

**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  
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Appendix B  
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Appendix C  
ADDED BY HAND

See Afghanistan.  
See Albania.  
See Algeria.  
See American Samoa.  
See Andorra.  
See Angola.  
See Anguilla.  
See Antarctica.  
See Antigua and Barbuda.  
See Arctic Ocean.  
See Argentina.

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See Armenia.  
See Aruba.  
See Ashmore and Cartier Islands.  
See Atlantic Ocean.  
See Australia.  
See Austria.  
See Azerbaijan.  
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.  
See Cape Verde.  
See Cayman Islands.  
See Central African Republic.  
See Chad.  
See Chile.  
See China.  
See Christmas Island.  
See Clipperton Island.  
See Cocos (Keeling) Islands.  
See Colombia.  
See Comoros.  
See Congo.  
See Cook Islands.  
See Coral Sea Islands.  
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 Dominican Republic.  
See Ecuador.  
See Egypt.  
See El Salvador.  
See Equatorial Guinea.  
See Eritrea.  
See Estonia.  
See Ethiopia.  
See Europa Island.  
See Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).  
See Faroe Islands.  
See Fiji.  
See Finland.  
See France.  
See French Guiana.  
See French Polynesia.  
See French Southern and Antarctic Lands.  
See Gabon.  
See The Gambia.  
See Gaza Strip.  
See Georgia.  
See Germany.  
See Ghana.  
See Gibraltar.  
See Glorioso Islands.  
See Greece.  
See Greenland.  
See Grenada.  
See Guadeloupe.  
See Guam.  
See Guatemala.  
See Guernsey.  
See Guinea.  
See Guinea-Bissau.  
See Guyana.  
See Haiti.  
See Heard Island and McDonald Islands.  
See Holy See (Vatican City).  
See Honduras.  
See Hong Kong.  
See Howland Island.  
See Hungary.  
See Iceland.  
See India.  
See Indian Ocean.  
See Indonesia.  
See Iran.  
See Iraq.  
See Ireland.  
See Israel.  
See Italy.  
See Jamaica.  
See Jan Mayen.  
See Japan.  
See Jarvis Island.  
See Jersey.  
See Johnston Atoll.

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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.  
See Mali.  
See Malta.  
See Man- Isle of.  
See Marshall Islands.  
See Martinique.  
See Mauritania.  
See Mauritius.  
See Mayotte.  
See Mexico.  
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.  
See Nepal.  
See Netherlands.  
See Netherlands Antilles.  
See New Caledonia.  
See New Zealand.  
See Nicaragua.  
See Niger.  
See Nigeria.  
See Niue.  
See Norfolk Island.  
See Northern Mariana Islands.  
See Norway.

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See Oman.  
See Pacific Islands- Trust Territory of the (Palau).  
See Pacific Ocean.  
See Pakistan.  
See Palmyra Atoll.  
See Panama.  
See Papua New Guinea.  
See Paracel Islands.  
See Paraguay.  
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.

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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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October, 1993

The World Factbook, US CIA, 1993 Edition

To search for information on a specific country from the list below, search for \*country: \*Afganistan, for example. You can also search directly for one of the categories of that country as follows:

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

Central Intelligence Agency

The World Factbook 1993

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## 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

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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

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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

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## 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

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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

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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

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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 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

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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

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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 miles 2) or The Mall in Washington, DC (0.59 km2, 0.23 miles 2, 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

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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).

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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

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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.

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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).

### 1.3 wfact.guide/Appendix A

#### Appendix A

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#### 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
UNOMOT	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)

## 1.4 wfact.guide/Appendix B

### Appendix B

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#### 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

## 1.5 wfact.guide/Appendix C

### Appendix C

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#### 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

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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

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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)

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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

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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,

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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

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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

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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,

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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,

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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)

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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

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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, Liechtenstein,  
Norway, Sweden, Switzerland

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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 Européen pour la  
Recherche Nucléaire 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 Organization (FAO)

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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, 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 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, Poland, 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,

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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

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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,

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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(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 ↔

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

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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 Refugee 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

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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,

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Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina, Burundi, Cambodia, ←  
 Cameroon,  
 Cape Verde, 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

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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

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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 ↔

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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

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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 in 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

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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

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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

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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

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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,

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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

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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 ↔

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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

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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,

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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

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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,

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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,

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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

