) Denmark, Finland, Iceland,
Norway, Sweden

North

a popular term for the rich
industrialized countries generally located in the
northern portion of the Northern Hemisphere; the
counterpart of the South; see developed countries
(DCs)

North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC)-an extension of NATO

established-8 November 1991

effective-20 December 1991

aim-to form a forum to discuss cooperation
concerning mutual political and security issues

members-(38) Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan,
Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech
Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia,
Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,
Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova,
Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia,
Slovakia, Spain, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine,
UK, US, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

established-17 September 1949

aim-to promote mutual defense and cooperation

members-(16) Belgium, Canada, Denmark,
France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)

established-NA 1958

aim-associated with OECD, seeks
to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

members-(23) Australia, Austria,
Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany,
Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden,
Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

note-also known as the London Suppliers Group

established-1974

aim-to establish guidelines on exports
of enrichment and processing plant assistance and
nuclear exports to countries of proliferation concern
and regions of conflict and instability

members-(28) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic,
Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan,
Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia,
Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Organismo para la Proscripcion de las Armas
Nucleares en la America Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL)
see Agency for the Prohibition
of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the
Caribbean (OPANAL)

Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development (OECD)

established-14 December 1960, effective
30 September 1961

aim-to promote economic cooperation
and development

members-(24) Australia, Austria,
Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany,
Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg,
Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden,
Switzerland, Turkey, UK, US special members-(2) EC, Yugoslavia

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

established-25 May 1963

aim-to promote unity and cooperation among African states

members-(52) Algeria, Angola, Benin,
Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central
African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire,
Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia,
Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya,
Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali,
Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria,
Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sao Tome and
Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia,
Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire,
Zambia, Zimbabwe

Organization of American States (OAS)

established-30 April 1948

effective-13 December 1951

aim-to promote peace and security
as well as economic and social development

members-(35) Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, The Bahamas,
Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba
(excluded from formal participation since 1962), Dominica, Dominican Republic ←

Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica,
Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia ←

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, US, Uruguay,
Venezuela

observers-(24) Algeria, Austria,
Belgium, Cyprus, EC, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Germany,
Greece, Holy See, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Morocco, Netherlands,
Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, ?

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC)

established-9 January 1968

aim-to promote cooperation in the petroleum industry

members-(11) Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt,
Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia
(withdrew from active membership in 1986),

UAE Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

established-18 June 1981

effective-4 July 1981

aim-to promote political, economic, and defense cooperation

members-(7) Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat,
Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
associate member-(1) British Virgin Islands

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

established-14 September 1960

aim-to coordinate petroleum policies

members-(12) Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait,
Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

established-22-25 September 1969

aim-to promote Islamic solidarity
and cooperation in economic, social, cultural, and
political affairs

members-(47 plus the Palestine Liberation
Organization) Afghanistan (suspended), Albania, Algeria,
Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei, Burkina,
Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The
Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,
Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia,
Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria,
Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra
Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,
UAE, Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organization
observer-(1) Turkish-Cypriot administered area of Cyprus

Paris Club

see Group of 10

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

established-NA 1899

aim-to facilitate the settlement
of international disputes

members-(78) Argentina, Australia,
Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria,
Burkina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China,
Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican
Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland,
France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras,
Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy,
Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg,
Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua,
Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,
Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia,
Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland,
Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Uruguay,
Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe

Population Commission

established-3 October 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing
with population matters of importance to the UN

members-(27) selected on a rotating
basis from all regions

Rio Group (RG)

established-NA 1988

aim-a consultation mechanism on regional Latin American issues

members-(11) Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru (suspended), Uruguay, Venezuela; note-Panama was expelled in 1988; Peru was suspended after April 1992 coup

Second World another term for the traditionally Marxist-Leninist states with authoritarian governments and command economies based on the Soviet model; the term is fading from use; see centrally planned economies socialist countries in general, countries in which the government owns and plans the use of the major factors of production; note-the term is sometimes used incorrectly as a synonym for Communist countries

South a popular term for the poorer, less industrialized countries generally located south of the developed countries; the counterpart of the North; see less developed countries (LDCs)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

established-8 December 1985

aim-to promote economic, social, and cultural cooperation

members-(7) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

South Pacific Commission (SPC)

established-6 February 1947

effective-29 July 1948

aim-to promote regional cooperation n economic and social matters

members-(27) American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, NZ, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, UK, US, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Western Samoa

South Pacific Forum (SPF)

established-5 August 1971

aim-to promote regional cooperation

in political matters

members-(15) Australia, Cook Islands,
Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of
Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon
Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa
observer-(1) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)

South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement
(SPARTECA)

established-NA 1981

aim-to redress unequal trade relationship of Australia and New
Zealand with small island economies in Pacific region

members-(15) Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands,
Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, NZ, Niue, Papua New Guinea,
Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa

Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

established-11 December 1969

aim-to promote free trade and cooperation
in customs matters

members-(9) Bophuthatswana, Botswana,
Ciskei, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Transkei, Venda

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

note-evolved from the Southern African Development Coordination
Conference (SADCC) established-17 August 1992

aim-to promote regional economic
development and integration

members-(10) Angola, Botswana, Lesotho,
Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania,
Zambia, Zimbabwe

Southern Cone Common Market (MERCOSUR)

established-26 March 1991

aim-regional economic cooperation

members-(4) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay,
Uruguay

Statistical Commission

established-21 June 1946

aim-Economic and Social Council organization dealing with development and standardization of national statistics of interest to the UN

members-(25) selected on a rotating basis from all regions Third World another term for the less developed countries; the term is fading from use; see less developed countries (LDCs)

underdeveloped countries
refers to those less developed countries with the potential for above-average economic growth; see less developed countries (LDCs)

undeveloped countries
refers to those extremely poor less developed countries (LDCs) with little prospect for economic growth; see least developed countries (LLDCs)

Union Douaniere et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC)
see Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)
United Nations (UN)

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to maintain international peace and security and to promote cooperation involving economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems

members-(182 excluding Yugoslavia) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands,

Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, ←
 Monaco,
 Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua,
 Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua
 New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,
 Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts
 and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the
 Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi
 Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore,
 Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South
 Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland,
 Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo,
 Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan,
 Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan,
 Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia,
 Zimbabwe; note-all UN members are represented in the General Assembly
 observers-(2 and the Palestine Liberation
 Organization) Holy See, Switzerland, Palestine Liberation
 Organization

United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II)

note-successor to original UNAVEM

established-20 December 1988

aim-established by the UN Security
 Council to verify the withdrawal of Cuban troops from
 Angola

members-(25) Algeria, Argentina,
 Brazil, Canada, Congo, Czech Republic, Egypt, Guinea-
 Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Jordan, Malaysia,
 Morocco, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal,
 Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia,
 Zimbabwe

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

note-acronym retained from the predecessor
 organization UN International Children's Emergency
 Fund established-11 December 1946

aim-to help establish child health and welfare services

members-(41) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 (UNCTAD)

established-30 December 1964

aim-to promote international trade

members-(186) all UN members plus Holy See, Switzerland, Tonga

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

established-22 November 1965

aim-to provide technical assistance to stimulate economic and social development

members-(48) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

established-31 May 1974

aim-established by the UN Security Council to observe the 1973 Arab-Israeli ceasefire

members-(4) Austria, Canada, Finland, Poland

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

established-16 November 1945

effective-4 November 1946

aim-to promote cooperation in education, science, and culture

members-(172) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
associate members-(3) Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

established-15 December 1972

aim-to promote international cooperation
on all environmental matters

members-(58) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

established-4 March 1964

aim-established by the UN Security Council to serve as a
peacekeeping force between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus

members-(7) Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, UK

United Nations General Assembly

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-primary deliberative organ in the UN

members-(183) all UN members are represented in the

General Assembly United Nations Industrial
Development Organization (UNIDO)

established-17 November 1966

effective-1 January 1967

aim-UN specialized agency that promotes
industrial development especially among the members

members-(160) Afghanistan, Albania,
Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia,
Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados,
Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,
Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi,
Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African
Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros,
Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic,

Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, ← Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent ← and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

established-19 March 1978

aim-established by the UN Security Council to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, restore peace, and reestablish Lebanese authority in southern Lebanon

members-(10) Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Sweden

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

established-NA 1991

aim-established by the UN Security Council to observe and monitor the demilitarized zone established between Iraq and Kuwait

members-(34) Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, US, ← Uruguay, Venezuela

