

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
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Факультет міжнародних відносин  
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**ПОЛІТИЧНА ГЕОГРАФІЯ КРАЇН СВІТУ**

Методичні рекомендації з курсу  
(для студентів, котрі вивчають предмет на англійській мові)

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Рекомендовано студентам I–IV курсів факультету міжнародних відносин напряму підготовки «міжнародні відносини» котрі вивчають предмет «Політична географія країн світу» на англійській мові.

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## Вступ

Політична географія — суспільно-географічна дисципліна, яка займається вивченням територіальної (геопросторової) організації та дослідженням географічних закономірностей формування і розвитку політичної сфери життя суспільства.

Основним об'єктом дослідження політичної географії є елементарні та інтегральні територіально-політичні системи у їх взаємодії між собою і з географічним простором.

Серед численних напрямів політико-географічних досліджень найістотнішими є такі: етапи формування і сучасний стан політичної карти світу; політико-географічне положення, формування державної території, столиця та адміністративно-територіальний поділ окремих країн; вивчення політичних кордонів з точки зору їх генези, можливостей прикордонного співробітництва, транскордонних зв'язків, територіальних спорів і претензій; дослідження територіальних особливостей виборів до основних представницьких органів державної влади і місцевого самоврядування в різних країнах і регіонах світу; аналіз впливу різноманітних географічних чинників на стратегічні позиції держав у світовому просторі; комплексна політико-географічна оцінка окремих країн і регіонів світу.

У такому контексті предмет «Політична географія країн світу», який викладається для студентів факультету міжнародних відносин виступає як одна з важливих дисциплін, а методичні рекомендації з курсу «Політична географія країн світу» буде корисним насамперед тим студентам, що вивчатимуть предмет на англійській мові, оскільки він допоможе у розумінні, аналізі та підготовці до практичних занять, екзамену, виконання індивідуального науково-дослідного завдання, а також вивченні територіальної (геопросторової) організації та дослідженням географічних закономірностей формування і розвитку політичної сфери життя суспільства.

## Questions for the seminars

I. Maximum points for each seminar are 2,5 p., which the student can get if he/she knows the material given during the lecture (0,5 p.), has self-prepared material (1-1,5 p.), doesn't read, but can freely speak about the topic of the seminar, is able to analyze and answer the questions. If the student uses xerox-information and just reads it, he/she is able to get just 0.5 points from 2.5 max. for the seminar. Students are allowed to peep up and use just information, which is written in their copy-books.

II. For the preparation and defense of Individual Scientific Research Task the student can get maximum 7,5 points (5 p. for the preparation of the work; 2,5 p. for the defense of it and answering the questions).

III. All the students must pass the checkup of their knowledge about all the capitals of world countries, just than they are allowed to pass the exam.

### Seminar 1

#### **Political geography as a young scientific discipline**

1. Political geography as a young scientific discipline
2. Theoretical and practical issues which the political geography examines.
3. History of Political Geography
4. Features of political geography today.
5. The geopolitics as an important component of political geography. The essence of the concept of critical geopolitics.
6. Famous geopolitics and their contribution to the development of science.
7. Leading Ukrainian geopolitics and their basic research.

### Seminar 2

#### **State as the main object of political geography study**

1. Political and geographical nature of the state. The approach to its definitions. Difference of the concepts "state", "people", "nation".
2. Historical aspects of the concept of the state formation. Meaning and function of the state in the modern world.
3. State territory, its formation and use. Composition of national territory.
4. The size, structure and morphology of the national territory.
5. Types of states. Systematization of the countries.
6. The essence of the concept of territory. Dependent territories and their classifications.
7. Location State in today's globalized world.
8. Political-geographical and geopolitical location of the country.
9. The complex political and geographic characteristics of a particular country or region of the world and its components. I. M. Meyerhoyz and its contribution to the development of complex country-studying.

### Seminar 3

#### **Peculiarities of state functioning**

1. Form and shape of state government:
  - 1.1. Governance: the essence of the concept and its forms.
  - 1.2. Forms of state government.
  - 1.3. Classification of the world countries by the form and shape of state government.
2. Administrative divisions of the world countries:
  - 2.1. Administrative divisions of the world and features of its use in different countries.
  - 2.2. Administrative divisions of Ukraine.
3. State borders, their classification and function:
  - 3.1. The essence of the concept and classification of state borders.
  - 3.2. Features of state border formation and functioning.

### **Seminar 4-5**

#### **The political and geographical feature of state marine (maritime) border**

1. State maritime border and features its formation. Basic line.
2. The concept of international waters. Territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive maritime economic zone.
3. World countries which have defined and disputed maritime and land borders. Interstate conflicts about formation of their maritime border (by the student's choice).
4. Political-geographical features of Ukrainian-Romanian and Ukrainian-Russian maritime borders formations.

#### **The political geography of the Oceans**

1. Geography of World Ocean and the history of its development.
2. Political and geographical meaning of the World Ocean. The UN Convention on the International Sea Law.
3. The pollution of the World Ocean and its prerequisites.

### **Seminar 6-7**

#### **Political map of the world and periods its formation**

1. The political map of the world as a geopolitical system and mirror of historical era. The oldest world countries.
2. Main stages and periods of world political map formation.
3. Theoretical basis of the study of colony and colonization. Historical stages of colonization and its impact on the formation of the political map of the world.
4. Decolonization processes and their impact on the political map of the world formation:
  - the essence of the concept of decolonization;
  - decolonization processes in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania.
5. Features of the world political map formation at the end of XX c. and at the beginning of XXI c.:
  - the collapse of the Soviet Union;
  - disintegration of Czechoslovakia;
  - disintegration of Yugoslavia. Yugoslav Wars;
  - territorial conflict in the Persian Gulf.

## **Seminar 8**

### **Modern political map of the world: its structure and the latest changes**

1. Current state of the world countries and peculiarities of their formation. The youngest states of the world. States with several capitals.
2. Dependent territories on the current political map.
3. Unrecognized or partially recognized states of the world.
4. Political and geographical meaning of unresolved territorial issues and claims in the modern world.
5. Political and geographical meaning of the question about Antarctica.
6. Modern colonization processes.
6. Political and geographical features of the Russian-Georgian war.
7. System crisis in Ukraine: predictors, Crimean issue and its status, the War in the east of the state.

## **Seminar 9-10**

### **Ethnic and demographic aspects of political and geographical study of the world**

1. Political and geographical nature of the study of population. Population policy. Demographics. Current demographic problems of mankind.
2. Political and geographical nature of citizenship.
3. Migration: core concepts, conditions and factors, kinds of migration and the consequences of it.
4. The concept of national idea. Political-geographical importance of nationalism. Ethnic conflicts of our time.
5. The diversity of cultures in the modern world. Cultural conflicts. The concept of diaspora and their activities in the modern world.
6. Ideological movements of our time.
7. Political and geographical importance irredentism. Claims on a national basis.
8. Religious war as a destabilizing factor in the modern world.
9. Refugees and geography of their distribution in the modern world.
10. The essence of the concept of separatism. Historical and modern wars for national self-determination.

## **Seminar 11**

### **Socio-economic aspects of political geography**

1. The essence of the concept of economic policy and its significance. The concept of a market economy.
2. Features the economic and market potential of the world country measuring. The main macro- and microindicators of socio-economic development of the countries. The most economically developed countries.
3. Classification of countries in terms of their socio-economic development.
4. Integration. Political, military, economic integration. The dominant political, economic and military organizations.
5. Political and geographical importance of political, economic military unions, fronts and blocks in the modern world.
6. Globalization processes of modernity.

## **Seminar 12**

### **Geography of political parties and political movements**

1. Political and geographical nature of the concept of a political party, movement, front and block.
2. Typology of political parties.
3. Geography of party systems.
4. Political and geographical importance of political parties and their activities in the modern world.
5. Political parties and socio-political organizations in Ukraine.

## **Seminar 13**

### **Geography of elections and electoral systems in the world**

1. Electoral geography as an important component of political geography.
2. Theoretical basis of the research concept of "elections".
3. The right of foreigners to vote around the world.
4. Electoral systems and the geography of their distribution.
5. Parliamentary systems and history of their formation.
6. Features of parliamentary elections around the world.

## **Seminar 14 (7,5 p.)**

### **Complex political and geographical characteristic of individual country of the world**

1. Features of the complex political and geographic characteristics of a particular country or region of the world and its components.
2. The meaning of the political-geographical and geopolitical location of the country or region.
3. I. M. Meyerhoyz and its contribution to the development of complex country-studying.
4. The complex political and geographical characteristic of the country chosen by the student from the list of ISRW.



### **Individual Scientific Research Task**

*(for the preparation and defense of Individual Scientific Research Task the student can get maximum 7,5 points (5 p. for the preparation of the work; 2,5 p. for the defense of it and answering the questions)*

To make a complex political and geographical characteristics of the country chosen by the student from the list of ISRT, and to analyze the profitability or disadvantages of county's political and geographical position. Make general conclusions of the made research.

1. Visiting card of the country (geographical location, land area, population, capital, the level of socio-economic development, participation in IO).

