
FACT SHEETS

European Union Fact Sheet

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The European Union (EU: formerly the European Community) is comprised of three separate communities: the European Coal and Steel Community, established in 1951; and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Economic Community (EEC), both established in 1957. The EU currently has 15 members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The Union had by the beginning of 1993 the elements of a true "single" or common market with free movement of persons, goods, services, and capital, although portions remain to be fully implemented. In December 1991, at Maastricht, Netherlands, EU members agreed to amendments of the EU treaties that would move the Union in the direction of greater economic, monetary, and political union, including more unified foreign and security policies. The Maastricht Treaty went into effect November 1, 1993. On that date, the European Community formally became the European Union, and the Commission of the European Communities became the European Commission. Under the Maastricht Treaty, member states have formally begun intergovernmental coordination on Common Foreign and Security Policy (the "Second Pillar") and Justice and Home Affairs (the "Third Pillar").

U.S.-EU RELATIONS

The United States and the European Union maintain a continuing dialogue on political and economic issues of mutual interest, and engage in direct negotiations on trade and investment issues. The Union is the United States' largest trading partner. Total U.S.-EU trade was \$195 billion in 1993, up from \$190 billion in 1991 and 1992. In 1993, U.S. imports from the EU were \$98 billion and represented 17 percent of total U.S. imports. U.S. exports that year to the EU were \$97 billion, representing 21 percent of total U.S. exports.

Due largely to the continued recession in Europe, the U.S. had a \$1-billion trade deficit with the EU in 1993, down from a \$9-billion trade surplus in 1992. The United States and the Union are each other's most significant source of direct investment. By the end of 1992, the Union had more than \$219 billion invested in the United States, and the United States had about \$201 billion invested in the EU.

The United States continues to support the EU's implementation of the single market program. It is in the interest of both sides that this integration be implemented in an open fashion without creating new trade barriers. The United States holds regular meetings with the Union to discuss a range of economic and political issues and to resolve trade differences, many concerning agriculture. In its negotiations with the Union on trade and investment issues, the U.S. Government works to ensure that American interests are fully represented. The global reform of agricultural policies was an important U.S. objective and a major goal of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The United States long has discussed foreign and trade policy issues on an ad hoc basis with the Union. These arrangements were formalized by the Declaration on U.S.-EU Relations of November 23, 1990, which institutionalized regular consultation and cooperation on political, economic, scientific, educational, and cultural matters. As agreed in the declaration, the U.S. President meets twice annually with the head of state or government of the presidency country and the President of the European Commission. The Secretary of State meets twice annually with the EU foreign ministers and as necessary with the foreign ministers of the "troika" countries (the EU presidency country, its predecessor, and its successor). Discussions include a broad range of issues: maintenance of international peace and security in areas such as the Gulf, the Middle East, and former Yugoslavia; international trade issues; support for the emerging democracies of Eurasia; and cooperation in science and technology.

EU INSTITUTIONS AND PRESIDENCY

Since July 1967, the three communities have functioned with common institutions. Major EU institutions are the Commission, the Council Of Ministers, the European Parliament, and the Court of Justice. Member states agree to relinquish a degree of national sovereignty to EU institutions and to cooperate in the joint administration of these powers.

The 20-member Commission, appointed by common agreement of the 15 governments and approved by the European Parliament, has primary responsibility for initiating and implementing EU policy in areas that fall under EU treaties, for example, the internal market, external trade, and agricultural policy. The Council of Ministers, representing the member states, occupies the preeminent position in the current institutional power balance and decides on the Commission's proposals. The Parliament, the only EU institution that directly represents European citizens, has significant power over budgetary matters and can amend or reject certain legislation approved by the Council. The Court, which has a role similar to that of the U.S. Supreme Court, is the final authority on the interpretation of EU treaties and laws.

Each member state serves as President of the Council for six months in rotation. The presidency country presides at all meetings of the member states and serves as spokesman in dealing with countries on intergovernmental matters, including efforts to coordinate the foreign policies of the member states.

This foreign policy coordination process, known as Common Foreign and Security Policy, is one of seeking consensus for joint action by the 15 members on international political issues, such as the Gulf crisis and refugee aid, the former Yugoslavia, the Middle East peace process, South Africa, Central America, and the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Since ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, the presidency country now also presides over intergovernmental cooperation and consultation on justice and home affairs.

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The process of European integration was strengthened by the implementation, in July 1987, of the Single European Act (SEA), which increased the scope of the Union's legislative and executive authority. The SEA endorsed the objective of economic and monetary union and outlined a series of directives necessary to eliminate all physical, technical, and fiscal barriers to completion of an internal "single" market by January 1, 1993. It also formalized procedures for cooperation in the area of foreign policy.