United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

established-13 August 1948

aim-established by the UN Security Council to observe the 1949
India-Pakistan ceasefire

members-(8) Belgium, Chile, Denmark,
Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
(MINURSO)

established-NA 1990

aim-established by the UN Security Council to supervise the
referendum in Western Sahara

members-(25) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Egypt,
France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria,
Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Tunisia, UK, US, Venezuela

United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

established-NA 1991

aim-established by the UN Security Council to verify ceasefire arrangements ↔
and
to monitor the maintenance of public order pending the organization of a new
National Civil Police

members-(9) Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Ireland, Spain, Sweden,
Venezuela

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)

established-3 December 1949

effective-1 January 1951

aim-to try to ensure the humanitarian treatment of refugees and find ↔
permanent
solutions to refugee problems

members-(46) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada,
China, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See ↔
,
Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco,
Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines,
Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey,
Uganda, UK, US, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire

United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to supervise the ceasefire

members-(18) Argentina, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Portugal, Spain ↔
,
Sweden,

Uruguay, Zambia United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to facilitate an immediate cessation of hostilities, to maintain a ceasefire to promote a political settlement, and to provide urgent humanitarian assistance

members-(17) Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, NZ, Norway, Pakistan, Slovakia, Zimbabwe

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

note-acronym retained from predecessor
organization UN Fund for Population Activities

established-NA July 1967

aim-to promote assistance in dealing with population problems

members-(51) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to create conditions for peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the "Yugoslav" crisis

members-(31) Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, UK, Venezuela

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near ↔
East
(UNRWA)

established-8 December 1949

aim-to provide assistance to Palestinian refugees

members-(10) Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, UK, US

United Nations Secretariat

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-primary administrative organ of the UN

member-Secretary General appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council

United Nations Security Council

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to maintain international peace and security

permanent members-(5)

China, France, Russia, UK, US

nonpermanent members-(10)

elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly; Austria (1991-92), Belgium (1991-92), Cape Verde (1992-93), Ecuador (1991-92), Hungary (1992-93), India (1991-92), Japan (1992-93), Morocco (1992-93), Venezuela (1992-93), Zimbabwe (1991-92)

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)

established-NA 1992

aim-established by the UN Security Council to contribute to the restoration and maintenance of peace and to the holding of free elections

members-(31) Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Congo, France, Germany, Ghana, India ↔

Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Netherlands, NZ, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, UK, US, Uruguay

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

established-NA May 1948

aim-initially established by the UN Security Council to supervise the 1948

Arab-Israeli ceasefire and subsequently extended to work in the Sinai, ←
 Lebanon,
 Jordan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan

members-(19) Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada,
 Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, France,
 Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, NZ, Norway, Russia, Sweden,
 Switzerland, US

United Nations Trusteeship Council

established-26 June 1945

effective-24 October 1945

aim-to supervise the administration
 of the UN trust territories; only one of the original 11
 trusteeships remains-the Trust Territory of the Pacific
 Islands (Palau)

members-(5) China, France, Russia, UK, US

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

established-9 October 1874, affiliated
 with the UN 15 November 1947

effective-1 July 1948

aim-UN specialized agency that promotes
 international postal cooperation

members-(178) Afghanistan, Albania,
 Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria,
 The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,
 Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana,
 Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi,
 Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African
 Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo,
 Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech
 Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican
 Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial
 Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland,
 France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,
 Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,
 Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,
 Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy,
 Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati,
 North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia,
 Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein,
 Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia,
 Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,
 Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia,
 Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, NZ,
 Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Overseas

Territories of the UK, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Warsaw Pact (WP)

was established 14 May 1955 to promote mutual defense; members met 1 July 1991 ←
to dissolve the alliance; member states at the time of dissolution were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the USSR; earlier members included East Germany and Albania

West African Development Bank (WADB)

note-also known as Banque Ouest-Africaine de Developpement (BOAD)

established-14 November 1973

aim-to promote economic development and integration

members-(7) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

West African Economic Community (CEAO)

note-acronym from Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest

established-3 June 1972

aim-to promote regional economic development

members-(7) Benin, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal

observers-(2) Guinea, Togo

Western European Union (WEU)

established-23 October 1954

effective-6 May 1955

aim-mutual defense and progressive political unification

members-(9) Belgium, France, Germany,

Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
associate member-(1) Iceland
observer-(1) Greece

World Bank

see International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

World Bank Group

includes International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),
International Development Association (IDA), and International Finance
Corporation (IFC)

World Confederation of Labor (WCL)

established-19 June 1920 as the
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
(IFCTU), renamed 4 October 1968

aim-to promote the trade union movement

members-(94 national organizations)

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba,
Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia,
Bonaire Island, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina, Cameroon,
Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad,
Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba,
Curacao, Cyprus, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador,
El Salvador, France, French Guiana, Gabon, The Gambia,
Ghana, Grenada, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana,
Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica,
Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar,
Malaysia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico,
Montserrat, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger,
Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines,
Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and
Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain,
Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand,
Togo, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zaire,
Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Court

see International Court of
Justice (ICJ)

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

established-NA 1945

aim-to promote the trade union movement

members-(67) Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, The Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Russia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire

World Food Council (WFC)

established-17 December 1974

aim-ECOSOC organization that studies world food problems and recommends solutions

members-(36) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

World Food Program (WFP)

established-24 November 1961

aim-ECOSOC organization that provides food aid to assist in development or disaster relief

members-(42) selected on a rotating basis from all regions

World Health Organization (WHO)

established-22 July 1946

effective-7 April 1948

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with health matters

members-(180) Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,

Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

associate members-(2) Puerto Rico, Tokelau

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

established-14 July 1967

effective-26 April 1970

aim-UN specialized agency concerned with the protection of literary, artistic, and scientific works

members-(133) Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland ↔

India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, ↔ Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine,

UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen,
Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

established-11 October 1947

effective-4 April 1951

aim-specialized UN agency concerned
with meteorological cooperation

members-(162) Afghanistan, Albania,
Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina,
Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh,
Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British
Caribbean Territories, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia,
Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China,
Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech
Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El
Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Gabon, The ←
Gambia,
Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,
Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,
Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, ←
Kuwait,
Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Madagascar,
Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,
Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,
Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands,
Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, NZ, Nicaragua, Niger,
Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,
Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda ←
,
Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra
Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa (suspended ←
) ,
Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,
Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda,
Ukraine, UAE, UK, US, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen,
Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

established-2 January 1975

aim-promote tourism as a means of contributing to economic
development, international understanding, and peace

members-(110) Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh,
Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina, Burundi, Cambodia,
Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba,
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland ←
,
France, Gabon, The Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy,

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Laos, ←
 Lebanon,
 Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta,
 Mauritania,
 Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands,
 Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,
 Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San
 Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia,
 Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey,
 Uganda, UAE, US, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, ←
 Zambia,
 Zimbabwe
 associate members-(4) Aruba, Macau, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico
 observer-(1) Holy See

Zangger Committee (ZC)

established-early 1970s

aim-to establish guidelines for the export control provisions of the nuclear
 Non-Proliferation Treaty

members-(28) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic,
 Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan,
 Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia,
 Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US

Appendix D:

Weights and Measures

Mathematical Notation

Mathematical Power

Mathematical Power	Name
10^{18} or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000	one quintillion
10^{15} or 1,000,000,000,000,000	one quadrillion
10^{12} or 1,000,000,000,000	one trillion
10^9 or 1,000,000,000	one billion
10^6 or 1,000,000	one million
10^3 or 1,000	one thousand
10^2 or 100	one hundred
10^1 or 10	ten
10^0 or 1	one
10^{-1} or 0.1	one tenth
10^{-2} or 0.01	one hundredth
10^{-3} or 0.001	one thousandth
10^{-6} or 0.000 001	one millionth
10^{-9} or 0.000 000 001	one billionth
10^{-12} or 0.000 000 000 001	one trillionth
10^{-15} or 0.000 000 000 000 001	one quadrillionth
10^{-18} or 0.000 000 000 000 000 00	one quintillionth

Metric Interrelationships

Conversions from a multiple or submultiple to the basic units of meters,
 liters, or grams can be done using the table. For example, to convert from
 kilometers to meters, multiply by 1,000 (9.26 kilometers equals 9,260 meters)

or to convert from meters to kilometers, multiply by 0.001 (9,260 meters ← equals 9.26 kilometers).