2. The form of political regime, form and shape of government of the country.

3. Characteristics of the political and geographical location of the country (political and economic evaluation of frontiers, location concerning transport corridors, location near world markets and marketing of goods, location concerning "hot spots" of the planet)

4. Historical and geographic characteristic (features of country territory formation, formation of its borders, its historical development, political traditions, formation and movement of political parties, the presence of controversial issues and territorial claims about the country)

5. Socio-geographic characteristic (territorial characteristics of the social structure of the population, the question of urban and rural population, territorial differences in national religious composition (and other grounds), the presence of opposing forces, the presence of conflicts on any social features).

6. General political and geographic characteristic (including historical and geographical and socio-geographical characteristic, give general characteristic about location of political forces in the country, the presence of political parties, its geography (distribution), characteristics of their interaction with non-party organizations and the state apparatus)

7. Political and geographic characteristic of individual areas or centers of political struggle in the country.

	<b>Topic</b>
<b>1</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Turkey
<b>2</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of the UK
<b>3</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics India
<b>4</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Syria
<b>5</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Spain
<b>6</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Iran
<b>7</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Canada
<b>8</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of China
<b>9</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Cyprus
<b>10</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Nigeria
<b>11</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Moldova
<b>12</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Pakistan
<b>13</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of the Russian Federation
<b>14</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Georgia
<b>15</b>	Complex political and geographic characteristics of Israel

## **Questions for the exam from the academic course “Political Geography of the Countries of the World”**

1. Political geography as a young scientific discipline.
2. Theoretical and practical issues which the political geography examines.
3. History of Political Geography.
4. Features of political geography today.
5. The geopolitics as an important component of political geography. The essence of the concept of critical geopolitics.
6. Famous geopolitics and their contribution to the development of science.
7. Leading Ukrainian geopolitics and their basic research.
8. Political and geographical nature of the state. The approach to its definitions. Difference of the concepts “state”, “people”, “nation”.
9. Historical aspects of the concept of the state formation. Meaning and function of the state in the modern world.
10. State territory, its formation and use. Composition of national territory.
11. The size, structure and morphology of the national territory.
12. Types of states. Systematization of the countries.
13. The essence of the concept of territory. Dependent territories and their classifications.
14. Location State in today's globalized world.
15. Political-geographical and geopolitical location of the country.
16. The complex political and geographic characteristics of a particular country or region of the world and its components. I. M. Meyerhozy and its contribution to the development of complex country-studying.
17. Governance: the essence of the concept and its forms.
18. Forms of state government.
19. Classification of the world countries by the form and shape of state government. Administrative divisions of the world and features of its use in different countries.
20. Administrative divisions of Ukraine.
21. The essence of the concept and classification of state borders.
22. Features of state border formation and functioning.
23. State maritime border and features its formation. Basic line.
24. The concept of inland waters. Territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive maritime economic zone.
25. World countries which have defined and disputed maritime and land borders.
26. Political-geographical features of Ukrainian-Romanian and Ukrainian-Russian maritime borders formations.
27. Geography of World Ocean and the history of its development.
28. Political and geographical meaning of the World Ocean. The UN Convention on the International Sea Law.
29. The pollution of the World Ocean and its prerequisites.
30. The political map of the world as a geopolitical system and mirror of historical era. The oldest world countries.
31. Main stages and periods of world political map formation.
32. Theoretical basis of the study of colony and colonization. Historical stages of colonization and its impact on the formation of the political map of the world.
33. Decolonization processes and their impact on the political map of the world formation.
34. Features of the world political map formation at the end of XX c. and at the beginning of XXI c.
35. Current state of the world countries and peculiarities of their formation. The youngest states of the world. States with several capitals.
36. Dependent territories on the current political map.
37. Unrecognized or partially recognized states of the world.
38. Political and geographical meaning of unresolved territorial issues and claims in the modern world.

39. Political and geographical meaning of the question about Antarctica.
40. Modern colonization processes.
41. Political and geographical features of the Russian-Georgian war.
42. System crisis in Ukraine: predictors, Crimean issue and its status, the War in the east of the state.
43. Political and geographical nature of the study of population.
44. Population policy.
45. Demographics.
46. Current demographic problems of mankind.
47. Political and geographical nature of citizenship.
48. Migration: core concepts, conditions and factors, kinds of migration and the consequences of it.
49. The concept of national idea.
50. Political-geographical importance of nationalism.
51. Ethnic conflicts of our time.
52. The diversity of cultures in the modern world.
53. Cultural conflicts.
54. The concept of diaspora and their activities in the modern world.
55. Ideological movements of our time.
56. Political and geographical importance irredentism.
57. Claims on a national basis.
58. Religious war as a destabilizing factor in the modern world.
59. Refugees and geography of their distribution in the modern world.
60. The essence of the concept of separatism. Historical and modern wars for national self-determination.
61. The essence of the concept of economic policy and its significance.
62. The concept of a market economy.
63. Features of the economic and market potential of the world country measuring.
64. The main macro- and microindicators of socio-economic development of the countries.
65. The most economically developed countries.
66. Classification of countries in terms of their socio-economic development.
67. Integration.
68. Political, military, economic integration.
69. The dominant political, economic and military organizations.
70. Political and geographical importance of political, economic military unions, fronts and blocks in the modern world.
71. Globalization processes of modernity.
72. Political and geographical nature of the concept of a political party, movement, front and block.
73. Typology of political parties.
74. Geography of party systems.
75. Political and geographical importance of political parties and their activities in the modern world.
76. Political parties and socio-political organizations in Ukraine.
77. Electoral geography as an important component of political geography.
78. Theoretical basis of the research concept of "elections".
79. The right of foreigners to vote around the world.
80. Electoral systems and the geography of their distribution.
81. Parliamentary systems and history of their formation.
82. Features of parliamentary elections around the world.

### **List of enclaves and exclaves**

In political geography, an **enclave** is a piece of land which is totally surrounded by a foreign territory, and an **exclave** is one which is politically attached to a larger piece but not actually continuous with it. Many entities are both enclaves and exclaves, but the two are not synonymous. See Enclave and exclave for a more detailed definition of Enclave and Exclave.

#### **Enclaves which are also exclaves**

- Argentina — Isla Martin Garcia (34°11'S 58°16'W) is surrounded by Uruguayan territorial waters in the Río de la Plata. In addition, the Argentine island of Apipé is surrounded by Paraguayan territorial waters, as are some small islets.
- Armenia/Azerbaijan — In Armenia, there exist three Azerbaijani exclaves. Barxudarli (41°00'N 45°13'E) and Yuxari Askipara (41°04'N 45°01'E) in north-eastern Armenia. The other one, Karki (39°48'N 44°58'E), is located north of the region of Nakhichevan (which is a detached fragment of Azerbaijan stuck between Armenia, Iran and Turkey). Reciprocally, there exists one Armenian exclave, a village called Artsvashen in north-western Azerbaijan (40°38'N 45°31'E).
- Bangladesh/India — On the India-Bangladesh border in the Indian district of Cooch-Bihar, there are 92 Bangladeshi exclaves, with a total area of 47.7 km<sup>2</sup>. Similarly, there are 106 Indian exclaves inside Bangladesh, with a total area of 69.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Twenty-one of the Bangladeshi exclaves are within Indian exclaves, and three of the Indian exclaves are within Bangladeshi exclaves. The largest Indian exclave, Balapara Khagrabari, surrounds a Bangladeshi exclave, Upanchowki Bhajni, which itself surrounds an Indian exclave called Dahala Khagrabari, of less than one hectare.
- Belgium/Netherlands — The town of Baarle (51°26'N 4°56'E) in the southern Netherlands is made up of the municipality of Baarle-Hertog, a group of 22 Belgian enclaves within the Netherlands; and of the Dutch municipality of Baarle-Nassau, which itself has one enclave in the main body of Belgium and 7 counter-enclaves inside two of the Belgian enclaves.
- Cyprus — The villages of Ormidhia and Xylotymvou (34°59'N 33°47'E) are surrounded by the British Sovereign Base Area of Dhekelia. Inside this base, the Dhekelia Power Station also belongs to Cyprus although it's surrounded by British land and is even divided in two by a British road.
- Germany — Büsingen, Germany (47°42'N 8°42'E) is an exclave in the canton of Schaffhausen, northern Switzerland. Germany also has a group of 5 enclaves created by a railway track between the towns of Roetgen and Monschau (south of Aachen) that was granted Belgian sovereignty.
- Israel — Mount Scopus was a true enclave of Israeli territory within East Jerusalem between 1949 and 1967. While Israel has controlled the whole of Jerusalem since 1967, the exact status of East Jerusalem is disputed so Mount Scopus may still be considered an enclave.
- Italy — The town of Campione (45°58'N 8°58'E) is enclaved in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, although in practice it is administered as part of Switzerland. It is part of Swiss customs, uses the Swiss franc, and its inhabitants don't have to pay any income tax to Italy, but it is under Italian sovereignty.
- Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan/Uzbekistan — The Fergana Valley, a region where the three countries meet, has a large number of enclaves. Barak, a small Kyrgyz village, is surrounded by Uzbekistan. Reciprocally, the Uzbek towns of Sokh (39°58'N 71°08'E) and Shakhimardan as well as the two tiny territories of Qalacha and Khalmion (north of Sokh) are all surrounded by Kyrgyz territory. Also, the Tajik village of Sarvan is in

Uzbek territory and the Tajik village of Vorukh (39°52'N 70°39'E) along with another small piece of land near Kairagach are embodied in Kyrgyz land.