At the landmark Maastricht summit in December 1991, EU members approved additional proposals that will forge even closer economic, monetary, and political ties within the Union. The treaty calls for the EU to establish a European Central Bank (the European Monetary

Institute is located in Frankfurt, Germany) and a single currency by the end of the decade, although all 15 member countries may not enter the new arrangements at once. The treaty also sets in motion a further acceleration of political integration, including elements of a common foreign and security policy and cooperation in justice and home affairs.

The question of how fast to proceed with enlargement of the Union while strengthening EU institutions (the "widening" versus "deepening" issue) continues to be a major topic for discussion among member states. In the most recent enlargement, Austria, Finland, and Sweden joined the EU on January 1, 1995. Cyprus, Malta, Turkey, Switzerland, Poland, and Hungary have applied for membership, and other Central European states have indicated their desire to join.

An intergovernmental conference is scheduled to be held in 1996 to evaluate the progress of economic and monetary integration and to consider greater coordination of foreign policy and security matters.

EU ECONOMY

With the accession of Austria, Finland, and Sweden, the population of the EU is now roughly 363 million. The EU's gross domestic product at the beginning of 1995 was about \$6.7 trillion, with a per capita GDP of \$18,000. An important aspect of the EU's economy is its Common Agricultural Policy, a complicated system of price supports, subsidies, and protection to European farmers that consumes more than half of the EU budget. EU member states agreed to an important reform of that policy in May 1992.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The EU is the largest trading entity in the world. In April 1992, the EU and the seven-member European Free Trade Association (Austria, Finland, and Sweden were EFTA members before joining the EU) signed an agreement to broaden their existing free trade agreement and create a European Economic Area (EEA). The EEA establishes free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor throughout the combined territory. In a December 1992 referendum, Switzerland rejected participation in the EEA.

The EU and its member states have long-standing political and economic ties with the former communist countries of Central Europe and the New Independent States (former Soviet republics). The EU has provided significant economic assistance to these new emerging democracies and has eased access to its markets for them. The EU created a new kind of association agreement for the countries of Central Europe.

These agreements, also known as Europe agreements, cover industrial, technical, and scientific cooperation, financial assistance, and political dialogue. Most importantly, these agreements envision eventual EU membership for the Central European states. The EU signed association agreements with Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia in December 1991; after Czechoslovakia's dissolution, the EU signed new, separate agreements with the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993. Association agreements then were signed with Romania in February 1993 and with Bulgaria in March 1995. The EU signed separate association agreements with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in June 1995. The EU is currently discussing an association agreement with Slovenia.

In December 1994, the EU approved a pre-accession strategy designed to help the associated Central European states to move toward joining the EU. The EU also adopted a white paper in

June 1995 describing some of the steps associated Central European states will need to take before joining the EU.

In 1989, the European Commission began coordinating aid from the then-24 countries (including the U.S.) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to Central and Eastern Europe; this process is known as the Group of 24. The objective is to strengthen the process of political and economic reform, with emphasis on improving the private sector. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (of which the United States is an active member) was established in 1990 to support investment and the development of market economies in these countries.

In January 1992, the commission announced that it would negotiate new agreements with the former Soviet republics to replace the 1989 EU-U.S.S.R. trade and cooperation agreement. In June 1994, the EU signed a partnership and cooperation agreement (PCA) with Russia which provides for political dialogue at all levels; possible talks in 1998 on a free trade area; EU support for eventual Russian accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO); and EU assistance on nuclear safety, restructuring state-run enterprises, and economic reforms. The EU also signed a similar PCA with Ukraine in June 1994. The EU has initialed less-extensive PCAs with Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Moldova. The Union has placed priority on improving relations with developing countries.

The Lome Convention provides a framework for EU development cooperation with 70 African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries. In 1989, a new 10-year agreement was signed with the ACP states to provide aid to development projects, free access to EU markets for almost all manufactured imports from those countries, and incentives to promote European investment.

The Union is linked with a number of countries in the Mediterranean by either association or preferential trade agreements that provide duty-free access for industrial products and direct grants and loans. EU economic ties to Asia and Latin America usually take the form of bilateral agreements that allow preferential access and certain types of development aid.

Organization of American States Fact Sheet

[The following is a reprint of a "Fact Sheet" published in *U.S. Department of State Dispatch Supplement*, May 1995, p. 33.]

BACKGROUND

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the world's oldest regional organization. It dates back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, DC, in April 1890. This conference founded the International Union of American Republics and also established a Commercial Bureau, which acted as the Union's secretariat. In 1910, the International Union became the Union of American Republics and the Commercial Bureau. the Pan American Union.

The OAS Charter was signed in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948 and entered into force in December 1951. It has been amended twice: first, through the protocol of Buenos Aires in 1970, and later by the Protocol of Cartagena de Indias in November 1988. The latter marked the beginning of modernizing and strengthening the organization.

The OAS has 35 member states. It has granted permanent observer status to 32 states. The Holy See and the European Union also are permanent observers.