Prefix	Symbol	Length, weight, or capacity	Area	Volume
exa	E	10^{18}	10^{36}	10^{54}
peta	P	10^{15}	10^{30}	10^{45}
tera	T	10^{12}	10^{24}	10^{36}
giga	G	10^9	10^{18}	10^{27}
mega	M	10^6	10^{12}	10^{18}
hectokilo	hk	10^5	10^{10}	10^{15}
myria	ma	10^4	10^8	10^{12}
kilo	k	10^3	10^6	10^9
hecto	h	10^2	10^4	10^6
basic unit	-	1 meter 1 gram, 1 liter	1 meter ²	1 meter ³
deci	d	10^{-1}	10^{-2}	10^{-3}
centi	c	10^{-2}	10^{-4}	10^{-6}
milli	m	10^{-3}	10^{-6}	10^{-9}
decimilli	dm	10^{-4}	10^{-8}	10^{-12}
centimilli	cm	10^{-5}	10^{-10}	10^{-15}
micro	u	10^{-6}	10^{-12}	10^{-18}
nano	n	10^{-9}	10^{-18}	10^{-27}
pico	p	10^{-12}	10^{-24}	10^{-36}
femto	f	10^{-15}	10^{-30}	10^{-45}
atto	a	10^{-18}	10^{-36}	10^{-54}

Equivalents

Units	Metric Equivalent	US Equivalent
acre	0.404 685 64 hectares	43,560 feet ²
acre	4,046,856 4 meters ²	4,840 yards ²
acre	0.004 046 856 4 kilometers ²	0.001 562 miles ² , statute
are	100 meters ²	119.599 yards ²
barrel (petroleum, US)	158.987 29 liters	42 gallons
(proof spirits, US)	151.416 47 liters	40 gallons
(beer, US)	117.347 77 liters	31 gallons
bushel	35.239 07 liters	4 pecks
cable	219.456 meters	120 fathoms
chain (surveyor's)	20.116 8 meters	66 feet
cord (wood)	3.624 556 meters ³	128 feet ³
cup	0.236 588 2 liters	8 ounces, liquid (US)
degrees, celsius		
water boils at 100 degrees C, freezes at 0 degrees C)		
multiply by 1.8 and add 32 to obtain degrees F		
degrees, fahrenheit		
subtract 32 and divide by 1.8 to obtain degrees C		
(water boils at 212 degrees F, freezes at 32 degrees F)		
dram, avdp.	1.771 845 2 grams 0.0625	5 ounces, avdp
dram, troy	3.887 934 6 grams	0.125 ounces, troy
dram, liquid (US)	3.696 69 milliliters	0.125 ounces, liquid
fathom	1.828 8 meters	6 feet
foot	30.48 centimeters	12 inches
foot	0.304 8 meters	0.333 333 3 yards
foot	0.000 304 8 kilometers	0.000 189 39 miles, statute
foot ²	929.030 4 centimeters ²	144 inches ²

foot	2 0.092 903 04 meters ²	0.111 111 1 yards ²
foot ³	28.316 846 592 liters	7.480 519 gallons
foot ³	0.028 316 847 meters ³	1,728 inches ³
furlong	201.168 meters	220 yards
gallon, liquid (US)	3.785 411 784 liters	4 quarts, liquid
gill (US)	118.294 118 milliliters	4 ounces, liquid
grain	64.798 91 milligrams	0.002 285 71 ounces, advp.
gram	1,000 milligrams	0.035 273 96 ounces, advp.
hand (height of horse)	10.16 centimeters	4 inches
hectare	10,000 meters ²	2.471 053 8 acres
hundredweight, long	50.802 345 kilograms	112 pounds, avdp
hundredweight, short	45.359 237 kilograms	100 pounds, avdp
inch	2.54 centimeters	0.083 333 33 feet
inch ²	6.451 6 centimeters ²	0.006 944 44 feet ²
inch ³	16.387 064 centimeters ³	0.000 578 7 feet ³
inch ³	16.387 064 milliliters	0.029 761 6 pints, dry
inch ³	16.387 064 milliliters	0.034 632 0 pints, liquid
kilogram	0.001 tons, metric	2.204 623 pounds, avdp
kilometer	1,000 meters	0.621 371 19 miles, statute
kilometer ²	100 hectares	247.105 38 acres
kilometer ²	1,000,000 meters ²	0.386 102 16 miles ² , statute
knot (1 nautical mi/hr)	1.852 kilometers/hour	1.151 statute miles/hour
league, nautical	5.559 552 kilometers	3 miles, nautical
league, statute	4.828.032 kilometers	3 miles, statute
link (surveyor's)	20.116 8 centimeters	7.92 inches
liter	0.001 meters ³	61.023 74 inches ³
liter	0.1 dekaliter	0.908 083 quarts, dry
liter	1,000 milliliters	1.056 688 quarts, liquid
meter	100 centimeters	1.093 613 yards
meter ²	10,000 centimeters ²	1.195 990 yards ²
meter ³	1,000 liters	1.307 951 yards ³
micron	0.000 001 meter	0.000 039 4 inches
mil	0.025 4 millimeters	0.001 inch
mile, nautical	1.852 kilometers	1.150 779 4 miles, statute
mile ² , nautical	3.429 904 kilometers ²	1.325 miles ² , statute
mile, statute	1.609 344 kilometers	5,280 feet or 8 furlongs
mile ² statute	258.998 811 hectares	640 acres or 1 section
mile ² , statute	2.589 988 11 kilometers ²	0.755 miles ² , nautical
minim (US)	0.061 611 52 milliliters	0.002 083 33 ounces, liquid
ounce,avoirdupois	28.349 523 125 grams	437.5 grains
ounce, liquid (US)	29.573 53 milliliters	0.062 5 pints, liquid
ounce, troy	31.103 476 8 grams	480 grains
pace	76.2 centimeters	30 inches
peck	8.809 767 5 liters	8 quarts, dry
pennyweight	1.555 173 84 grams	24 grains
pint, dry (US)	0.550 610 47 liters	0.5 quarts, dry
pint, liquid (US)	0.473 176 473 liters	0.5 quarts, liquid
point (typographical)	0.351 459 8 millimeters	0.013 837 inches
pound, avdp	453.592 37 grams	16 ounces, avdp
pound, troy	373.241 721 6 grams	12 ounces, troy
quart, dry (US)	1.101 221 liters	2 pints, dry
quart, liquid (US)	0.946 352 946 liters	2 pints, liquid
quintal	100 kilograms	220.462 26 pounds, avdp.
rod	5.029 2 meters	5.5 yards
scruple	1.295 978 2 grams	20 grains
section (US)	2.589 988 1 kilometers ²	1 mile ² , statute

		or 640 acres
span	22.86 centimeters	9 inches
stere	1 meter ³	1.307 95 yards ³
tablespoon	14.786 76 milliliters	3 teaspoons
teaspoon	4.928 922 milliliters	0.333 333 tablespoons
ton, long or deadweight	1,016.046 909 kilograms	2,240 pounds, avdp.
ton, metric	1,000 kilograms	2,204.623 pounds, avdp.
ton, metric	1,000 kilograms	32,150.75 ounces, troy
ton, register	2.831 684 7 meters ³	100 feet ³
ton, short	907.184 74 kilograms	2,000 pounds, avdp.
township (US)	93.239 572 kilometers ²	36 miles ² , statute
yard	0.914 4 meters	3 feet
yard ²	0.836 127 36 meters ²	9 feet ²
yard ³	0.764 554 86 meters ³	27 feet ³
yard ³	764.554 857 984 liters	201.974 gallons

Appendix E

Cross-Reference List of Geographic Names

This list indicates where various names including all United States Foreign Service Posts, alternate names, former names, and political or geographical portions of larger entities can be found in The World Factbook. Spellings are not necessarily those approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Alternate names are included in parentheses; additional information is included in brackets.