- Malawi — Chizumulu Island and Likoma Island are located within Mozambican territorial waters in Lake Malawi.
- Oman/United Arab Emirates — Madha (25°19'N 56°14'E) is an Omani territory enclaved in the UAE, which in turn hosts the tiny territory of Nahwa, a UAE enclave within Madha.
- Russia — In the eastern part of Belarus, the Russian exclave of San'kovo-Medvezh'e (52°29'N 31°33'E) is made up of two villages.
- Spain — The town of Llívia (42°28'N 1°59'E), an exclave in southern France near Font-Romeu, a few kilometers east of the Principality of Andorra.

### **Subnational enclaves which are also exclaves**

Many of the administrative divisions of the Principality of Liechtenstein have exclaves, some of which are enclaves.

- In Australia, the Australian Capital Territory is an enclave of New South Wales. The ACT also administers the separate coastal enclave of Jervis Bay on the New South Wales south coast. The Australian constitution (written before the founding of the ACT) specified that the site for the national capital should be wholly within New South Wales.
- In Azerbaijan, the rayon of Abşeron has an exclave within Baku.
- In Ethiopia, Benishangul-Gumaz Region has two exclaves in Oromia Region.
- In France:
  - Hautes-Pyrénées — This *département* has two exclaves in Pyrénées-Atlantiques.
  - Meurthe-et-Moselle — This *département* has one exclave inside Meuse.
  - Nord — This *département* has one exclave in Pas-de-Calais.
  - Vaucluse — This *département* has a rather large exclave within the Drôme *département*. The Enclave des Papes was part of the possessions of the Pope in France near Avignon; it was attached to Vaucluse when annexed after the *départements* were created (see Comtat Venaissin). The Enclave des Papes contains 4 towns: Valréas, Visan, Grillon and Richerenches.
- In Germany, the state of Bremen is comprised of two separate cities that are surrounded by Lower Saxony.
- In India, the union territory of Pondicherry is comprised of four districts scattered among the states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.
- In Italy, part of the Città di Castello comune, in the region Umbria is completely surrounded by region Marche.
- In Liechtenstein, many *Gemeinden* (municipalities) are fragmented (see map, right). There are three exclaves which are also enclaves: Planken and Vaduz each have one in Schaan, and Schaan has one in Planken.
- In Norway, the municipality of Malvik, Sør-Trøndelag has two small exclaves (the Jøsås farms) in the neighbouring municipality of Stjørdal, Nord-Trøndelag. As the municipalities are also in different counties, this also implies that small parts of Sør-Trøndelag are enclaves in Nord-Trøndelag.
- In Panama:
  - The comarca of Emberá has a rather large exclave that is enclaved by Darién Province.
  - The comarca of Ngöbe-Buglé has at least four exclaves, of which two are enclaved in Chiriquí Province and two are enclaved in Veraguas Province. Chiriquí also has at least one exclave which is not an enclave.

- In Spain, the Condado de Treviño is an enclave of the Basque province of Álava and administratively part of the province of Burgos in Castile-Leon. Also, Valencia has an exclave, Rincón de Ademuz between the provinces of Teruel in Aragon and Cuenca in Castile-La Mancha.
- In South Africa, the Eastern Cape Province has an enclave in KwaZulu-Natal Province, containing the town of Umzimkulu.
- In Switzerland:
  - Aargau — Kloster Fahr is a tiny exclave of Baden district, surrounded by the canton of Zürich.
  - Appenzell Innerrhoden — This canton has three exclaves, one of which, Grimmenstein, is enclaved by Appenzell Ausserrhoden.
  - Berne — Münchenwiler, part of Laupen district, is entirely surrounded by the canton of Fribourg.
  - Fribourg — Broye district has three exclaves separated by Vaud, of which two (Surpierre and Vuissens) are exclaves, and the other is bounded by Vaud and Lake Neuchâtel. Another enclave from See district – Wallenbuch – lies within the canton of Berne.
  - Geneva — This canton has two small exclaves within Vaud, together forming the commune of Céligny. The larger has a shoreline on Lake Geneva.
  - Solothurn — Steinhof is an exclave of this canton, enclaved by the canton of Berne.
- In the United States of America:
  - In Colorado, Arapahoe County has two exclaves within the City and County of Denver, one of which is the city of Glendale.
  - District of Columbia — Reagan National Airport was built on reclaimed land in the Potomac River. The District's boundary with Virginia runs to the high-water mark on the south side of the river. Therefore, until 1945, the site was considered to be an exclave of the District. Since then, the airport is officially deemed to be part of Arlington County, Virginia but it is under exclusive federal jurisdiction and is administered as if it was still part of the District.
  - New Hampshire — The town of Killington, Vermont, voted on March 2, 2004 at a Town Meeting to secede from that state and join New Hampshire, whose border is 25 miles (40 km) away. This vote was repeated in the March 2005 town meeting, after a group of residents filed a new ballot warrant on the issue. In June 2005, the New Hampshire Legislature passed a bill which would establish a commission to negotiate the terms of the town's secession if and when Vermont opts to establish a commission of its own. However the State of Vermont is unlikely to allow Killington to secede. Also, the secession could not happen unless the two states actually came to a mutually acceptable agreement. A change in the two states' boundaries would also require the consent of the federal government. As things stand as of 2006, New Hampshire is happy to let Killington remain part of Vermont, and Vermont wants to hold on to Killington.
  - New York — The historic extent of Ellis Island belongs to Manhattan (New York County), but the surrounding portion created by infill belongs to Hudson County, New Jersey. Liberty Island (site of the Statue of Liberty) also lies on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River.
  - In Pennsylvania, numerous municipalities in the southeastern part of Delaware County have enclaves or exclaves.

- The lands within numerous Indian reservations have been fragmented, with privately owned real estate intermixed with tribal, city, county, state, and federal authorities in a bewildering array of jurisdictional geographies.

### **Enclaves which are not exclaves**

Some enclaves are sovereign states, completely surrounded by another one, and therefore not exclaves. Three such sovereign countries exist:

- The Kingdom of Lesotho, embedded inside South Africa
- The republic of San Marino, enclaved within Italy
- Vatican City, within the city of Rome, in Italy

Also, the disputed Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh is an enclave in Azerbaijan. The region is under the military control of local Armenians, with tacit backing from the government of Armenia. Nagorno-Karabakh has declared itself independent, but no other government besides Armenia has recognised this status.

### **Subnational enclaves which are not exclaves**

- In Austria, Vienna is an enclave of Lower Austria. Interestingly Vienna was also Lower Austria's capital until 1986.
- In Azerbaijan, Several cities are administratively separate from the rayons and form enclaves. These include Mingachevir, Naftalan, Shaki, Khankendi/Stepanakert (in Nagorno-Karabakh), Yevlakh, and Nakhichevan.
- In Belarus, Minsk city is an enclave in Minsk Province.
- In Belgium, the Brussels-Capital Region is an enclave within Flanders. Strangely enough, it is also Flanders' capital.
- In Cambodia, Phnom Penh Municipality is surrounded by Kandal Province.
- In Canada: In Quebec, the city of Westmount and the town of Mount Royal are enclaves of the city of Montreal. Collectively, the municipalities of Hampstead, Côte Saint-Luc and Montreal West form another enclave.
- In Colombia: In el Distrito Capital, La Candelaria municipality is an enclave of SantaFé.
- In the Czech Republic, Prague is not part of the Central Bohemian Region, although it is the region's capital.
- In Denmark, Frederiksberg is an enclave of Copenhagen.
- In Ethiopia, Addis Ababa city and Harari Region are two of the four enclaves in Oromia Region.
- In Finland: In Uusimaa region, the town of Kauniainen is enclosed by the city of Espoo. The two are located west of Helsinki, in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area.
- In France: In Côtes-d'Armor département, the commune of Plessix-Balisson is surrounded by the commune of Ploubalay.
- In Germany:
  - Berlin is an enclave of Brandenburg.
  - Bremen is an enclave of Lower Saxony. Bremen on its turn has an exclave with access to the sea called Bremerhaven, 60 km to the north.
- In India: the city of Dadra, an exclave of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, is a true enclave of the state of Gujarat.
- In Kazakhstan, the cities of Almaty, Astana, and Baikonur are administratively separate from the provinces in which they are enclaved.
- In Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek is an independent city within Chuy Province, although it is the province's capital.
- In Latvia, the cities of Daugavpils, Jelgava, Rēzekne, and Rīga are surrounded by and independent from the districts with the same names.