U.S. POLICY

The U.S. is committed to strengthening and working with the OAS as the pre-eminent hemispheric institution. This reflects the U.S. Government's determination to make optimal use of multilateral diplomacy to resolve regional problems and to engage its neighbors on topics of hemispheric concern.

All OAS members share a common concern for democracy, economic development, and human rights. Major U.S. interests and objectives in the hemisphere coincide with the goals and work of the OAS:

- The promotion and strengthening of democracy and human rights;
- Drug control;
- Environmental protection;
- Legal development;
- Economic assistance and technical cooperation;
- Trade; and
- Economic integration and development.

Since 1990, the U.S. has paid its full assessed quota to the OAS. For FY 1996, the Administration seeks full funding of the U.S. quota assessment to the OAS.

OAS OBJECTIVES

The OAS is a natural forum for the Western Hemisphere's dialogue on political, economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific, and technological matters. Its objectives are to:

- Strengthen the peace and security of the hemisphere;
- Promote democracy, with due respect for the principle of non-intervention;
- Seek solutions to hemispheric political, juridical, and economic problems;
- Promote cooperative economic, social, and cultural development; and
- Fight drug-trafficking and abuse.

MAINTAINING PEACE

The OAS has a long, prestigious tradition of defending and maintaining peace in the hemisphere. For example, the OAS helped demobilize more than 22,000 members of the former Nicaraguan Resistance. Currently, it is helping to reintegrate into civilian life former combatants and people displaced by the war in Nicaragua.

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

The OAS plays an important role in the promotion and protection of democracy throughout the hemisphere. The Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, established in 1990, provides a range of services, including election assistance and observation, assistance to legislative institutions, and support for programs of civic education. Since 1989, OAS missions have observed elections in close to one-third of the OAS member countries.

The OAS strongly condemned the September 1991 coup that interrupted the democratic, political, and institutional process in Haiti. It forged hemispheric and world consensus on the need to restore democracy in Haiti, called for a commercial embargo, dispatched human rights monitors, coordinated humanitarian assistance, and consistently strove to negotiate a peaceful solution.

OAS MEMBERS¹

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

¹With the entry of Canada (1990), Belize (1991), and Guyana (1991), all sovereign states of the Western Hemisphere are OAS members. Cuba is a member, although its present government has been excluded from participation since 1962 for incompatibility with the principles of the OAS Charter.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The OAS is a forum through which the hemisphere discusses the following development issues:

- Reducing poverty and unemployment;
- Defending social justice;
- Establishing incentives for investment and economic growth;
- Liberalizing trade; and
- Alleviating the external debt burden.

The General Secretariat supports national and multinational development programs and projects in member states.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS IMPLEMENTATION

The 34 heads of state and government who participated in the Summit of the Americas in Miami, Florida, December 9-11, 1994, called on the OAS to assist summit governments in implementing the decisions reached in Miami. In response, the OAS is engaged in a wide range of activities designed to support the implementation of the Summit Plan of Action, which outlines specific steps to be taken in four vital areas: 1) preserving and strengthening the community of democracies of the Americas; 2) promoting prosperity through economic integration and free trade; 3) eradicating poverty and discrimination in the hemisphere; and 4) guaranteeing sustainable development and conserving the natural environment for future generations. The Summit Plan of Action contains 23 initiatives and over 150 action items.

ORGANIZATION

The OAS accomplishes its objectives through the following organs:

- General Assembly;
- Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs;
- Councils—Permanent Council, Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture;
- Inter-American Commission Juridical Committee;
- Inter-American Commission on Human Rights;
- General Secretariat;
- Specialized organizations—Inter-American Commission of Women, Inter-American Children's Institute, Inter-American Indian Institute, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture; and the Pan American Health Organization; and
- Other organs—Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, Inter-American Defense Board, Inter-American Defense College, Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Development Foundation, and Inter-American Commission on Telecommunications.

Independent States and Dependencies Fact Sheets

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Independent States in the World¹