Name Entry in The World Factbook

A

Abidjan [US Embassy]
Cote d'Ivoire

Abu Dhabi [US Embassy]
United Arab Emirates

Abuja [US Embassy Branch Office]
Nigeria

Acapulco [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Accra [US Embassy]
Ghana

Adamstown
Pitcairn Islands

Adana [US Consulate]
Turkey

Addis Ababa [US Embassy]
Ethiopia

Adelaide [US Consular Agency]

Australia

Adelie Land (Terre Adelie) [claimed by France]
Antarctica

Aden
Yemen

Aden, Gulf of
Indian Ocean

Admiralty Islands
Papua New Guinea

Adriatic Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Aegean Islands
Greece

Aegean Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Afars and Issas, French Territory of the (F.T.A.I.)
Djibouti

Agalega Islands
Mauritius

Agana
Guam

Aland Islands
Finland

Alaska
United States

Alaska, Gulf of
Pacific Ocean

Aldabra Islands
Seychelles

Alderney
Guernsey

Aleutian Islands
United States

Alexander Island
Antarctica

Alexandria [US Consulate General]
Egypt

Algiers [US Embassy]

Algeria

Alhucemas, Penon de
Spain

Alma-Ata (Almaty)
Kazakhstan

Almaty (Alma-Ata) [US Embassy]
Kazakhstan

Alofi
Niue

Alphonse Island
Seychelles

Amami Strait
Pacific Ocean

Amindivi Islands
India

Amirante Isles
Seychelles

Amman [US Embassy]
Jordan

Amsterdam [US Consulate General]
Netherlands

Amsterdam Island (Ile Amsterdam)
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Amundsen Sea
Pacific Ocean

Amur
China; Russia

Andaman Islands
India

Andaman Sea
Indian Ocean

Andorra la Vella
Andorra

Anegada Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Sudan

Anjouan

Comoros

Ankara [US Embassy]
Turkey

Annobon
Equatorial Guinea

Antananarivo [US Embassy]
Madagascar

Antipodes Islands
New Zealand

Antwerp [US Consulate General]
Belgium

Aozou Strip [claimed by Libya]
Chad

Apia [US Embassy]
Western Samoa

Aqaba, Gulf of
Indian Ocean

Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean

Arafura Sea
Pacific Ocean

Argun
China; Russia

Ascension Island
Saint Helena

Ashgabat (Ashkhabad)
Turkmenistan

Ashkhabad [US Embassy]
Turkmenistan

Asmara [US Embassy]
Eritrea

Asmera (see Asmara)
Eritrea

Assumption Island
Seychelles

Asuncion [US Embassy]
Paraguay

Asuncion Island

Northern Mariana Islands

Atacama
Chile

Athens [US Embassy]
Greece

Attu
United States

Auckland [US Consulate General]
New Zealand

Auckland Islands
New Zealand

Australes Iles (Iles Tubuai)
French Polynesia

Avarua
Cook Islands

Axel Heiberg Island
Canada

Azores
Portugal

Azov, Sea of
Atlantic Ocean

B
Bab el Mandeb
Indian Ocean

Babuyan Channel
Pacific Ocean

Babuyan Islands
Philippines

Baffin Bay
Arctic Ocean

Baffin Island
Canada

Baghdad
[US Embassy temporarily suspended; US Interests Section located in
Poland's embassy in Baghdad]
Iraq

Baku [US Embassy]
Azerbaijan

Baky (Baku)

Azerbaijan

Balabac Strait
Pacific Ocean

Balearic Islands
Spain

Balearic Sea (Iberian Sea)
Atlantic Ocean

Bali [US Consular Agency]
Indonesia

Bali Sea
Indian Ocean

Balintang Channel
Pacific Ocean

Balintang Islands
Philippines

Balleny Islands
Antarctica

Balochistan
Pakistan

Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Bamako [US Embassy]
Mali

Banaba (Ocean Island)
Kiribati

Bandar Seri Begawan [US Embassy]
Brunei

Banda Sea
Pacific Ocean

Bangkok [US Embassy]
Thailand

Bangui [US Embassy]
Central African Republic

Banjul [US Embassy]
Gambia, The

Banks Island
Canada

Banks Islands (Iles Banks)
Vanuatu

Barcelona [US Consulate General]
Spain

Barents Sea
Arctic Ocean

Barranquilla [US Consulate]
Colombia

Bashi Channel
Pacific Ocean

Basilan Strait
Pacific Ocean

Bass Strait
Indian Ocean

Basse-Terre
Gadeloupe

Basseterre
Saint Kitts and Nevis

Batan Islands
Philippines

Basutoland
Lesotho

Bavaria (Bayern)
Germany

Beagle Channel
Atlantic Ocean

Bear Island (Bjornoya)
Svalbard

Beaufort Sea
Arctic Ocean

Bechuanaland
Botswana

Beijing [US Embassy]
China

Beirut [US Embassy]
Lebanon

Belau
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the

Belem [US Consular Agency]
Brazil

Belep Islands (Iles Belep)
New Caledonia

Belfast [US Consulate General]
United Kingdom

Belgian Congo
Zaire

Belgrade [US Embassy; US does not maintain full diplomatic relations with
Serbia and Montenegro]
Serbia and Montenegro

Belize City [US Embassy]
Belize

Belle Isle, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Bellingshausen Sea
Pacific Ocean

Belmopan
Belize

Belorussia
Belarus

Bengal, Bay of
Indian Ocean

Bering Sea
Pacific Ocean

Bering Strait
Pacific Ocean

Berkner Island
Antarctica

Berlin [US Branch Office]
Germany

Berlin, East
Germany

Berlin, West
Germany

Bern [US Embassy]
Switzerland

Bessarabia
Romania; Moldova

Bijagos, Arquipelago dos
Guinea-Bissau

Bikini Atoll
Marshall Islands

Bilbao [US Consulate]
Spain

Bioko
Equatorial Guinea

Biscay, Bay of
Atlantic Ocean

Bishkek [Interim Chancery]
Kyrgyzstan

Bishop Rock
United Kingdom

Bismarck Archipelago
Papua New Guinea

Bismarck Sea
Pacific Ocean

Bissau [US Embassy]
Guinea-Bissau

Bjornoya (Bear Island)
Svalbard

Black Rock
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Black Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Bloemfontein
South Africa

Boa Vista
Cape Verde

Bogota [US Embassy]
Colombia

Bombay [US Consulate General]
India

Bonaire
Netherlands Antilles

Bonifacio, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Bonin Islands
Japan

Bonn [US Embassy]
Germany

Bophuthatswana
South Africa

Bora-Bora
French Polynesia

Bordeaux [US Consulate General]
France

Borneo
Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia

Bornholm
Denmark

Bosporus
Atlantic Ocean

Bothnia, Gulf of
Atlantic Ocean

Bougainville Island
Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Strait
Pacific Ocean

Bounty Islands
New Zealand

Brasilia [US Embassy]
Brazil

Bratislava [US Embassy]
Slovakia

Brazzaville [US Embassy]
Congo

Bridgetown [US Embassy]
Barbados

Brisbane [US Consulate]
Australia

British East Africa
Kenya

British Guiana

Guyana

British Honduras
Belize

British Solomon Islands
Solomon Islands

British Somaliland
Somalia

Brussels [US Embassy, US Mission to European Communities,
US Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (USNATO)]
Belgium

Bucharest [US Embassy]
Romania

Budapest [US Embassy]
Hungary

Buenos Aires [US Embassy]
Argentina

Bujumbura [US Embassy]
Burundi

Burnt Pine
Norfolk Island

Byelorussia
Belarus

C
Cabinda
Angola

Cabot Strait
Atlantic Ocean

Caicos Islands
Turks and Caicos Islands

Cairo [US Embassy]
Egypt

Calcutta [US Consulate General]
India

Calgary [US Consulate General]
Canada

California, Gulf of
Pacific Ocean

Campbell Island
New Zealand

Canal Zone
Panama

Canary Islands
Spain

Canberra [US Embassy]
Australia

Cancun [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Canton (Guangzhou)
China

Canton Island
Kiribati

Cape Town [US Consulate General]
South Africa

Caracas [US Embassy]
Venezuela

Cargados Carajos Shoals
Mauritius

Caroline Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of; Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the

Caribbean Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Carpentaria, Gulf of
Pacific Ocean

Casablanca [US Consulate General]
Morocco

Castries
Saint Lucia

Cato Island
Australia

Cayenne
French Guiana

Cebu [US Consulate General]
Philippines

Celebes
Indonesia

Celebes Sea
Pacific Ocean

Celtic Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Central African Empire
Central African Republic