- In Lithuania, a few city municipalities are enclaved in the district municipalities of the same names, including Šiauliai, Panevėžys, and Alytus.
- In Malaysia, the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya are enclaves of the sultanate of Selangor.
- In Mali, the Bamako Capital District is enclaved in Koulikoro Region.
- In Mongolia, the municipality of Ulaanbaatar is surrounded by but independent from Töv Province.
- In Niger, the capital district of Niamey is surrounded by the department of Tillabéri.
- In the Republic of China:
  - Taipei City is an enclave of Taiwan Province and Taipei County.
  - Taichung and Chiayi cities are an enclaves of Taichung County and Chiayi County, respectively.
- In Romania, București-Ilfov development region is enclaved by the Sud (South) development region. The municipality of Bucharest is also an enclave of Ilfov County.
- In Russia:
  - Adygea republic is an enclave in Krasnodar Krai.
  - Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug is an enclave within Chita Oblast.
  - Moscow is an enclave in Moscow Oblast, although it is the administrative centre of Moscow Oblast. Also, some small exclaves of Moscow in Moscow Oblast exist. Also, St. Petersburg is the administrative centre of Leningrad Oblast, being an enclave in it, although this enclave is not true as it has access to Baltic Sea.
  - Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug is an enclave within Irkutsk Oblast, but the two subjects are scheduled to merge on 1 Jan 2008.
- In South Korea, Gwangju city is surrounded by Jeollanam-do province.
- In Switzerland, the two half-cantons of Appenzell are enclaved by the Canton of St. Gallen. Appenzell Innerrhoden is mostly surrounded by Appenzell Ausserrhoden, and both are completely surrounded by St Gall.
- In Syria, the governate of Damascus is surrounded by the governate of Rif Dimashq.
- In Tajikistan, the Dushanbe RRS is enclaved by Karotegin province.
- In Trinidad and Tobago, the Borough of Arima is surrounded by the Tunapuna-Piarco Regional Corporation.
- In Ukraine, the city of Kiev is independent of surrounding Kiev Oblast, although it is the oblast's administrative center.
- In the United Kingdom: The English unitary authorities of Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, and Leicester are enclaves of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire counties, respectively.
  - In Cambridgeshire: the City of Cambridge is a local government district completely surrounded by the district of [[South Cambridgeshire].
  - The City of London is an enclave of Greater London for electoral and ceremonial purposes, and has a separate Mayor
- In the United States of America:
  - In Alaska, Ketchikan Gateway Borough is surrounded in all directions by the Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area of the Unorganized Borough.
  - In Arizona:
    - The Hopi Reservation is surrounded by the Navajo Reservation.
    - The city of South Tucson is an enclave in the city of Tucson.
  - In Arkansas, the City of Cammack Village is an enclave of Little Rock.
  - In California:
    - In 1956, Newark defected from the proposed incorporation of the communities of Washington Township as the city of Fremont. It is now an



- incorporated city surrounded by Fremont. Coincidentally Piedmont, Oakland, Newark and Fremont are all in Alameda County.
- Piedmont incorporated in 1907 to avoid annexation by Oakland, and is now surrounded by Oakland.
  - The city of San Fernando is an enclave in the city of Los Angeles. Beverly Hills and West Hollywood together form another. Santa Monica borders the Pacific Ocean on one side but it is otherwise completely surrounded by the City of Los Angeles
  - The city of Signal Hill is an enclave in the city of Long Beach.
  - The city of Villa Park is an enclave of city of Orange.
- In Georgia (U.S. state), Payne City is an enclave within the city of Macon.
  - In Indiana, after the creation of Unigov (the merged government of Indianapolis and Marion County) in 1970, four communities that did not fully merge with Indianapolis – Beech Grove, Lawrence, Southport, and Speedway – became enclaves of Indianapolis.
  - In Kentucky, when the governments of Louisville and Jefferson County merged in 2003, a bewildering array of enclaves was created, as all other incorporated cities in Jefferson County retained their status as separate cities. Some of the enclaves existed in pre-merger Louisville, while others were created as a result of the merger.
  - In Michigan:
    - The city of Center Line is completely surrounded by Warren.
    - Highland Park and Hamtramck border each other, but the two together are completely surrounded by Detroit.
    - The city of Lathrup Village is completely surrounded by Southfield.
  - In New Jersey:
    - The Township of Medford Lakes is completely surrounded by Medford.
    - The Borough of Princeton, home of Princeton University, is completely surrounded by Princeton Township.
  - In Ohio, the cities of Minerva Park, Bexley, Whitehall, and Valleyview are all enclaves of Columbus. The cities of Worthington and Riverlea together form another enclave of Columbus.
  - In Oregon, the city of Maywood Park is surrounded by Portland, which annexed the surrounding lands after Maywood Park incorporated.
  - In Pennsylvania:
    - The municipality of East Lansdowne in Delaware County is an enclave within Upper Darby.
    - The borough of Mount Oliver is surrounded on all sides by the city of Pittsburgh.
    - The municipality of Narberth in Montgomery County is an enclave within Lower Merion Township.
  - In Tennessee, the cities of Red Bank and Ridgeside are enclaves in the city of Chattanooga.
  - In Texas:
    - The cities of Alamo Heights, Balcones Heights, Castle Hills, Hill Country Village, Hollywood Park, Kirby, Leon Valley, Olmos Park, Shavano Park, and Terrell Hills are all enclaves of San Antonio.
    - The cities of Bellaire, West University Place, and Southside Place together form an enclave of Houston. The cities of Bunker Hill Village, Hedwig

Village, Hilshire Village, Hunters Creek Village, Piney Point Village, and Spring Valley together form another enclave of Houston.

- The cities of Highland Park and University Park, collectively known locally as the "Park Cities", together form an enclave of Dallas.
- In Virginia, several county seats are enclaved in the counties that they serve, but are not part of the counties, plus some other cities are enclaved within counties. This situation exists because under Virginia law, all municipalities that are incorporated as *cities* are legally independent of any county.
- In Wisconsin, the village of Thiensville is an enclave of the city of Mequon in Ozaukee County.
- In Uzbekistan, Tashkent is separate from surrounding Toshkent Province, although it serves as its capital.
- In Yemen, Sana'a municipality is surrounded by Sana'a Governorate.
- In Zimbabwe, Harare is an enclave of Mashonaland East province.

#### **Exclaves which are not enclaves**

- Angola: Cabinda is bounded by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, and the Atlantic Ocean.
- Azerbaijan: Nakhichevan is bounded by Armenia, Iran, and Turkey.
- Brunei: Temburong District is bounded by Malaysia and Brunei Bay. Territorial waters are contiguous, however.
- Croatia: The southern portion of Dubrovnik-Neretva County is bounded by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and the Adriatic Sea. Territorial waters are contiguous, however.
- Cyprus (*de facto*): Two portions of land in the island's Southeast, in addition to the enclaves mentioned above, are cut off from the rest of the Greek Cypriot territory by the British Sovereign Base Area of Dhekelia. They are bounded by the base and the Mediterranean Sea, and the larger one also is bounded by a UN buffer zone. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus also has an enclave in the island's Northwest, Kokkina/Erenköy, which is bounded by the buffer zone and the Mediterranean.
- East Timor: Oecussi-Ambeno is bounded by Indonesia and the Savu Sea.
- Oman: Musandam is bounded by the United Arab Emirates and the Strait of Hormuz.
- Russia: Kaliningrad Oblast is bounded by Lithuania, Poland, and the Baltic Sea.
- Spain: Ceuta, Melilla, Peñón de Alhucemas, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and the Islas Chafarinas (the *Plazas de soberanía*) are bounded by Morocco and the Mediterranean Sea.
- United States: Alaska is bounded by Canada, the Arctic Ocean, the Bering Sea, and the Pacific Ocean.

#### **Subnational exclaves which are not enclaves**

- In Austria, the transfer of South Tyrol to Italy after World War I left the county of Tyrol in two parts.
- In Belgium, Flanders has an enclave, the municipality of Voeren, whereas Wallonia also has an enclave, the municipality of Comines-Warneton. The territory of the German speaking Community of Belgium is also composed of two parts separated by a part of the French speaking Community.
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Posavina Canton is part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina situated between Republika Srpska and Croatia. In this canton, Orašje is adjacent to Brčko District, which belongs to both entities, but Odžak is a true enclave.
- In China, Xianghe County, Sanhe City and Dachang Hui Autonomous County of Hebei province make up an enclave lodged between the municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin.

- In Finland: In Central Finland, the former municipality of Säynätsalo is now an exclave of Jyväskylä municipality.
- In France, the commune of Ménessaire is an exclave of the department of Côte-d'Or between Nièvre and Saône-et-Loire.
- In Germany, Bremerhaven is an exclave of the state of Bremen.
- In Italy:
  - The Comune di San Colombano (named after the Irish missionary Saint Columbanus) is an exclave of the Province of Milan between the provinces of Lodi and Pavia.
  - The comune Verucchio, in the Emilia-Romagna region, includes an exclave between the Marche region and the Republic of San Marino.
- In Japan, Kitayama Village and Kumanogawa Town of Wakayama prefecture are located in the border between Mie and Nara prefectures.
- In Liechtenstein, seven of the eleven municipalities are in two or more pieces. In addition to the enclaves mentioned above, Vaduz has four exclaves; Schaan has three; Planken, Balzers, and Eschen each have two; and Triesenberg and Gamprin both have one.
- In Moldova, Raionul Cahul has one exclave, and the autonomous territory of Gagauzia has three.
- In the Netherlands, Amsterdam Zuidoost is cut from other parts of the municipality of Amsterdam by land that belongs to the municipalities of Ouder-Amstel and Diemen.
- In the Philippines:
  - In the National Capital Region (Manila), Caloocan City is divided by Valenzuela City.
  - Cotabato City is separated from the rest of SOCCSKSARGEN region by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.
  - Zamboanga City is separated from the rest of Zamboanga del Sur province by the Zamboanga Sibugay.
- In Samoa, A'ana, Palauli, Satupa'itea, and Va'a-o-Fonoti districts each have one exclave, and Gaga'emauga district has two.
- In Spain, Rincón de Ademuz is an exclave of Valencia province in Valencia autonomous community, between the provinces of Teruel in Aragon and Cuenca in Castile-La Mancha.
- In Switzerland:
  - Appenzell Innerrhoden — Both parts of the district of Oberegg are bounded by Appenzell Ausserrhoden and St. Gallen.
  - Bern — Clavaleyres is surrounded by Fribourg and Vaud's exclave. (The secession of the new canton of Jura in 1979 left Bern temporarily with another exclave, Laufental, bounded by Jura, Solothurn, Basel-Country and France. Laufental joined Basel-Country in 1994.)
  - Obwalden — Engelberg is a large piece of this canton separated by Nidwalden.
  - Schaffhausen — The only canton lying mostly on the north bank of the Rhine, it is cut into three parts by German corridors to the Rhine. The middle part is the largest, and embraces the German enclave of Büsingen. The upper and middle parts border on Thurgau, the middle and lower parts on Zürich.
  - Solothurn — This canton has two exclaves, Dorneck and Thierstein, both bounded on the south by Basel-Country and on the north by France.
  - Vaud — Avenches district is separated from this canton by the canton of Fribourg.
- In the United Arab Emirates
  - Dubai, Ajmān, Ras al-Khaimah, and Fujairah Emirates each have one exclave.