Short-form name	Long-form name	Code ²	Capital
001. Afghanistan **	Islamic State of Afghanistan	AF	<i>Kabul</i>
002. Albania **	Republic of Albania	AL	<i>Tirana</i>
003. Algeria **	Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	AG	<i>Algiers</i>
004. Andorra **	Principality of Andorra	AN	<i>Andorra la Vella</i>
005. Angola **	Republic of Angola	AO	<i>Luanda</i>
006. Antigua and Barbuda **	(no long-form name)	AC	<i>Saint John's</i>
007. Argentina **	Argentine Republic	AR	<i>Buenos Aires</i>
008. Armenia **	Republic of Armenia	AM	<i>Yerevan</i>
009. Australia **	Commonwealth of Australia	AS	<i>Canberra</i>
010. Austria **	Republic of Austria	AU	<i>Vienna</i>
011. Azerbaijan **	Azerbaijani Republic	AJ	<i>Baku</i>
012. Bahamas, The **	Commonwealth of The Bahamas	BF	<i>Nassau</i>
013. Bahrain **	State of Bahrain	BA	<i>Manama</i>
014. Bangladesh **	People's Republic of Bangladesh	BG	<i>Dhaka</i>
015. Barbados **	(no long-form name)	BB	<i>Bridgetown</i>
016. Belarus **	Republic of Belarus	BO	<i>Minsk</i>
017. Belgium **	Kingdom of Belgium	BE	<i>Brussels</i>
018. Belize **	(no long-form name)	BH	<i>Belmopan</i>
019. Benin **	Republic of Benin	BN	<i>Porto-Novo</i>
020. Bhutan +	Kingdom of Bhutan	BT	<i>Thimphu</i>
021. Bolivia **	Republic of Bolivia	BL	<i>La Paz (admin.) Sucre (legis./judic.)</i>
022. Bosnia and Herzegovina **	Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	BK	<i>Sarajevo</i>
023. Botswana **	Republic of Botswana	BC	<i>Gaborone</i>
024. Brazil **	Federative Republic of Brazil	BR	<i>Brasilia</i>
025. Brunei **	Negara Brunei Darussalam	BX	<i>Bandar Seri Begawan</i>
026. Bulgaria **	Republic of Bulgaria	BU	<i>Sofia</i>
027. Burkina **	Burkina Faso	UV	<i>Ouagadougou</i>
028. Burma **	Union of Burma	BM	<i>Rangoon</i>
029. Burundi **	Republic of Burundi	BY	<i>Bujumbura</i>
030. Cambodia **	Kingdom of Cambodia	CB	<i>Phnom Penh</i>
031. Cameroon **	Republic of Cameroon	CM	<i>Yaounde</i>
032. Canada **	(no long-form name)	CA	<i>Ottawa</i>
033. Cape Verde **	Republic of Cape Verde	CV	<i>Praia</i>
034. Central African Republic **	Central African Republic	CT	<i>Bangui</i>
035. Chad **	Republic of Chad	CD	<i>N'Djamena</i>
036. Chile **	Republic of Chile	CI	<i>Santiago</i>
037. China ** (see note ³)	People's Republic of China	CH	<i>Beijing</i>
038. Columbia **	Republic of Columbia	CO	<i>Bogota</i>
039. Comoros **	Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros	CN	<i>Moroni</i>
040. Congo **	Republic of the Congo	CF	<i>Brazzaville</i>
041. Costa Rica **	Republic of Costa Rica	CS	<i>San Jose</i>

Short-form name	Long-form name	Code ²	Capital
042. Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) *+	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire	IV	<i>Yamoussoukro</i>
043. Croatia *+	Republic of Croatia	HR	<i>Zagreb</i>
044. Cuba +	Republic of Cuba	CU	<i>Havana</i>
045. Cyprus *+	Republic of Cyprus	CY	<i>Nicosia</i>
046. Czech Republic *+	Czech Republic	EZ	<i>Prague</i>
047. Denmark **	Kingdom of Denmark	DA	<i>Copenhagen</i>
048. Djibouti *+	Republic of Djibouti	DJ	<i>Djibouti</i>
049. Dominica *+	Commonwealth of Dominica	DO	<i>Roseau</i>
050. Dominican Republic *+	Dominican Republic	DR	<i>Santa Domingo</i>
051. Ecuador **	Republic of Ecuador	EC	<i>Quito</i>
052. Egypt **	Arab Republic of Egypt	EG	<i>Cairo</i>
053. El Salvador **	Republic of El Salvador	ES	<i>San Salvador</i>
054. Equatorial Guinea **	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	EK	<i>Malab</i>
055. Eritrea *+	State of Eritrea	ER	<i>Asmar</i>
056. Estonia *+	Republic of Estonia	EN	<i>Tallinn</i>
057. Ethiopia *+	(no long-form name)	ET	<i>Addis Ababa</i>
058. Fiji *+	Republic of Fiji	FJ	<i>Suva</i>
059. Finland *+	Republic of Finland	FI	<i>Helsinki</i>
060. France **	French Republic	FR	<i>Paris</i>
061. Gabon **	Gabonese Republic	GB	<i>Libreville</i>
062. Gambia, The **	Republic of the Gambia	GA	<i>Banjul</i>
063. Georgia **	Republic of Georgia	GG	<i>T'bilisi</i>
064. Germany **	Federal Republic of Germany	GM	<i>Berlin</i>
065. Ghana **	Republic of Ghana	GH	<i>Accra</i>
066. Greece **	Hellenic Republic	GR	<i>Athens</i>
067. Grenada *+	(no long-form name)	GJ	<i>Saint George's</i>
068. Guatemala **	Republic of Guatemala	GT	<i>Guatemala</i>
069. Guinea *+	Republic of Guinea	GV	<i>Conakry</i>
070. Guinea-Bissau **	Co-operative of Guinea-Bissau	PU	<i>Bissau</i>
071. Guyana **	Co-operative Republic of Guyana	GY	<i>Georgetown</i>
072. Haiti *+	Republic of Haiti	HA	<i>Port-au-Prince</i>
073. Holy See *	Holy See	VT	<i>Vatican City</i>
074. Honduras **	Republic of Honduras	HO	<i>Tegucigalpa</i>
075. Hungary **	Republic of Hungary	HU	<i>Budapest</i>
076. Iceland **	Republic of the Iceland	IC	<i>Reykjavik</i>
077. India **	Republic of India	IN	<i>New Delhi</i>
078. Indonesia **	Republic of Indonesia	ID	<i>Jakarta</i>
079. Iran +	Islamic Republic of Iran	IR	<i>Tehran</i>
080. Iraq +	Republic of Iraq	IZ	<i>Baghdad</i>
081. Ireland **	(no long-form name)	EI	<i>Dublin</i>
082. Israel *+	State of Israel	IS	(see note ⁴)
083. Italy **	Italian Republic	IT	<i>Rome</i>
084. Jamaica *+	(no long-form name)	JM	<i>Kingston</i>
085. Japan **	(no long-form name)	JA	<i>Tokyo</i>
086. Jordan **	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	JO	<i>Amman</i>
087. Kazakhstan **	Republic of Kazakhstan	KZ	<i>Almaty</i>
088. Kenya *+	Republic of Kenya	KE	<i>Nairobi</i>
089. Kiribati *	Republic of Kiribati	KR	<i>Tarawa</i>