Ceuta
Spain

Ceylon
Sri Lanka

Chafarinas, Islas
Spain

Chagos Archipelago (Oil Islands)
British Indian Ocean Territory

Channel Islands
Guernsey; Jersey

Charlotte Amalie
Virgin Islands

Chatham Islands
New Zealand

Cheju-do
Korea, South

Cheju Strait
Pacific Ocean

Chengdu [US Consulate General]
China

Chesterfield Islands (Iles Chesterfield)
New Caledonia

Chiang Mai [US Consulate General]
Thailand

Chihli, Gulf of (Bo Hai)
Pacific Ocean

China, People's Republic of
China

China, Republic of
Taiwan

Chisinau [US Embassy]
Moldova

Choiseul
Solomon Islands

Christchurch [US Consular Agency]
New Zealand

Christmas Island [Indian Ocean]
Australia

Christmas Island [Pacific Ocean] (Kiritimati)
Kiribati

Chukchi Sea
Arctic Ocean

Ciskei
South Africa

Ciudad Juarez [US Consulate General]
Mexico

Cochabamba [US Consular Agency]
Bolivia

Coco, Isla del
Costa Rica

Cocos Islands
Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Colombo [US Embassy]
Sri Lanka

Colon [US Consular Agency]
Panama

Colon, Archipielago de (Galapagos Islands)
Ecuador

Commander Islands (Komandorskiye Ostrova)
Russia

Conakry [US Embassy]
Guinea

Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo

Congo (Kinshasa)
Zaire

Congo (Leopoldville)
Zaire

Con Son Islands
Vietnam

Cook Strait
Pacific Ocean

Copenhagen [US Embassy]
Denmark

Coral Sea
Pacific Ocean

Corn Islands (Islas del Maiz)
Nicaragua

Corsica
France

Cosmoledo Group
Seychelles

Cotonou [US Embassy]
Benin

Crete
Greece

Crooked Island Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Crozet Islands (Iles Crozet)
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Curacao [US Consulate General]
Netherlands Antilles

Cusco [US Consular Agency]
Peru

Czechoslovakia
Czech Republic; Slovakia

D
Dahomey
Benin

Daito Islands
Japan

Dakar [US Embassy]
Senegal

Daman (Damao)
India

Damascus [US Embassy]
Syria

Danger Atoll
Cook Islands

Danish Straits

Atlantic Ocean

Danzig (Gdansk)
Poland

Dao Bach Long Vi
Vietnam

Dardanelles
Atlantic Ocean

Dar es Salaam [US Embassy]
Tanzania

Davis Strait
Atlantic Ocean

Deception Island
Antarctica

Denmark Strait
Atlantic Ocean

D'Entrecasteaux Islands
Papua New Guinea

Devon Island
Canada

Dhahran [US Consulate General]
Saudi Arabia

Dhaka [US Embassy]
Bangladesh

Diego Garcia
British Indian Ocean Territory

Diego Ramirez
Chile

Diomedede Islands
Russia [Big Diomedede]; United States [Little Diomedede]

Diu
India

Djibouti [US Embassy]
Djibouti

Dodecanese
Greece

Dodoma
Tanzania

Doha [US Embassy]

Qatar

Douala [US Consulate]
Cameroon

Douglas
Man, Isle of

Dover, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Drake Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Dubai (Dubayy) [US Consulate General]
United Arab Emirates

Dublin [US Embassy]
Ireland

Durango [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Durban [US Consulate General]
South Africa

Dushanbe [Interim Chancery]
Tajikistan

Dusseldorf [US Consulate General]
Germany

Dutch East Indies
Indonesia

Dutch Guiana
Suriname

E
East China Sea
Pacific Ocean

Easter Island (Isla de Pascua)
Chile

Eastern Channel (East Korea Strait or Tsushima Strait)
Pacific Ocean

East Germany (German Democratic Republic)
Germany

East Korea Strait (Eastern Channel or Tsushima Strait)
Pacific Ocean

East Pakistan
Bangladesh

East Siberian Sea
Arctic Ocean

East Timor (Portuguese Timor)
Indonesia

Edinburgh [US Consulate General]
United Kingdom

Elba
Italy

Ellef Ringnes Island
Canada

Ellesmere Island
Canada

Ellice Islands
Tuvalu

Elobey, Islas de
Equatorial Guinea

Enderbury Island
Kiribati

Enewetak Atoll (Eniwetok Atoll)
Marshall Islands

England
United Kingdom

English Channel
Atlantic Ocean

Eniwetok Atoll
Marshall Islands

Epirus, Northern
Albania; Greece
Essequibo [claimed by Venezuela]
Guyana

Etorofu
Russia [de facto]

F
Farquhar Group
Seychelles

Fernando de Noronha
Brazil

Fernando Po (Bioko)
Equatorial Guinea

Finland, Gulf of
Atlantic Ocean

Florence [US Consulate General]
Italy

Florida, Straits of
Atlantic Ocean

Formosa
Taiwan

Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)
Pacific Ocean

Fort-de-France [US Consulate General]
Martinique

Frankfurt am Main [US Consulate General]
Germany

Franz Josef Land
Russia

Freetown [US Embassy]
Sierra Leone

French Cameroon
Cameroon

French Indochina
Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam

French Guinea
Guinea

French Sudan
Mali

French Territory of the Afars and Issas (F.T.A.I.)
Djibouti

French Togo
Togo

Friendly Islands
Tonga

Frunze (Bishkek)
Kyrgyzstan

Fukuoka [US Consulate]
Japan

Funafuti
Tuvalu

Funchal [US Consular Agency]
Portugal

Fundy, Bay of
Atlantic Ocean

Futuna Islands (Hoorn Islands)
Wallis and Futuna

G
Gaborone [US Embassy]
Botswana

Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon)
Ecuador

Galleons Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Gambier Islands (Iles Gambier)
French Polynesia

Gaspar Strait
Indian Ocean

Geneva [Branch Office of the US Embassy, US Mission to European Office of the
UN and Other International Organizations]
Switzerland

Genoa [US Consulate General]
Italy

George Town [US Consular Agency]
Cayman Islands

Georgetown [US Embassy]
Guyana

German Democratic Republic (East Germany)
Germany

German Federal Republic of (West Germany)
Germany

Gibraltar
Gibraltar

Gibraltar, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Gilbert Islands
Kiribati

Goa
India

Gold Coast

Ghana

Golan Heights
Syria

Good Hope, Cape of
South Africa

Goteborg
Sweden

Gotland
Sweden

Gough Island
Saint Helena

Grand Banks
Atlantic Ocean

Grand Cayman
Cayman Islands

Grand Turk [US Consular Agency]
Turks and Caicos Islands

Great Australian Bight
Indian Ocean

Great Belt (Store Baelte)
Atlantic Ocean

Great Britain
United Kingdom

Great Channel
Indian Ocean

Greater Sunda Islands
Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia

Green Islands
Papua New Guinea

Greenland Sea
Arctic Ocean

Grenadines, Northern
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Grenadines, Southern
Grenada

Guadalajara [US Consulate General]
Mexico

Guadalcanal

Solomon Islands

Guadalupe, Isla de
Mexico

Guangzhou [US Consulate General]
China

Guantanamo [US Naval Base]
Cuba

Guatemala [US Embassy]
Guatemala

Gubal, Strait of
Indian Ocean

Guinea, Gulf of
Atlantic Ocean

Guayaquil [US Consulate General]
Ecuador

H
Ha'apai Group
Tonga

Habomai Islands
Russia [de facto]

Hague, The [US Embassy]
Netherlands

Haifa [US Consular Agency]
Israel

Hainan Dao
China

Halifax [US Consulate General]
Canada

Halmahera
Indonesia

Hamburg [US Consulate General]
Germany

Hamilton [US Consulate General]
Bermuda

Hanoi
Vietnam

Harare [US Embassy]
Zimbabwe

Hatay
Turkey

Havana [US post not maintained, representation by US Interests Section (USINT ↔
)
of the Swiss Embassy]
Cuba

Hawaii
United States

Heard Island
Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Helsinki [US Embassy]
Finland

Hermosillo [US Consulate]
Mexico

Hispaniola
Dominican Republic; Haiti

Hokkaido
Japan

Hong Kong [US Consulate General]
Hong Kong

Honiara [US Consulate]
Solomon Islands

Honshu
Japan

Hormuz, Strait of
Indian Ocean

Horn, Cape (Cabo de Hornos)
Chile

Horne, Iles de
Wallis and Futuna

Horn of Africa
Ethiopia; Somalia

Hudson Bay
Arctic Ocean

Hudson Strait
Arctic Ocean

I
Inaccessible Island
Saint Helena

Indochina

Cambodia; Laos; Vietnam

Inner Mongolia (Nei Mongol)
China

Ionian Islands
Greece

Ionian Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Irian Jaya
Indonesia

Irish Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Islamabad [US Embassy]
Pakistan

Islas Malvinas
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Istanbul [US Consulate General]
Turkey