- Sharjah Emirate has four exclaves, one of which is Nahwa.
- In the United States of America:
  - In Alaska, a portion of the Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area of the Unorganized Borough is separated by Haines Borough. The Unorganized Borough is separated into multiple sections by Haines and Yakutat Boroughs.
  - In California, San Ysidro is an exclave of San Diego.
  - Kentucky — The westernmost part of Fulton County is a piece of land known as the Kentucky Bend, located inside a loop of the Mississippi River, detached from its mother state. The only road in the area goes south into Tennessee. This exclave exists because the Mississippi, which forms the boundary between Missouri (right bank) and Kentucky/Tennessee (left bank), crosses latitude 36°30', which defines part of the border between Kentucky and Tennessee, three times.
  - In Louisiana, a portion of St. Martin Parish is separated by Iberia Parish. A portion of West Feliciana Parish is separated by Concordia Parish. A portion of Madison Parish is separated by Warren County, Mississippi.
  - In Massachusetts, Norfolk County has two exclaves: Brookline between Middlesex and Suffolk counties, and Cohasset on the coast of Plymouth County.
  - In New Mexico, Sandoval County has an exclave. During World War II, Los Alamos County was created out of parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, for the convenience of the Manhattan Project. That portion of Sandoval County which is within the San Ildefonso Indian Reservation, about 3 km<sup>2</sup>, became an exclave bounded by Los Alamos County on the southwest, Santa Fe County on the east and Rio Arriba County on the north.
  - In Pennsylvania, numerous municipalities in the southeastern part of Delaware County have exclaves. For example, Springfield Township has an exclave separated from the main body of the township by the village of Swarthmore; Darby Township and Darby Boro (which are distinct municipalities from each other) each consist of two separate non-contiguous areas; and part of Upper Darby is separated from the main body of the township by Aldan and Lansdowne.

#### **"Practical" enclaves and exclaves**

- The Spanish towns Ceuta and Melilla on the north coast of Africa.
- The British colony of Gibraltar, on the south coast of Spain.
- Oecussi-Ambeno, a fragment of East Timor geographically within the Indonesian part of Timor (West Timor), but accessible from the sea.
- Cabinda, a territory north of its mainland of Angola, locked between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Congo.
- Russian Kaliningrad Oblast, located between Poland and Lithuania, which, before World War II, was the northern half of the German province of East Prussia, itself an exclave after World War I.
- The far south coast of Croatia, part of the Dubrovnik-Neretva county including the historic city of Dubrovnik, is separated from its mainland by the corridor of Neum which is the only seacoast of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- At least seven places in the United States cannot be reached by land except through Canada:
  - Alaska;
  - Point Roberts in northwestern Washington;
  - the Northwest Angle in Minnesota, a peninsula bordering Lake of the Woods;
  - Elm Point, a small piece nearby where the coastline of the Lake of the Woods dips slightly south over the border;

- a similar unnamed sliver of land just west of Elm Point. (Both of these are in western Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota, near the northeast corner of Roseau County, Minnesota, just south of the southeast corner of Manitoba);
- the town of Alburgh, Vermont, on the shores of Lake Champlain.
- Province Point, the end of a peninsula east of Alburgh.
- Estcourt Station, Maine does not have public road access to the rest of Maine. Instead, Estcourt Station's houses, store and gas station access Rue Frontiere, a street on the Canadian side of the border in Pohenegamook, Quebec.
- The Russian village of Dupki is on the Estonian (west) coast of lake Peipus.
- Canada: St. Regis, Quebec: Part of the Akwesasne Mohawk Nation on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River, it is attached by land to the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation in New York State; road access to the rest of Canada is only available through New York State.

### **Subnational "practical" enclaves and exclaves**

- In Indonesia, the province of Yogyakarta is a coastal enclave of Central Java province with access to Indian Ocean in the south.
- In the Netherlands, the province of Overijssel has two exclaves on the Gelderland bank of the IJssel river opposite the towns of Olst and Wijhe, in which the villages of Marle (north exclave), Welsum and Welsumerveld (south exclave) are situated. There are cable ferries between Olst and Welsum and between Wijhe and Vorchten in the municipality of Heerde (there is no direct connection between Marle and the rest of Overijssel).
- In the United States of America:
  - The town of Carter Lake, Iowa, occupied a meander on the left bank of the Missouri River, until 1877 when flooding caused the river to jump its banks, shortening the main stream. The meander became an oxbow lake and Carter Lake now found itself on the right bank, attached to Nebraska. A lengthy court case ensued; the Supreme Court of the United States held that the sudden change in the river's course did not change the original boundary, and Carter Lake was still part of Iowa. (*Nebraska v. Iowa*, 143 U.S. 359 (1892)). The Court delayed a final decree to allow Nebraska and Iowa to reach an agreement consistent with its holding, which they did. (145 U.S. 519 (1892)). All roads into Carter Lake run through Omaha, Nebraska. For similar geographic reasons there are many slices of Mississippi River states that are now on the "wrong" side of the waterway.
  - Humarock, legally part of Scituate, Massachusetts, was separated from the rest of the town in the Blizzard of 1898, in which the mouth of the North River shifted. The island is only accessible via a bridge which connects it to Marshfield, Massachusetts.
  - Long Island, situated in Boston Harbor in Massachusetts, is part of the City of Boston yet remains accessible by road only from Quincy, Massachusetts.
  - The construction in 1895 of the Harlem River Ship Canal isolated Marble Hill, a small portion of the northern tip of Manhattan (New York County). Initially an island, it was later physically connected to the Bronx by the filling of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It remains politically part of Manhattan, to which it is connected by the Broadway Bridge.
  - The "Lost Peninsula" in Monroe County, Michigan, can only be reached via Toledo, Ohio. It is otherwise surrounded by Maumee Bay in Lake Erie. (Map)
  - California: The City and County of San Francisco has an exclave on Alameda Island, across San Francisco Bay and adjoining Alameda County. The exclave came into being as land on the border between the two counties was reclaimed

from the Bay to build the Naval Air Station Alameda, now decommissioned. This small piece of open space cannot be reached from San Francisco (except by boat) without passing through Oakland and Alameda.

- Also in San Francisco Bay, there is a small (5.37 acres) piece of land on the eastern end of Angel Island that belongs to the City and County of San Francisco. The rest (99.3%) of Angel Island lies in the town of Tiburon, which is in Marin County.
- The port community of San Pedro, California is part of the City of Los Angeles but is connected to the rest of the city only by a narrow strip of land, four city blocks wide and several miles long.
- Virginia: The Eastern Shore, comprising Accomack County and Northampton County, is located at the southern tip of the Delmarva Peninsula. It is connected to the rest of Virginia by the 23 mile (37 km) long Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel. Also, Knotts Island, practically an exclave of Currituck County, North Carolina (see below), extends in a stubby peninsula back north of the state line on the eastern portion of the island and is considered part of the City of Virginia Beach, surrounded by Back Bay.
- North Carolina: Knotts Island in Currituck County is only accessible by road through Virginia Beach, Virginia via a narrow strip of land from the west. A 45-minute ferry connects the island to the rest of Currituck.
- Michigan: The Upper Peninsula is attached by land to Wisconsin. It can be reached from the Lower Peninsula of Michigan by the 5 mile (8 km) long Mackinac Bridge.
- In Switzerland:
  - Lucerne has two pieces separated from the main territory by the Vierwaldstättersee; one borders Schwyz, the other Nidwalden.
  - Nidwalden's district of Hergiswil is separated by an arm of the Vierwaldstättersee.
  - One of the pieces of Fribourg is a large exclave bounded by Vaud and Lake Neuchâtel.
  - Appenzell Innerrhoden has three small exclaves, two of which border on both Appenzell Auser rhoden and on Sankt-Gallen.
  - Vaud has one exclave, Avenches, bordered by Lake Neuchâtel, Fribourg and the tiny Bernese exclave of Clavaleyres. The coast of Lake Neuchâtel is thus in seven pieces belonging to four cantons: clockwise from the north they are Neuchâtel, Bern (main), Vaud (Avenches exclave), Fribourg (main), Vaud (main), Fribourg (exclave), Vaud (main).
- In India:
  - The Union Territory of Daman and Diu consists of two coastal enclaves in the state of Gujarat.
  - Pondicherry is a Union Territory which is composed of Pondicherry City and Karaikal (coastal enclaves of Tamil Nadu), Yanam (coastal enclave of Andhra Pradesh) and Mahe (coastal enclave of Kerala).