Short-form name	Long-form name	Code ²	Capital
090. Korea, North +	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	KN	<i>P'yongyang</i>
091. Korea, South *+	Republic of Korea	KS	<i>Seoul</i>
092. Kuwait *+	State of Kuwait	KU	<i>Kuwait</i>
093. Kyrgyzstan *+	Kyrgyz Republic	KG	<i>Bishkek</i>
094. Laos *+	Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	<i>Vientiane</i>
095. Latvia *+	Republic of Latvia	LG	<i>Riga</i>
096. Lebanon *+	Republic of Lebanon	LE	<i>Beirut</i>
097. Lesotho *+	Kingdom of Lesotho	LT	<i>Maseru</i>
098. Liberia *+	Republic of Liberia	LI	<i>Monrovia</i>
099. Libya *+	Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY	<i>Tripoli</i>
100. Liechtenstein *+	Principality of Liechtenstein	LS	<i>Vaduz</i>
101. Lithuania *+	Republic of Lithuania	LH	<i>Vilnius</i>
102. Luxembourg *+	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	LU	<i>Luxembourg</i>
103. Macedonia. The Former Yugoslav Republic of +	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MK	<i>Skopje</i>
104. Madagascar *+	Republic of Madagascar	MA	<i>Antananarivo</i>
105. Malawi *+	Republic of Malawi	MI	<i>Lilongwe</i>
106. Malaysia *+	(no long-form name)	MY	<i>Kuala Lumpur</i>
107. Maldives *+	Republic of Maldives	MV	<i>Male</i>
108. Mali *+	Republic of Mali	ML	<i>Bamako</i>
109. Malta *+	(no long-form name)	MT	<i>Valletta</i>
110. Marshall Islands *+	Republic of the Marshall Islands	RM	<i>Majuro</i>
111. Mauritania *+	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	MR	<i>Nouakchott</i>
112. Mauritius *+	Republic of Mauritius	MP	<i>Port Louis</i>
113. Mexico *+	United Mexican States	MX	<i>Mexico</i>
114. Micronesia. Federated States of *+	Federated States of Micronesia	FM	<i>Palikir</i>
115. Moldova *+	Republic of Moldova	MD	<i>Chisinau</i>
116. Monaco *+	Principality of Monaco	MN	<i>Monaco</i>
117. Mongolia *+	(no long-form name)	MG	<i>Ulaanbaatar</i>
118. Morocco *+	Kingdom of Morocco	MO	<i>Rabat</i>
119. Mozambique *+	Republic of Mozambique	MZ	<i>Maputo</i>
120. Namibia *+	Republic of Namibia	WA	<i>Windhoek</i>
121. Nauru *	Republic of Nauru	NR	<i>Yaren District</i> (no capital city)
122. Nepal *+	Kingdom of Nepal	NP	<i>Kathmandu</i>
123. Netherlands *+	Kingdom of the Netherlands	NL	<i>Amsterdam</i> <i>The Hague</i> (seat of govt.)
124. New Zealand *+	(no long-form name)	NZ	<i>Wellington</i>
125. Nicaragua *+	Republic of Nicaragua	NU	<i>Managua</i>
126. Niger *+	Republic of Niger	NG	<i>Niamey</i>
127. Nigeria *+	Federal Republic of Nigeria	NI	<i>Abuja</i>
128. Norway *+	Kingdom of Norway	NO	<i>Oslo</i>
129. Oman *+	Sultanate of Oman	MU	<i>Muscat</i>
130. Pakistan *+	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	PK	<i>Islamabad</i>
131. Palau *+	Republic of Palau	PS	<i>Koror</i>
132. Panama *+	Republic of Panama	PM	<i>Panama</i>