Italian Somaliland
Somalia

Ivory Coast
Cote d'Ivoire

Iwo Jima
Japan

Izmir [US Consulate General]
Turkey

J
Jakarta [US Embassy]
Indonesia

Jamestown
Saint Helena

Japan, Sea of
Pacific Ocean

Java
Indonesia

Java Sea
Indian Ocean

Jeddah [US Consulate General]
Saudi Arabia

Jerusalem [US Consulate General]
Israel; West Bank

Johannesburg [US Consulate General]
South Africa

Juan de Fuca, Strait of
Pacific Ocean

Juan Fernandez, Isla de
Chile

Juventud, Isla de la (Isle of Youth)
Cuba

K
Kabul [US Embassy now closed]
Afghanistan

Kaduna [US Consulate General]
Nigeria

Kalimantan
Indonesia
Kamchatka Peninsula (Poluostrov Kamchatka)
Russia

Kampala [US Embassy]
Uganda

Kampuchea
Cambodia

Karachi [US Consulate General]
Pakistan

Kara Sea
Arctic Ocean

Karimata Strait
Indian Ocean

Kathmandu [US Embassy]
Nepal

Kattegat
Atlantic Ocean

Kauai Channel
Pacific Ocean

Keeling Islands
Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Kerguelen, Iles
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Kermadec Islands
New Zealand

Khabarovsk
Russia

Khartoum [US Embassy]
Sudan

Khmer Republic
Cambodia

Khuriya Muriya Islands (Kuria Muria Islands)
Oman

Khyber Pass
Pakistan

Kiel Canal (Nord-Ostsee Kanal)
Atlantic Ocean

Kiev [US Embassy]
Ukraine

Kigali [US Embassy]
Rwanda

Kingston [US Embassy]
Jamaica

Kingston
Norfolk Island

Kingston
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Kinshasa [US Embassy]
Zaire

Kirghiziya
Kyrgyzstan

Kiritimati (Christmas Island)
Kiribati

Kishinev (Chisinau)
Moldova

Kithira Strait
Atlantic Ocean

Kodiak Island
United States

Kola Peninsula (Kol'skiy Poluostrov)
Russia

Kolonia [US Embassy]
Micronesia, Federated States of

Korea Bay
Pacific Ocean

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, North

Korea, Republic of
Korea, South

Korea Strait
Pacific Ocean

Koror [US Liaison Office]
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of

Kosovo
Serbia and Montenegro

Kowloon
Hong Kong

Krakow [US Consulate General]
Poland

Kuala Lumpur [US Embassy]
Malaysia

Kunashiri (Kunashir)
Russia [de facto]

Kuril Islands
Russia [de facto]

Kuwait [US Embassy]
Kuwait

Kwajalein Atoll
Marshall Islands

Kyushu
Japan

Kyyiv (Kiev)
Ukraine

L
Labrador
Canada

Laccadive Islands
India

Laccadive Sea
Indian Ocean

La Coruna [US Consular Agency]
Spain

Lagos [US Embassy]
Nigeria

Lahore [US Consulate General]
Pakistan

Lakshadweep
India

La Paz [US Embassy]
Bolivia

La Perouse Strait
Pacific Ocean

Laptev Sea
Arctic Ocean

Las Palmas [US Consular Agency]
Spain

Lau Group
Fiji

Leipzig [US Consulate General]
Germany

Leningrad (see Saint Petersburg)
Russia

Lesser Sunda Islands
Indonesia

Leyte
Philippines

Liancourt Rocks [claimed by Japan]
Korea, South

Libreville [US Embassy]
Gabon

Ligurian Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Lilongwe [US Embassy]
Malawi

Lima [US Embassy]
Peru

Lincoln Sea
Arctic Ocean

Line Islands
Kiribati; Palmyra Atoll

Lisbon [US Embassy]
Portugal

Ljubljana [US Embassy]
Slovenia

Lobamba
Swaziland

Lombok Strait
Indian Ocean

Lome [US Embassy]
Togo

London [US Embassy]
United Kingdom

Longyearbyen
Svalbard

Lord Howe Island
Australia

Louisiade Archipelago
Papua New Guinea

Loyalty Islands (Iles Loyaute)
New Caledonia

Luanda [US Liaison Office]
Angola

Lubumbashi [US Consulate General closed since October 1991]
Zaire

Lusaka [US Embassy]
Zambia

Luxembourg [US Embassy]
Luxembourg

Luzon
Philippines

Luzon Strait
Pacific Ocean

Lyon [US Consulate General]
France

M
Macao

Macau

Macedonia
Bulgaria

Macquarie Island
Australia

Madeira Islands
Portugal

Madras [US Consulate General]
India

Madrid [US Embassy]
Spain

Magellan, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Maghreb
Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Mahe Island
Seychelles

Maiz, Islas del (Corn Islands)
Nicaragua

Majorca (Mallorca)
Spain

Majuro [US Embassy]
Marshall Islands

Makassar Strait
Pacific Ocean

Malabo [US Embassy]
Equatorial Guinea

Malacca, Strait of
Indian Ocean

Malaga [US Consular Agency]
Spain

Malagasy Republic
Madagascar

Male [US post not maintained, representation from Colombo, Sri Lanka]
Maldives

Mallorca (Majorca)
Spain

Malpelo, Isla de

Colombia

Malta Channel
Atlantic Ocean

Malvinas, Islas
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Mamoutzou
Mayotte

Managua [US Embassy]
Nicaragua

Manama [US Embassy]
Bahrain

Manaus [US Consular Agency]
Brazil

Manchukuo
China

Manchuria
China

Manila [US Embassy]
Philippines

Manipa Strait
Pacific Ocean

Mannar, Gulf of
Indian Ocean

Manua Islands
American Samoa

Maputo [US Embassy]
Mozambique

Maracaibo [US Consulate]
Venezuela

Marcus Island (Minami-tori-shima)
Japan

Mariana Islands
Guam; Northern Mariana Islands

Marion Island
South Africa

Marmara, Sea of
Atlantic Ocean

Marquesas Islands (Iles Marquises)

French Polynesia

Marseille [US Consulate General]
France

Martin Vaz, Ilhas
Brazil

Mas a Tierra (Robinson Crusoe Island)
Chile

Mascarene Islands
Mauritius; Reunion

Maseru [US Embassy]
Lesotho

Matamoros [US Consulate]
Mexico

Mata Utu
Wallis and Futuna

Mazatlan [US Consulate]
Mexico

Mbabane [US Embassy]
Swaziland

McDonald Islands
Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Medan [US Consulate]
Indonesia

Mediterranean Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Melbourne [US Consulate General]
Australia

Melilla
Spain

Mensk (Minsk)
Belarus

Merida [US Consulate]
Mexico

Messina, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Mexico [US Embassy]
Mexico

Mexico, Gulf of

Atlantic Ocean

Milan [US Consulate General]
Italy

Minami-tori-shima
Japan

Mindanao
Philippines

Mindoro Strait
Pacific Ocean

Minicoy Island
India

Minsk [US Embassy]
Belarus

Mogadishu [US Liaison Office]
Somalia

Moldovia
Moldova

Mombasa [US Consulate]
Kenya

Monaco
Monaco

Mona Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Monrovia [US Embassy]
Liberia

Montego Bay [US Consular Agency]
Jamaica

Montenegro
Serbia and Montenegro

Monterrey [US Consulate General]
Mexico

Montevideo [US Embassy]
Uruguay

Montreal
[US Consulate General,
US Mission to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)]
Canada

Moravian Gate
Czech Republic

Moroni [US Embassy]
Comoros

Mortlock Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of

Moscow [US Embassy]
Russia

Mozambique Channel
Indian Ocean

Mulege [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Munich [US Consulate General]
Germany

Musandam Peninsula
Oman; United Arab Emirates

Muscat [US Embassy]
Oman

Muscat and Oman
Oman

Myanma, Myanmar
Burma

N
Naha [US Consulate General]
Japan

Nairobi [US Embassy]
Kenya

Nampo-shoto
Japan

Naples [US Consulate General]
Italy

Nassau [US Embassy]
Bahamas, The

Natuna Besar Islands
Indonesia

N'Djamena [US Embassy]
Chad

Netherlands East Indies
Indonesia

Netherlands Guiana

Suriname

Nevis

Saint Kitts and Nevis

New Delhi [US Embassy]

India

Newfoundland

Canada

New Guinea

Indonesia; Papua New Guinea

New Hebrides

Vanuatu

New Siberian Islands

Russia

New Territories

Hong Kong

New York, New York [US Mission to the United Nations (USUN)]