#### **Inaccessible districts**

- The Austrian municipality of Jungholz is surrounded by German territory virtually everywhere, except at one point: the top of a mountain.
- The Kleinwalsertal, a valley part of Vorarlberg, Austria, can be reached by road from Oberstdorf, Germany, only.

- The Swiss village of Samnaun could initially only be reached by road from Austria. Thus in 1892 the village was excluded from the Swiss customs territory. The exemption was maintained even when in 1907-1912 a road was built to the Engadin valley.
- For similar reasons the Italian Livigno valley near the Swiss border is excluded from EU VAT area.
- Some villages in eastern Estonia can only be reached by a road which ventures inside Russian territory. One can drive on the road without any visa, but it is forbidden to stop before coming back to Estonia.
- Several farms on the border between Denmark and Germany.
- The village of Lutepää in eastern Estonia, reached by road only by traversing Russian territory.
- The western-most region of County Monaghan in the Republic of Ireland contains a pene-enclave jutting into County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland (United Kingdom).
- A valley, which includes five villages, called Macahel in northeast of Turkey can only be reached by road via Batumi in Georgia by vehicles, and as the snow shuts the paths which are completely within the borders of Turkey in winter, the road via Batumi is the only way for getting there.
- In the United States of America:
  - The Alaska Panhandle, though connected geographically, is inaccessible by road from the rest of the state. One must drive through Canada to reach the area from elsewhere in the state.
  - Hyder, Alaska, itself being located in a state that is an exclave of the United States, is in a location where because of mountains and rugged terrain, it can only be reached by road from the adjacent community of Stewart, British Columbia in Canada, thus it could be considered a practical enclave from both the U.S. mainland and from the rest of state of Alaska.
- The Campobello Island in New Brunswick, Canada, can only be reached by road through a bridge linking the island to the U.S. state of Maine.
- The municipality of Tornio in Finland has one pene-enclave unreachable directly by land from Finnish territory, and the neighbouring Swedish municipality of Haparanda has two similar pene-enclaves unreachable directly from Swedish territory.

### **Subnational inaccessible districts**

- United States of America:
  - Riker's Island, the jail complex of the City of New York, is considered to be in the borough of The Bronx, but is only accessible via the Riker's Island Bridge, which terminates in the Borough of Queens.
- South Korea:
  - Incheon Metropolitan City: Ganghwa Island is administered by Incheon, but is connected by bridges to Gyeonggi Province.
    - Yeongjong Island, where Incheon International Airport is located, is administered by Jung-gu, but is connected by bridge to Seo-gu. (A "gu" is a geo-political subdivision of S. Korea's metropolitan cities).
- In the United Kingdom, there is the village of Pentreheyling in Shropshire. Shropshire is in England, yet it is impossible to reach any other settlement in England by road without first passing through Wales (see map). In Flintshire, Wales, on the Dee estuary, there are several bits of marshland that are separated from other bits of Wales.
- Also in Wales, there is a small area of land south of Wyastone Leys which is inaccessible from any other area of Wales directly by road, being separated by land and the River Wye.

- In addition, there are several small areas north of the village of Part-Y-Seal are inaccessible from Wales directly, these include one farm, two river banks and a small island in the River Wye.
- In the United Kingdom, there are two parts of Scotland inaccessible from anywhere else other than travelling through England; these are Edrington Castle and the village of Cawderstones, which is accessible to the rest of Scotland by footbridge only. Also a small area of land adjacent to a weir on the River Tweed, north of the B6350, due south of Coldstream and due south west of Cornhill on Tweed which can only reach the rest of Scotland directly by crossing the weir. Likewise, on the English side of the English/Scottish Borders, the hamlet of High Cocklaw is not accessible directly from any other part of England except via footpath.
- Philippines:
  - Some coastal barangays in Canaman, Camarines Sur do not have direct connection to barangays in poblacion. People from some coastal barangays in Canaman have to pass Camaligan and Naga City via Bicol River before reaching poblacion.

### **Historic enclaves/exclaves**

- Bremen-Verden, Swedish Pomerania, and Wismar, Swedish enclaves in Germany after the Peace of Westphalia.
- Camp Zeist, a former United States Air Force base in the Netherlands, was in 2000 temporarily declared sovereign territory of the United Kingdom, in order to allow the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing trial to take place.
- Cheikh Saïd - former French enclave near Aden
- Comtat Venaissin
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- East Pakistan (1955-1971), nowadays People's Republic of Bangladesh, was an exclave from Islamic Republic of Pakistan, if one considers West Pakistan, site of the capital Islamabad, mainland.
- East Prussia, a German exclave during the Weimar Republic: it was separated from Germany after World War I, when Poland regained access to the Baltic sea. East Prussia (essentially the old Duchy of Prussia) is now divided into Kaliningrad Oblast in Russia (see above), the Warmian-Masurian Voivodship in Poland, and Klaipėda County in Lithuania.
- Forbidden City - The last emperor of the Qing Dynasty of China, Emperor Henry Puyi, succeeded the throne in 1909. In 1911, revolution broke out and the Qing army was defeated. According to the treaty signed between the Qing court and the government of the newly formed Republic of China (ROC), Puyi preserved the emperor title and alongside other rights, maintained certain gov't organs in the Forbidden City mainly for management of the Forbidden City and other palaces, management of imperial families, etc. Inside the Forbidden City it still flew the Dragon Flag of the Qing Dynasty. In 1924, the treaty signed in 1911 was revised unilaterally by the ROC government, abolishing the Puyi's title of Emperor, his right to live in the Forbidden City and other related arrangements.
- Fort of São João Baptista de Ajudá a Portuguese enclave within Dahomey/Benin until 1961 (de facto) and 1975 (de jure).
- Gwadar - till 1958, Omani coastal enclave inside Pakistan
- Lado Enclave
- Ifni



- Kowloon Walled City - enclave inside Kowloon, Hong Kong. Question of jurisdiction led to hands-off approach adopted by People's Republic of China, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom until solution was agreed upon.
- Kwang-Chou-Wan
- Mount Scopus (in Jerusalem) was an Israeli exclave in Jordan between 1948 and 1967, before being reunited with West Jerusalem following the Six Day War. It is still an exclave on a political level, since Israel's annexation of the connecting territory is unrecognized.
- Port Arthur
- Portuguese India
- Jiaozhou Bay
- Shanghai - British, American, and French Concessions, and Shanghai International Settlement
- Walvis Bay was a South African exclave in Namibia, before being transferred from South African jurisdiction and incorporated with Namibia in 1994, four years after that country's independence.
- Wei-Hai-Wei
- West Berlin, before the reunification of Germany, was *de facto* a West German exclave, enclaved by East Germany. Many small West Berlin land areas, such as Steinstücken, were in turn separated from the main body of West Berlin, some by only a few meters. *De jure* all of Berlin was ruled by the four Allied powers (as an enclave of East Germany); this meant that West Berlin could not send voting members to the German Parliament, and that its citizens were exempt from conscription.
- Zadar
- Various historical foreign concessions.

## **Puppet states**

### **Puppet states in World War I**

- Belarusian National Republic (1918–1919) - Part of the German Empire's plan of Mitteleuropa. Later became a part of the Soviet Union.
- Kingdom of Poland (1916–1918) - The Central Powers' forces occupied Russian Congress Poland in 1915 and in 1916 the German Empire and Austria-Hungary created a Polish Monarchy in order to exploit the occupied territories in an easier way and mobilize the Poles against the Russians (see Polish Legions). In 1918 the puppet-state became independent and formed the backbone of the new internationally recognized Second Polish Republic.
- Kingdom of Lithuania (1918) - after Russia's defeat, the Germans established a puppet Lithuanian kingdom. However it became an independent republic with Germany's defeat.
- Duchy of Courland and Semigallia (1918) - in 1915 the Imperial German forces occupied the Russian Courland Governorate and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended the war at the east, so the local ethnic Baltic Germans established a Duchy under the German crown from that part of Ober Ost, with a common return of civil administration in favor of military. The puppet-state was very swiftly merged with another German puppet state, the Baltic State Duchy, and German-occupied territories of Russian Empire in Livonia and Estonia, into a multi-ethnic United Baltic Duchy, another German puppet-state.
- Kingdom of Finland (1918) - A short-lived monarchy in Finland after the end of czarist rule

### **Puppet states of Imperial Japan**

During Japan's imperial period, and particularly during the Pacific War (parts of which are considered the Pacific theatre of World War II), Japan established a number of states that historians have come to consider puppet régimes.