Short-form name	Long-form name	Code ²	Capital
133. Papua New Guinea **	Independent State of Papua New Guinea	PP	<i>Port Moresby</i>
134. Paraguay **	Republic of Paraguay	PA	<i>Asuncion</i>
135. Peru **	Republic of Peru	PE	<i>Lima</i>
136. Philippines **	Republic of the Philippines	RP	<i>Manila</i>
137. Poland **	Republic of Poland	PL	<i>Warsaw</i>
138. Portugal **	Portuguese Republic	PO	<i>Lisbon</i>
139. Qatar **	State of Qatar	QA	<i>Doha</i>
140. Romania **	(no long-form name)	RO	<i>Bucharest</i>
141. Russia **	Russian Federation	RS	<i>Moscow</i>
142. Rwanda **	Republic of Rwanda	RW	<i>Kigali</i>
143. Saint Kitts and Nevis **	Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis	SC	<i>Basseterre</i>
144. Saint Lucia **	(no long-form name)	ST	<i>Castries</i>
145. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines **	(no long-form name)	VC	<i>Kingstown</i>
146. San Marino **	Republic of San Marino	SM	<i>San Marino</i>
147. Sao Tome and Principe **	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	TP	<i>Sao Tome</i>
148. Saudi Arabia **	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	SA	<i>Riyadh</i>
149. Senegal **	Republic of Senegal	SG	<i>Dakar</i>
150. Seychelles **	Republic of Seychelles	SE	<i>Victoria</i>
151. Sierra Leone **	Republic of Sierra Leone	SL	<i>Freetown</i>
152. Singapore **	Republic of Singapore	SN	<i>Singapore</i>
153. Slovakia **	Slovak Republic	LO	<i>Bratislava</i>
154. Slovenia **	Republic of Slovenia	SI	<i>Ljubljana</i>
155. Solomon Islands **	(no long-form name)	BP	<i>Honiara</i>
156. Somalia **	(no long-form name)	SO	<i>Mogadishu</i>
157. South Africa **	Republic of South Africa	SF	<i>Pretoria (admin.)</i> <i>Cape Town (legis.)</i> <i>Bloemfontein (judic.)</i>
158. Spain **	Kingdom of Spain	SP	<i>Madrid</i>
159. Sri Lanka **	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	CE	<i>Colombo</i>
160. Sudan **	Republic of the Sudan	SU	<i>Khartoum</i>
161. Suriname **	Republic of Suriname	NS	<i>Paramaribo</i>
162. Swaziland **	Kingdom of Swaziland	WZ	<i>Mbabane (admin.)</i> <i>Lobamba (legis.)</i>
163. Sweden **	Kingdom of Sweden	SW	<i>Stockholm</i>
164. Switzerland *	Swiss Confederation	SZ	<i>Bern</i>
165. Syria **	Syrian Arab Republic	SY	<i>Damascus</i>
166. Tajikistan **	Republic of Tajikistan	TI	<i>Dushanbe</i>
167. Tanzania **	United Republic of Tanzania	TZ	<i>Dar es Salaam</i>
168. Thailand **	Kingdom of Thailand	TH	<i>Bangkok</i>
169. Togo **	Republic of Togo	TO	<i>Lome</i>
170. Tonga *	Kingdom of Tonga	TN	<i>Nuku'alofa</i>
171. Trinidad and Tobago **	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	TD	<i>Port-of-Spain</i>
172. Tunisia **	Republic of Tunisia	TS	<i>Tunis</i>
173. Turkey **	Republic of Turkey	TU	<i>Ankara</i>
174. Turkmenistan **	(no long-form name)	TX	<i>Ashgabat</i>
175. Tuvalu *	(no long-form name)	TV	<i>Funafuti</i>

Short-form name	Long-form name	Code ²	Capital
176. Uganda **	Republic of Uganda	UG	<i>Kampala</i>
177. Ukraine **	(no long-form name)	UP	<i>Kiev</i>
178. United Arab Emirates **	United Arab Emirates	TC	<i>Abu Dhabi</i>
179. United Kingdom **	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	UK	<i>London</i>
180. United States +	United States of America	US	<i>Washington, DC</i>
181. Uruguay **	Oriental Republic of Uruguay	UY	<i>Montevideo</i>
182. Uzbekistan **	Republic of Uzbekistan	UZ	<i>Tashkent</i>
183. Vanuatu **	Republic of Vanuatu	NH	<i>Port-Vila</i>
184. Venezuela **	Republic of Venezuela	VE	<i>Caracas</i>
185. Vietnam +	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	VM	<i>Hanoi</i>
186. Western Samoa **	Independent State of Western Samoa	WS	<i>Apia</i>
187. Yemen **	Republic of Yemen	YM	<i>Sanaa</i>
188. Zaire **	Republic of Zaire	CG	<i>Kinshasha</i>
189. Zambia **	Republic of Zambia	ZA	<i>Lusaka</i>
190. Zimbabwe **	Republic of Zimbabwe	ZI	<i>Harare</i>