United States

Niamey [US Embassy]

Niger

Nice [US Consular Agency]

France

Nicobar Islands

India

Nicosia [US Embassy]

Cyprus

Nightingale Island

Saint Helena

North Atlantic Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

North Channel

Atlantic Ocean

Northeast Providence Channel

Atlantic Ocean

Northern Epirus

Albania; Greece

Northern Grenadines

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Northern Ireland

United Kingdom

Northern Rhodesia
Zambia

North Island
New Zealand

North Korea
Korea, North

North Pacific Ocean
Pacific Ocean

North Sea
Atlantic Ocean

North Vietnam
Vietnam

Northwest Passages
Arctic Ocean

North Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic)
Yemen

Norwegian Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Nouakchott [US Embassy]
Mauritania

Noumea
New Caledonia

Nuku' alofa
Tonga

Novaya Zemlya
Russia

Nuevo Laredo [US Consulate]
Mexico

Nuuk (Godthab)
Greenland

Nyasaland
Malawi

O
Oahu
United States

Oaxaca [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Ocean Island (Banaba)
Kiribati

Ocean Island (Kure Island)
United States

Ogaden
Ethiopia; Somalia

Oil Islands (Chagos Archipelago)
British Indian Ocean Territory

Okhotsk, Sea of
Pacific Ocean

Okinawa
Japan

Oman, Gulf of
Indian Ocean

Ombai Strait
Pacific Ocean

Oporto [US Consulate]
Portugal

Oran [US Consulate]
Algeria

Oranjestad
Aruba

Oresund (The Sound)
Atlantic Ocean

Orkney Islands
United Kingdom

Osaka-Kobe [US Consulate General]
Japan

Oslo [US Embassy]
Norway

Otranto, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Ottawa [US Embassy]
Canada

Ouagadougou [US Embassy]
Burkina

Outer Mongolia
Mongolia

P

Pagan
Northern Mariana Islands

Pago Pago
American Samoa

Palau
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the

Palawan
Philippines

Palermo [US Consulate General]
Italy

Palk Strait
Indian Ocean

Palma de Mallorca [US Consular Agency]
Spain

Pamirs
China; Tajikistan

Panama [US Embassy]
Panama

Panama Canal
Panama

Panama, Gulf of
Pacific Ocean

Papeete
French Polynesia

Paramaribo [US Embassy]
Suriname

Parece Vela
Japan

Paris
[US Embassy, US Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and
Development (OECD), US Observer Mission at the UN Educational, Scientific,
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)]
France

Pascua, Isla de (Easter Island)
Chile

Passion, Ile de la
Clipperton Island

Pashtunistan
Afghanistan; Pakistan

Peking (Beijing)
China

Pemba Island
Tanzania

Pentland Firth
Atlantic Ocean

Perim
Yemen

Perouse Strait, La
Pacific Ocean

Persian Gulf
Indian Ocean

Perth [US Consulate General]
Australia

Pescadores
Taiwan

Peshawar [US Consulate]
Pakistan

Peter I Island
Antarctica

Philip Island
Norfolk Island

Philippine Sea
Pacific Ocean

Phnom Penh [US Embassy]
Cambodia

Phoenix Islands
Kiribati

Pines, Isle of (Isla de la Juventud)
Cuba

Piura [US Consular Agency]
Peru

Pleasant Island
Nauru

Plymouth
Montserrat

Ponape (Pohnpei)
Micronesia

Ponta Delgada [US Consulate]
Portugal

Port-au-Prince [US Embassy]
Haiti

Port Louis [US Embassy]
Mauritius

Port Moresby [US Embassy]
Papua New Guinea

Porto Alegre [US Consulate]
Brazil

Port-of-Spain [US Embassy]
Trinidad and Tobago

Porto-Novo
Benin

Port Said [US Consular Agency]
Egypt

Portuguese Guinea
Guinea-Bissau

Portuguese Timor (East Timor)
Indonesia

Port-Vila
Vanuatu

Poznan [US Consulate General]
Poland

Prague [US Embassy]
Czech Republic

Praia [US Embassy]
Cape Verde

Pretoria [US Embassy]
South Africa

Pribilof Islands
United States

Prince Edward Island
Canada

Prince Edward Islands
South Africa

Prince Patrick Island
Canada

Principe
Sao Tome and Principe

Puerto Plata [US Consular Agency]
Dominican Republic

Puerto Vallarta [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Pusan [US Consulate]
Korea, South

P'yongyang
Korea, North

Q
Quebec [US Consulate General]
Canada

Queen Charlotte Islands
Canada

Queen Elizabeth Islands
Canada

Queen Maud Land [claimed by Norway]
Antarctica

Quito [US Embassy]
Ecuador

R
Rabat [US Embassy]
Morocco

Ralik Chain
Marshall Islands

Rangoon [US Embassy]
Burma

Ratak Chain
Marshall Islands

Recife [US Consulate]
Brazil

Redonda
Antigua and Barbuda

Red Sea
Indian Ocean

Revillagigedo Island
United States

Revillagigedo Islands
Mexico

Reykjavik [US Embassy]
Iceland

Rhodes
Greece

Rhodesia
Zimbabwe

Rhodesia, Northern
Zambia

Rhodesia, Southern
Zimbabwe

Riga [US Embassy]
Latvia

Rio de Janeiro [US Consulate General]
Brazil

Rio de Oro
Western Sahara

Rio Muni
Equatorial Guinea

Riyadh [US Embassy]
Saudi Arabia

Road Town
British Virgin Islands

Robinson Crusoe Island (Mas a Tierra)
Chile

Rocas, Atol das
Brazil

Rockall [disputed]
United Kingdom

Rodrigues
Mauritius

Rome
[US Embassy, US Mission to the UN Agencies for Food and Agriculture (FODAG)]
Italy

Roncador Cay
Colombia

Roosevelt Island
Antarctica

Roseau
Dominica

Ross Dependency [claimed by New Zealand]
Antarctica

Ross Island
Antarctica

Ross Sea
Antarctica

Rota
Northern Mariana Islands

Rotuma
Fiji

Ryukyu Islands
Japan

S
Saba
Netherlands Antilles

Sabah
Malaysia

Sable Island
Canada

Sahel
Burkina, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger ↔
,
Senegal

Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City)
Vietnam

Saint Brandon
Mauritius

Saint Christopher and Nevis
Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint-Denis
Reunion

Saint George's [US Embassy]
Grenada

Saint George's Channel
Atlantic Ocean

Saint Helier
Jersey

Saint John's [US Embassy]
Antigua and Barbuda

Saint Lawrence, Gulf of
Atlantic Ocean

Saint Lawrence Island
United States

Saint Lawrence Seaway
Atlantic Ocean

Saint Martin
Guadeloupe

Saint Martin (Sint Maarten)
Netherlands Antilles

Saint Paul Island
Canada

Saint Paul Island
United States

Saint Paul Island (Ile Saint-Paul)
French Southern and Antarctic Lands

Saint Peter and Saint Paul Rocks (Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo)
Brazil

Saint Peter Port
Guernsey

Saint Petersburg [US Consulate]
Russia

Saint-Pierre
Saint Pierre and Miguelon

Saint Vincent Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Saipan
Northern Mariana Islands

Sakhalin Island (Ostrov Sakhalin)
Russia

Sala y Gomez, Isla
Chile

Salisbury (Harare)
Zimbabwe

Salvador de Bahia [US Consular Agency]
Brazil

Salzburg [US Consulate General]
Austria

Sanaa [US Embassy]
Yemen

San Ambrosio
Chile

San Andres y Providencia, Archipielago
Colombia

San Bernardino Strait
Pacific Ocean

San Felix, Isla
Chile

San Jose [US Embassy]
Costa Rica

San Juan
Puerto Rico

San Luis Potosi [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

San Marino
San Marino

San Miguel Allende [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

San Salvador [US Embassy]
El Salvador

Santa Cruz [US Consular Agency]
Bolivia

Santa Cruz Islands
Solomon Islands

Santiago [US Embassy]
Chile

Santo Domingo [US Embassy]
Dominican Republic

Sao Luis [US Consular Agency]
Brazil

Sao Paulo [US Consulate General]
Brazil

Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo, Penedos de
Brazil

Sao Tome
Sao Tome and Principe

Sapporo [US Consulate General]
Japan

Sapudi Strait
Indian Ocean

Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarawak
Malaysia

Sardinia
Italy

Sargasso Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Sark
Guernsey

Scotia Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Scotland
United Kingdom