### **Nominally sovereign states**

- Manchukuo (1932–1945), set up in Manchuria under the leadership of the last Chinese Emperor, Puyi.
- Mengjiang, set up in Inner Mongolia on May 12, 1936, as the Mongol Military Government (蒙古軍政府) was renamed in October 1937 as the Mongol United Autonomous Government (蒙古聯盟自治政府). On September 1, 1939, the predominantly Han Chinese puppet governments of South Chahar Autonomous Government and North Shanxi Autonomous Government were merged with the Mongol Autonomous Government, creating the new Mengjiang United Autonomous Government (蒙疆聯合自治政府). All of these were headed by De Wang.
- Dadao government (Shanghai 1937-1940)- A short lived regime based in Shanghai.
- Reformed Government of the Republic of China- First regime established in Nanjing after the Battle of Nanjing. Later fused into the Provisional Government of China.
- Provisional Government of China December 14, 1937 - March 30, 1940 - Incorporated into the Nanjing Nationalist Government on March 30, 1940.
- Nanjing Nationalist Government ( March 30, 1940–1945) - Established in Nanjing by collaborationists under Wang Jingwei.
- State of Burma (Burma, 1942–1945) - Head of state Ba Maw.
- Second Philippine Republic (1943–1945) – Collaborationist government headed by José P. Laurel as President.
- The Provisional Government of Free India (1943–1945), set up in Singapore in October 1943 by Subhash Chandra Bose and alleged by the Allies to have been a puppet state, it was in charge of Indian expatriates and military personnel in Japanese Southeast Asia. The government was established with prospective control of Indian territory to fall to the offensive to

India. Of the territory of post-independence India, the government took charge of Kohima (after it fell to Japanese-INA offensive), parts of Manipur that fell to both the Japanese 15th Army as well as to the INA, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

- Empire of Vietnam (March–August 1945) – Emperor Bảo Đại's regime with Tran Trong Kim as prime minister after proclaiming independence from France.
- Kingdom of Cambodia (Cambodia, March–August 1945) – King Norodom Sihanouk's regime with Son Ngoc Thanh as Prime Minister after proclaiming independence from France.
- Kingdom of Laos – King Sisavang Vong's régime after proclaiming independence from France.
- Thailand (1941–1945) - Field Marshal Plaek Pibulsonggram's nationalist regime

#### **Existing states in alliance with Germany and Italy**

- Romania (1940–1944) - The "National Legionary State" government of General (later Marshal) Ion Antonescu and Horia Sima's Iron Guard was an ally of Germany from 1940-1943. After Italy surrendered in September 1943 Romania became a puppet of Germany. The Iron Guard was an ultra-nationalist anti-Semitic Fascist movement.
- Hungary's Government of National Unity (1944–1945) - The pro-Nazi régime of Prime Minister Ferenc Szálasi supported by the Arrow Cross Party was a German puppet régime. Arrow Cross was a pro-German, anti-Semitic Fascist party. Szálasi was installed by the Germans after Hitler launched Operation Panzerfaust and had the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Miklós Horthy, removed and placed under house arrest. Horthy was forced to abdicate in favor of Szálasi. Szálasi fought on even after Budapest fell and Hungary was completely over-run.

#### **Existing states under German or Italian rule**

- Albania under Italy (1939–1943) and Albania under Nazi Germany (1943–1944) - The Kingdom of Albania was an Italian protectorate and puppet régime. Italy invaded Albania in 1939 and ended the rule of King Zog I. Zog was exiled and King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy added King of Albania to his title. King Victor Emmanuel and Shefqet Bej Verlaci, Albanian Prime Minister and Head of State, controlled the Italian protectorate. Shefqet Bej Verlaci was replaced as Prime Minister and Head of State by Mustafa Merlika Kruja on 3 December 1941. The Germans occupied Albania when Italy quit the war in 1943 and Ibrahim Bej Biçaku, Mehdi Bej Frashëri, and Rexhep Bej Mitrovica became successive Prime Minister under the Nazis.
- France (1940–1944) - The Vichy French régime of Philippe Pétain had limited autonomy from 1940 to 1942, being heavily dependent on Germany. The Vichy government controlled many of France's colonies and the unoccupied part of France and enjoyed international recognition. In 1942, the Germans occupied the portion of France administered by the Vichy government and installed a new leadership, which ended much of the international legitimacy the government had.
- Monaco (1943–1945) - In 1943, the Italian army invaded and occupied Monaco, setting up a fascist government administration. Shortly thereafter, following Mussolini's collapse in Italy, the German army occupied Monaco and began the deportation of the Jewish population. Among them was René Blum, founder of the Ballet de l'Opera, who died in a Nazi extermination camp.

#### **New states formed to reflect national aspirations**

- Slovak Republic under the Slovak People's Party (1939–1945) - The Slovak Republic was a German client state. The Slovak People's Party was a clerofascist nationalist movement associated with the Roman Catholic Church. Monsignor Jozef Tiso became the president in a nominally independent Slovakia.

- Independent State of Croatia (1941–1945) - The Independent State of Croatia (*Nezavisna Država Hrvatska* or NDH) was a German and Italian puppet régime. On paper, the NDH was a kingdom under King Tomislav II (Aimone, Duke of Spoleto) of the House of Savoy, but Tomislav II was only a figurehead in Croatia who never exercised any real power, with Ante Pavelić being a somewhat independent leader ("poglavnik"), though staying obedient to Rome and Berlin.

### **Puppet regimes under control of Germany and Italy**

- Greece (1941–1944) - The Hellenic State régime of Georgios Tsolakoglou, Konstantinos Logothetopoulos and Ioannis Rallis was a "collaborationist" puppet government during the Occupation of Greece by Nazi Germany. Germany, Italy and Bulgaria occupied different portions of Greece at different times during these régimes.

- Serbia (1941–1944) - The government of General Milan Nedić and popularly known as Nedić's Serbia was a German puppet régime.

- Independent State of Montenegro (1941–1944) - The régime founded by Sekule Drljević was an Italian puppet régime from 1941 to 1943 and a German puppet régime from 1943 to 1944. Drljević was the leader of the Montenegrin Federalists and formed the Provisional Administrative Committee of Montenegro.

- Principality of Pindus and Voivodship of Macedonia (1941–1944) - Principality of Pindus and Voivodship of Macedonia (*Principatu di la Pind*) was an autonomous state set up under fascist Italian and Bulgarian control in northwest Greece and southern Yugoslavia. Alchiviad Diamandi di Samarina, Nicolau Matoussi and Gyula Cseszneky were its rulers.

- Lokot Republic, Russia (1941–1943) - The Lokot Republic under Konstantin Voskoboinik and Bronislaw Kaminski was a semi-autonomous region in Nazi-occupied Russia under an all-Russian administration. The "republic" covered the area of several raions of Oryol and Kursk oblasts. It was directly associated with the Kaminski Brigade and the Russian Liberation Army (*Russkaya Osvoboditelnaya Narodnaya Armiya* or RONA).

- Belarusian Central Rada (1943–1944) - The Belarusian Central Council (*Bielaruskaja Centralnaja Rada*) was nominally the government of Belarus from 1943-1944. It was a collaborationist government established by Nazi Germany (see Reichskommissariat Ostland).

- Quisling's Norwegian National government (1942–1945) - The occupation of Norway by Nazi Germany started with all authority held by German Reich Commissioner (*Reichskommissar*) Josef Terboven, who exercised this through the Reichskommissariat Norwegen. The Norwegian pro-German fascist Vidkun Quisling had attempted a coup d'état against the Norwegian government during the German invasion on 9 April 1940, but he was not appointed by the Germans to head another native government until 1 February 1942.

### **The Italian Social Republic**

- Italian Social Republic (1943–1945, known also as the Republic of Salò) - General Pietro Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel III withdrew Italy from the Axis Powers and moved the government in southern Italy, already conquered by the Allies. In response, the Germans occupied northern Italy and founded the Italian Social Republic (*Repubblica Sociale Italiana* or RSI) with Italian dictator Benito Mussolini as its "Head of State" and "Minister of Foreign Affairs". While the RSI government had some trappings of an independent state, it was completely dependent both economically and politically on Germany. When directed to do so, Mussolini provided Germany with Italian citizens to work as forced laborers.

### **Puppet states of the Soviet Union**

- Tuvan People's Republic, also Tannu Tuva (1921–1944) Achieved independence from China by means of local nationalist revolutions only to come under the domination of the Soviet Union in the 1920s. In 1944, Tannu Tuva was absorbed into the Soviet Union.
- Finnish Democratic Republic (1939–1940) - The Finnish Democratic Republic (*Suomen Kansanvaltainen Tasavalta*) was a short-lived Soviet puppet regime in those minor parts of Finland that were occupied by the Soviet Union during the Winter War. The Finnish Democratic Republic was also known as the "Terijoki Government" (*Terijoen hallitus*) because Terijoki was the first town captured by the Soviets.
- Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic (1940) - In June 1940 the Republic of Estonia was occupied by the USSR and in July a puppet government proclaimed Soviet power. In August 1940, Estonia was annexed by the USSR.
- Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (1940) - In June 1940 the Republic of Latvia was occupied by the USSR and in July a puppet government proclaimed Soviet power, In August 1940, Latvia was annexed by the USSR.
- Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic (1940) - In June 1940 the Republic of Lithuania was occupied by the USSR and in July a puppet government proclaimed Soviet power, In August 1940, Lithuania was annexed by the USSR.
- Second East Turkestan Republic (1944–1949) - The Second East Turkestan Republic, usually known simply as the East Turkistan Republic (ETR), was a short-lived Soviet-backed separatist republic which existed in the 1940s in what is now the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China.