OTHER

001. Taiwan (see note ⁵)	(no long-form name)	TW	<i>Taipei</i>
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¹ In this listing, the term "independent state" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory recognized as independent by the U.S.

² Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 10-4 codes.

³ With the establishment of diplomatic relations with China on January 1, 1979, the U.S. Government recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and acknowledged the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.

⁴ In 1950 the Israel Parliament proclaimed Jerusalem as the capital. The U.S., like most other countries that have embassies in Israel, maintains its embassy in Tel Aviv.

⁵ Claimed by both the Government of the People's Republic of China and the authorities on Taiwan. Administered by the authorities on Taiwan. (see Note³).

* Diplomatic relations with the United States

+ Member of United Nations

Dependencies and Areas of Special Sovereignty

Short-form name	Long form name	Sovereignty	Code ¹	Capital
01. American Samoa	Territory of American Samoa	United States	AQ	<i>Pago Pago</i>
02. Anguilla	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	AV	<i>The Valley</i>
03. Antarctica	(no long-form name)	None ²	AY	None
04. Aruba	(no long-form name)	Netherlands	AA	<i>Oranjestad</i>
05. Ashmore and Cartier Islands	Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands	Australia	AT	<i>Admin. fr. Canberra</i>
06. Baker Island	(no long-form name)	United States	FQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
07. Bermuda	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	BD	<i>Hamilton</i>
08. Bouvet Island	(no long-form name)	Norway	BV	<i>Admin. fr. Oslo</i>
09. British Indian Ocean Territory ³	British Indian Ocean Territory	United Kingdom	IO	None
10. Cayman Islands	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	CJ	<i>George Town</i>
11. Christmas Islands	Territory of Christmas Island	Australia	KT	<i>The Settlement (Flying Fish Cove)</i>
12. Clipperton Island	(no long-form name)	France	IP	<i>Admin. fr. Fr. Polynesia</i>
13. Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Australia	CK	<i>West Island</i>
14. Cook Islands	(no long-form name)	New Zealand	CW	<i>Avarua</i>
15. Coral Sea Islands	Coral Sea Islands Territory	Australia	CR	<i>Admin. fr. Canberra</i>
16. Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	Colony of the Falkland Islands	United Kingdom ⁴	FK	<i>Stanley</i>
17. Faroe Islands	(no long-form name)	Denmark	FO	<i>Torshavn</i>
18. French Guiana	Department of Guiana	France	FG	<i>Cayenne</i>
19. French Polynesia	Territory of French Polynesia	France	FP	<i>Papeete</i>
20. French Southern and Antarctic Lands ⁵	Territory of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands	France	FS	<i>Admin. fr. Paris</i>
21. Gibraltar	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	GI	<i>Gibraltar</i>
22. Greenland	(no long-form name)	Denmark	GL	<i>Nuuk (Godthab)</i>
23. Guadeloupe ⁶	Department of Guadeloupe	France	GP	<i>Basse-Terre</i>
24. Guam	Territory of Guam	United States	GQ	<i>Agana</i>
25. Guernsey	Bailiwick of Guernsey	British Crown Dep.	GK	<i>Saint Peter Port</i>
26. Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Australia	HM	<i>Admin. fr. Canberra</i>
27. Hong Kong	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom ⁷	HK	<i>Victoria</i>
28. Howland Island	(no long-form name)	United States	HQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
29. Jan Mayen	(no long-form name)	Norway	JN	<i>Admin. fr. Oslo⁸</i>
30. Jarvis Island	(no long-form name)	United States	DQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>