Scott Island
Antarctica

Senyavin Islands
Micronesia, Federated States of
Seoul [US Embassy]
Korea, South

Serbia
Serbia and Montenegro

Serrana Bank
Colombia

Serranilla Bank
Colombia

Settlement, The
Christmas Island

Severnaya Zemlya (Northland)
Russia

Seville [US Consular Agency]
Spain

Shag Island
Heard Island and McDonald Islands

Shag Rocks
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Shanghai [US Consulate General]
China

Shenyang [US Consulate General]
China

Shetland Islands
United Kingdom

Shikoku
Japan

Shikotan (Shikotan-to)
Japan

Siam
Thailand

Sibutu Passage
Pacific Ocean

Sicily
Italy

Sicily, Strait of
Atlantic Ocean

Sikkim
India

Sinai
Egypt

Singapore [US Embassy]
Singapore

Singapore Strait
Pacific Ocean

Sinkiang (Xinjiang)
China

Sint Eustatius
Netherlands Antilles

Sint Maarten (Saint Martin)
Netherlands Antilles

Skagerrak
Atlantic Ocean

Skopje
Macedonia

Society Islands (Iles de la Societe)
French Polynesia

Socotra
Yemen

Sofia [US Embassy]
Bulgaria

Solomon Islands, northern
Papua New Guinea

Solomon Islands, southern
Solomon Islands

Soloman Sea
Pacific Ocean

Songkhla [US Consulate]
Thailand

Sound, The (Oresund)
Atlantic Ocean

South Atlantic Ocean
Atlantic Ocean

South China Sea
Pacific Ocean

Southern Grenadines
Grenada

Southern Rhodesia
Zimbabwe

South Georgia
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

South Island
New Zealand

South Korea
Korea, South

South Orkney Islands
Antarctica

South Pacific Ocean
Pacific Ocean

South Sandwich Islands
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

South Shetland Islands
Antarctica

South Tyrol
Italy

South Vietnam
Vietnam

South-West Africa
Namibia

South Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)
Yemen

Soviet Union
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,
Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Spanish Guinea
Equatorial Guinea

Spanish Sahara
Western Sahara

Spitsbergen
Svalbard

Stanley
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Stockholm [US Embassy]
Sweden

Strasbourg [US Consulate General]
France

Stuttgart [US Consulate General]
Germany

Suez, Gulf of
Indian Ocean

Sulu Archipelago
Philippines

Sulu Sea
Pacific Ocean

Sumatra
Indonesia

Sumba
Indonesia

Sunda Islands (Soenda Isles)

Indonesia; Malaysia

Sunda Strait
Indian Ocean

Surabaya [US Consulate]
Indonesia

Surigao Strait
Pacific Ocean

Surinam
Suriname

Suva [US Embassy]
Fiji

Swains Island
American Samoa

Swan Islands
Honduras

Sydney [US Consulate General] Australia

T
Tahiti
French Polynesia

Taipei
Taiwan

Taiwan Strait
Pacific Ocean

Tallin [US Embassy]
Estonia

Tampico [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Tanganyika
Tanzania

Tangier
Morocco

Tarawa
Kiribati

Tartar Strait
Pacific Ocean

Tashkent [US Embassy]
Uzbekistan

Tasmania

Australia

Tasman Sea
Pacific Ocean

Taymyr Peninsula (Poluostrov Taymyra)
Russia

Tegucigalpa [US Embassy]
Honduras

Tehran [US post not maintained, representation by Swiss Embassy]
Iran

Tel Aviv [US Embassy]
Israel

Terre Adelie (Adelie Land) [claimed by France]
Antarctica

Thailand, Gulf of
Pacific Ocean

Thessaloniki [US Consulate General]
Greece

Thimphu
Bhutan

Thurston Island
Antarctica

Tibet (Xizang)
China

Tibilisi (Tbilisi) [US Embassy]
Georgia

Tierra del Fuego
Argentina; Chile

Tijuana [US Consulate General]
Mexico

Timor
Indonesia

Timor Sea
Indian Ocean

Tinian
Northern Mariana Islands

Tiran, Strait of
Indian Ocean

Tirane [US Embassy]

Albania

Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago

Tokyo [US Embassy]

Japan

Tonkin, Gulf of

Pacific Ocean

Toronto [US Consulate General]

Canada

Torres Strait

Pacific Ocean

Torshavn

Faroe Islands

Toshkent (Tashkent)

Uzbekistan

Transjordan

Jordan

Transkei

South Africa

Transylvania

Romania

Trieste [US Consular Agency]

Italy

Trindade, Ilha de

Brazil

Tripoli [US post not maintained, representation by Belgian Embassy]

Libya

Tristan da Cunha Group

Saint Helena

Trobriand Islands

Papua New Guinea

Trucial States

United Arab Emirates

Truk Islands

Micronesia

Tsugaru Strait

Pacific Ocean

Tuamotu Islands (Iles Tuamotu)

French Polynesia

Tubuai Islands (Iles Tubuai)
French Polynesia

Tunis [US Embassy]
Tunisia

Turin
Italy

Turkish Straits
Atlantic Ocean

Turkmeniya
Turkmenistan

Turks Island Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Tyrol, South
Italy

Tyrrhenian Sea
Atlantic Ocean

U
Udorn [US Consulate]
Thailand

Ulaanbaatar [US Embassy]
Mongolia

Ullung-do
Korea, South

Unimak Pass [strait]
Pacific Ocean

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,
Ukraine, Uzbekistan

United Arab Republic
Egypt; Syria

Upper Volta
Burkina

USSR
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,
Ukraine, Uzbekistan

V
Vaduz [US post not maintained, representation from Zurich,

Switzerland]
Liechtenstein

Vakhan Corridor (Wakhan)
Afghanistan

Valencia [US Consular Agency]
Spain

Valletta [US Embassy]
Malta

Valley, The
Anguilla

Vancouver [US Consulate General]
Canada

Vancouver Island
Canada

Van Diemen Strait
Pacific Ocean

Vatican City [US Embassy]
Holy See

Velez de la Gomera, Penon de
Spain

Venda
South Africa

Veracruz [US Consular Agency]
Mexico

Verde Island Passage
Pacific Ocean

Victoria [US Embassy]
Seychelles

Vienna [US Embassy, US Mission to International Organizations in Vienna
(UNVIE)]
Austria

Vientiane [US Embassy]
Laos

Vilnius [US Embassy]
Lithuania

Vladivostok [US Consulate]
Russia

Volcano Islands
Japan

Vostok Island
Kiribati

Vrangelya, Ostrov (Wrangel Island)
Russia

W
Wakhan Corridor (now Vakhn Corridor)
Afghanistan

Wales
United Kingdom

Walvis Bay
South Africa

Warsaw [US Embassy]
Poland

Washington, DC [The Permanent Mission of the USA to the Organization of
American States (OAS)]
United States

Weddell Sea
Atlantic Ocean

Wellington [US Embassy]
New Zealand

Western Channel (West Korea Strait)
Pacific Ocean

West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)
Germany

West Island
Cocos (Keeling) Islands

West Korea Strait (Western Channel)
Pacific Ocean

West Pakistan
Pakistan

Wetar Strait
Pacific Ocean

White Sea
Arctic Ocean

Willemstad
Netherlands Antilles

Windhoek [US Embassy]
Namibia

Windward Passage
Atlantic Ocean

Winnipeg [US Consular Agency]
Canada

Wrangel Island (Ostrov Vrangelya)
Russia [de facto]

Y
Yamoussoukro
Cote d'Ivoire

Yaounde [US Embassy]
Cameroon

Yap Islands
Micronesia

Yellow Sea
Pacific Ocean

Yemen (Aden) [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]
Yemen

Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen

Yemen, North [Yemen Arab Republic]
Yemen

Yemen (Sanaa) [Yemen Arab Republic]
Yemen

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Yemen

Yemen, South [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]
Yemen

Yerevan [US Embassy]
Armenia

Youth, Isle of (Isla de la Juventud)
Cuba

Yucatan Channel
Atlantic Ocean

Yugoslavia
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia

Z
Zagreb [US Embassy]
Croatia

Zanzibar

Tanzania

Zurich [US Consulate General]
Switzerland

***End of the Project Gutenberg Edition of the 1993 World Factbook