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#### 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 <sup>15</sup>	10 <sup>30</sup>	10 <sup>45</sup>
tera	T	10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>24</sup>	10 <sup>36</sup>
giga	G	10 <sup>9</sup>	10 <sup>18</sup>	10 <sup>27</sup>
mega	M	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>	10 <sup>18</sup>
hectokilo	hk	10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>10</sup>	10 <sup>15</sup>
myria	ma	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>8</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>
kilo	k	10 <sup>3</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup>
hecto	h	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	10 <sup>6</sup>
basic unit	-	1 meter 1 gram, 1 liter	1 meter <sup>2</sup>	1 meter <sup>3</sup>
deci	d	10 <sup>-1</sup>	10 <sup>-2</sup>	10 <sup>-3</sup>
centi	c	10 <sup>-2</sup>	10 <sup>-4</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>
milli	m	10 <sup>-3</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sup>-9</sup>
decimilli	dm	10 <sup>-4</sup>	10 <sup>-8</sup>	10 <sup>-12</sup>
centimilli	cm	10 <sup>-5</sup>	10 <sup>-10</sup>	10 <sup>-15</sup>
micro	u	10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sup>-12</sup>	10 <sup>-18</sup>
nano	n	10 <sup>-9</sup>	10 <sup>-18</sup>	10 <sup>-27</sup>
pico	p	10 <sup>-12</sup>	10 <sup>-24</sup>	10 <sup>-36</sup>
femto	f	10 <sup>-15</sup>	10 <sup>-30</sup>	10 <sup>-45</sup>
atto	a	10 <sup>-18</sup>	10 <sup>-36</sup>	10 <sup>-54</sup>

## Equivalents

Units	Metric Equivalent	US Equivalent
acre	0.404 685 64 hectares	43,560 feet <sup>2</sup>
acre	4,046,856 4 meters <sup>2</sup>	4,840 yards <sup>2</sup>
acre	0.004 046 856 4 kilometers <sup>2</sup>	0.001 562 miles <sup>2</sup> , statute
are	100 meters <sup>2</sup>	119.599 yards <sup>2</sup>
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 <sup>3</sup>	128 feet <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>	929.030 4 centimeters <sup>2</sup>	144 inches <sup>2</sup>
foot	2 0.092 903 04 meters <sup>2</sup>	0.111 111 1 yards <sup>2</sup>
foot <sup>3</sup>	28.316 846 592 liters	7.480 519 gallons
foot <sup>3</sup>	0.028 316 847 meters <sup>3</sup>	1,728 inches <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	6.451 6 centimeters <sup>2</sup>	0.006 944 44 feet <sup>2</sup>
inch <sup>3</sup>	16.387 064 centimeters <sup>3</sup>	0.000 578 7 feet <sup>3</sup>
inch <sup>3</sup>	16.387 064 milliliters	0.029 761 6 pints, dry
inch <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	100 hectares	247.105 38 acres
kilometer <sup>2</sup>	1,000,000 meters <sup>2</sup>	0.386 102 16 miles <sup>2</sup> , 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 <sup>3</sup>	61.023 74 inches <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>	10,000 centimeters <sup>2</sup>	1.195 990 yards <sup>2</sup>
meter <sup>3</sup>	1,000 liters	1.307 951 yards <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup> , nautical	3.429 904 kilometers <sup>2</sup>	1.325 miles <sup>2</sup> , statute
mile, statute	1.609 344 kilometers	5,280 feet or 8 furlongs
mile <sup>2</sup> statute	258.998 811 hectares	640 acres or 1 section
mile <sup>2</sup> , statute	2.589 988 11 kilometers <sup>2</sup>	0.755 miles <sup>2</sup> , 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 <sup>2</sup>	1 mile <sup>2</sup> , statute or 640 acres
span	22.86 centimeters	9 inches
stere	1 meter <sup>3</sup>	1.307 95 yards <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>3</sup>	100 feet <sup>3</sup>
ton, short	907.184 74 kilograms	2,000 pounds, avdp.
township (US)	93.239 572 kilometers <sup>2</sup>	36 miles <sup>2</sup> , statute
yard	0.914 4 meters	3 feet
yard <sup>2</sup>	0.836 127 36 meters <sup>2</sup>	9 feet <sup>2</sup>
yard <sup>3</sup>	0.764 554 86 meters <sup>3</sup>	27 feet <sup>3</sup>
yard <sup>3</sup>	764.554 857 984 liters	201.974 gallons

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## 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)

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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

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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]

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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, Archipelago 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

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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

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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

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

Diu  
India

Djibouti [US Embassy]  
Djibouti

Dodecanese  
Greece

Dodoma  
Tanzania

Doha [US Embassy]  
Qatar

Douala [US Consulate]  
Cameroon

Douglas

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 Baelt)  
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]

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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]

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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]

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 Miquelon

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

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San Ambrosio  
Chile

San Andres y Providencia, Archipelago  
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

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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)

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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

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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

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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]

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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)

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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]

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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]

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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

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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

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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

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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

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