Short-form name	Long form name	Sovereignty	Code¹	Capital
31. Jersey	Bailiwick of Jersey	British Crown Dep.	JE	<i>Saint Helier</i>
32. Johnson Atoll	(no long-form name)	United States	JQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
33. Kingman Reef	(no long-form name)	United States	KQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
34. Macau	(no long-form name)	Portugal ⁹	MC	<i>Macau</i>
35. Man, Isle of	(no long-form name)	British Crown Dep.	IM	<i>Douglas</i>
36. Martinique	Department of Martinique	France	MB	<i>Fort-de- France</i>
37. Mayotte	Territorial Collectivity of Mayotte	France	MF	<i>Mamoutzou</i>
38. Midway Islands	(no long-form name)	United States	MQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
39. Montserrat	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	MH	<i>Plymouth</i>
40. Navassa Island	(no long-form name)	United States	BQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
41. Netherlands Antilles ¹⁰	(no long-form name)	Netherlands	NT	<i>Willemstad</i>
42. New Caledonia	Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies	France	NC	<i>Noumea</i>
43. Niue	(no long-form name)	New Zealand	NE	<i>Alofi</i>
43. Norfolk Island	Territory of Norfolk Island	Australia	NF	<i>Kingston</i>
45. Northern Mariana Islands	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	United States	CQ	<i>Saipan</i>
46. Palmyra Atoll	(no long-form name)	United States	LQ	<i>Admin. f. Wash. DC</i>
47. Paracel Islands	(no long-form name)	undetermined ¹¹	PF	None
48. Pitcairn Islands	Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands	United Kingdom	PC	<i>Adamstown</i>
49. Puerto Rico	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	United States	RQ	<i>San Juan</i>
50. Reunion ¹²	Department of Reunion	France	RE	<i>Saint-Denis</i>
51. Saint Helena ¹³	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	SH	<i>Jamestown</i>
52. Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Territorial Collectivity of Saint Pierre and Miquelon	France	SB	<i>Saint-Pierre</i>
53. South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	United Kingdom ⁴	SX	None
54. Spratly Islands	(no long-form name)	undetermined ¹⁴	PG	None
55. Svalbard	(no long-form name)	Norway	SV	<i>Longyearbyen</i>
56. Tokelau	(no long-form name)	New Zealand	TL	None
57. Turks and Caicos Islands	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	TK	<i>Grand Turk</i>
58. Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands of the United States	United States	VQ	<i>Charlotte Amalie</i>
59. Virgin Islands. British	(no long-form name)	United Kingdom	VI	<i>Road Town</i>

Short-form name	Long form name	Sovereignty	Code ¹	Capital
60. Wake Island	(no long-form name)	United States	WQ	<i>Admin. fr. Wash. DC</i>
61. Wallis and Futuna	Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands	France	WF	<i>Mata'utu</i>
62. Western Sahara	(no long-form name)	undetermined	WI	None

¹ Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 10-4 codes.

² Antarctica consists of the territory south of 60 degrees south latitude. This area includes claims by Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom, the legal status of which remains in suspense under the terms of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. The United States recognizes no claims to Antarctica.

³ Chagos Archipelago (including Diego Garcia).

⁴ Also claimed by Argentina.

⁵ "French Southern and Antarctic Lands" includes Ile Amsterdam, Ile Saint-Paul, Iles Crozet, and Iles Kerguelen in the southern Indian Ocean, along with the French-claimed sector of Antarctica, "Terre Adelie." The United States does not recognize the French claim to "Terre Adelie" (see Note²).

⁶ The department of Guadeloupe includes the nearby islands of Marie-Galante and la Desirade and Iles des Saintes, as well as Saint Barthelemy and the northern three-fifths of Saint Martin (the rest of which belongs to Netherlands Antilles).

⁷ Under a Sino-British declaration of September 1984, Hong Kong will revert to China on July 1, 1997, the expiration of the U.K.'s 99-year lease on the New Territories.

⁸ Administered from Oslo, Norway, through a governor resident in Longyearbyen, Svalbard.

⁹ Under a Sino-Portuguese declaration of April 1987, Macau will revert to China on December 20, 1999.

¹⁰ Netherlands Antilles comprises two groupings of islands: Curacao and Bonaire are located off the coast of Venezuela; Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten (the Dutch two-fifths of the island of Saint Martin) lie 800 km to the north.

¹¹ South China Sea islands occupied by China but claimed by Vietnam.

¹² Bassas de India (BS), Europa Island (EU), Glorioso Islands (GO), Juan de Nova Island (JU), and Tromelin Island (TE) are controlled by France and are administered from Reunion. (These islands also are claimed by Madagascar; Tromelin Island also is claimed by Mauritius and Seychelles).

¹³ The territory of Saint Helena includes the Island group of Tristan da Cunha; Saint Helena also administers Ascension Island.

¹⁴ South China Sea islands claimed in entirety by China and Vietnam and in part by the Philippines and Malaysia; each of these states occupies some part of the islands.

The *Independent States in the World* list and the *Dependencies and Areas of Special Sovereignty* lists are available on the Department of State Foreign Affairs Network (DOSFAN) on the Internet and are accessible in the following ways:

1. GOPHER: dosfan.lib.uic.edu
2. UNIVERSAL RESOURCE LOCATOR (URL): gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/
3. WORLD WIDE WEB (WWW): http://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/dosfan.html

Please select the menu item "General Foreign Policy" under which you will find entries for "Independent States in the World" and "Dependencies and Areas of Special Sovereignty."

The lists also are accessible through the Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs' Fax-on-Demand system. For access information call (202) 736-7720.