As Soviet forces prevailed over the German Army on the Eastern Front during the Second World War, the Soviet Union supported the creation of communist governments in Eastern Europe. Specifically, the People's Republics in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland were dominated by the Soviet Union. While all of these People's Republics did not "officially" take power until after World War II ended, they all have roots in pro-Communist war-time governments. For example, Bulgaria's pro-Communist Fatherland Front seized power in Bulgaria on September 9, 1944. The Fatherland Front government was Soviet dominated and the direct predecessor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (1946–1990). On the other hand, keeping with the Bulgarian example, it could be argued that the People's Republic of Bulgaria under Prime Minister Georgi Dimitrov (1946–1949) was far from being a Soviet puppet. On yet another hand, an argument for *co-belligerence* status could also be made for these states.

- Poland (1944–1947) - The war-time governments under the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland, and the Provisional Government of National Unity.
- Bulgaria (1944–1946) - The war-time pro-Communist Fatherland Front government headed by Kimon Georgiev (Zveno).
- Hungary (1944–1945) - The war-time government of Prime Minister Béla Miklós.
- Romania (1945–1946) - The war-time National Front (FND) government under Premier Petru Groza. The FND was led by the Romanian Communist Party (PCR).

### **Iraq and Iran during World War II**

The Axis demand for oil and the concern of the Allies that Germany would look to the oil-rich Middle East for a solution, caused the invasion of Iraq by the United Kingdom and the invasion of Iran by the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. Pro-Axis governments in both Iraq and Iran were removed and replaced with Allied-dominated governments.

- Kingdom of Iraq (1941–1947) - Iraq was important to the United Kingdom because of its position on the route to India. Iraq also could provide strategic oil reserves. But,

due to the UK's weakness early in the war, Iraq backed away from the pre-war Anglo-Iraqi Alliance. On 1 April 1941, the Hashemite monarchy in Iraq was over-thrown and there was a pro-German *coup d'état* under Rashid Ali. The Rashid Ali regime began negotiations with the Axis powers and military aid was quickly sent to Mosul via Vichy French-controlled Syria. The Germans provided a squadron of twin engine fighters and a squadron of medium bombers. The Italians provided a squadron of biplane fighters. In mid-April 1941, a brigade of the 10th Indian Infantry Division landed at Basra (Operation Sabine). On 30 April, British forces at RAF Habbaniya were besieged by a numerically superior Iraqi force. On 2 May, the British launched pre-emptive airstrikes against the Iraqis and the Anglo-Iraqi War began. By the end of May, the siege of RAF Habbaniya was lifted, Falluja was taken, Baghdad was surrounded by British forces, and the pro-German government of Rashid Ali collapsed. Rashid Ali and his supporters fled the country. The Hashemite monarchy (King Faisal II and Prime Minister Nuri al-Said) was restored. The UK then forced Iraq to declare war on the Axis in 1942. Commonwealth forces remained in Iraq until 26 October 1947.

- Imperial State of Iran (1941–1946) - German workers in Iran caused the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union to question Iran's neutrality. In addition, Iran's geographical position was important to the Allies. So, in August 1941, the Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran (Operation Countenance) was launched. In September 1941, Reza Shah Pahlavi was forced to abdicate his throne. He was replaced by his son Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi. Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi was willing to declare war on the Axis powers. By January 1942, the UK and the Soviet Union agreed to end their occupation of Iran six months after the end of the war.

## Buffer state

A **buffer state** is a country lying between two rival or potentially hostile greater powers, which by its sheer existence is thought to prevent conflict between them. *Buffer states*, when authentically independent, typically pursue a neutralist foreign policy, which distinguishes them from satellite states. The conception of buffer states is part of the theory of balance of power that entered European strategic and diplomatic thinking in the 17th century. In the 19th century, the manipulation of buffer states like Afghanistan and the Central Asian emirates was an element in the diplomatic "Great Game" played out between the British and Russian Empire for control of the approaches to strategic mountain passes that led to British India.

Other examples of buffer states include:

- Qasim Khanate, between Muscovy and Kazan Khanate.
- Kingdom of Hungary, and later Transylvania between the Austrian Empire and Ottoman Empire; Banat.
- Tibet was a buffer between czarist Russia, the British Raj, and Qing China in the early 20th century.
- Mongolia, between the People's Republic of China and Russia.
- Poland following World War I, located between Germany and the Soviet Union.
- The Republic of Central Lithuania, existing from 1918 to 1922, was a buffer state between the Second Polish Republic and the Republic of Lithuania.
- North Korea during and after the Cold War, seen by some analysts as a buffer state between the military forces of the People's Republic of China and American forces in South Korea.
- The Sultanate of Aceh, located on the north part of Sumatra, as a buffer state between Kingdom of the Netherlands, ruler of Dutch East Indies and British Empire, ruler of Malaya.
- The colony of Georgia in the 18th century, as a buffer state between Spanish-controlled Florida and the American colonies that comprised the Atlantic Seaboard.
- Neutral Austria, Sweden and Finland were buffer states during the Cold War.
- Belgium before World War I, serving as a buffer between France, Prussia (after 1871 the German Empire), the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- Siam — The king of Siam (now Thailand) had to surrender his country's hegemony over Laos and Cambodia and to grant commercial concessions to France, but managed to retain independence as a buffer state between French Indochina and the British Raj.
- The Rhineland served as a demilitarised buffer-zone between France and Germany during the inter-war years of the 1920s and early 1930s. There were early French attempts at creating a Rhineland Republic.
- The Far Eastern Republic was a buffer state separating Bolshevik Russia from Imperial Japan.
- Uruguay served as a demilitarised buffer-zone between Argentina and the Empire of Brazil during the early independence period in South America.
- Paraguay was maintained after the end of the Paraguayan War in 1870 as a territory separating Argentina and Brazil.
- Afghanistan was a buffer state between the British Empire (which ruled much of South Asia) and Russian Empire (which ruled much of Central Asia) during the Anglo–Russian conflicts in Asia during the 19th century.
- The Himalayan nations of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim were buffer-states between the British and Chinese empires, later between China and India, which in 1962 fought the Sino-Indian War in places where the two regional powers bordered each other.
- Canada, during the Cold War, between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Canada, since the fall of the Soviet Union, arguably, is also an economic,

although to a lesser extent, political, client state of the U.S. Soviet forces would have, in some scenarios, had to cross Canadian territory and fly through Canadian airspace in order to reach the U.S. Russia viewed Canada more favourably and with less belligerence than the U.S. (particularly after the Avro Arrow and Bomarc missile affairs--which, in essence, meant that Canada was no longer, independently of the U.S., a military threat to the U.S.S.R. after 1972). A Soviet invasion of Canada would almost certainly have triggered war, and both the U.S. and Canada planned for such scenarios actively and intensively--not because the Soviets were thought to have independent, direct belligerence towards Canada, but because of the manifest necessity to use Canada, in a Soviet-U.S. post-Cold War wartime scenario. Legally, by international law between Canada and the U.S., an attack on the U.S. is viewed as an attack on Canada, and vice versa (because of NORAD) although in any reasonable geopolitical wartime strategy, Canada would be deemed distinct from the U.S.

The invasion of a buffer state by one of the powers surrounding it will often result in war between the powers. For example, in 1914 the German invasion of Belgium triggered the entry of Britain into World War I.

The earlier forms of highly defended border regions, where defensive castles stood at a distance of a day's march are discussed at Marches. Some political remains of borderland marches established under the Carolingian and Ottonian Empires can be seen on the European map today: Belgium, Luxembourg, Lorraine. The Carolingian Empire also created some independent duchies in the Pyrenean border acting as buffer states against the Muslim kingdoms, an area called the Hispanic March, giving form to today's Andorra, Catalonia, Aragon and Navarre.

Even earlier, compare the highly-defended Roman Empire's *limes* with its "client kingdoms" like Palmyra, Judaea, Numidia or Mauretania, and the Persian Empire's system of satrapies



### **Lists of dependent territories**

Currently there are 66 territories on these lists, including four entities which have special positions recognised by international treaty or agreement (marked with asterisks (\*)). Kosovo, not listed below, is an international protectorate under United Nations administration within the territory a sovereign state Serbia. It is not a dependent territories in the strict sense of the meaning, but is in some way similar.

As a result of the Antarctic Treaty, all claims south of 60 degrees south are not recognised or disputed. They are *italicised*.

The list below includes several territories that are not included in the list of non-self-governing territories listed by the General Assembly of the United Nations (which also includes Western Sahara, since 1990, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara was a question of decolonization which remained to be completed by the people of Western Sahara).

Out of the list, Australian, British and New Zealand territories are part of the Commonwealth realm - their governing States are personal union under the same British monarch.

### **Australia**

#### **External territory      Administration**

Ashmore and Cartier Islands From Canberra by the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Christmas Island From Canberra by the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands From Canberra by the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Coral Sea Islands From Canberra by the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Heard Island and McDonald Islands From Canberra by the Australian Antarctic Division of the Department of the Environment and Heritage.

Norfolk Island Commonwealth responsibilities administered from Canberra through the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

*Australian Territory*      *Antarctic* From Canberra by the Australian Antarctic Division of the Department of the Environment and Heritage.

### **People's Republic of China**

#### **Special administrative region      Administration**

I Hong Kong special administrative region; after the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong was signed on December 19, 1984, the sovereignty of Hong Kong was transferred to the PRC on July 1, 1997. It is now largely autonomous operating under the Basic Law of Hong Kong.

Macao \* (also special administrative region; after the Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration commonly spelt on the Question of Macau was signed in 1987, the sovereignty of Macau (Macau) was transferred to the PRC on December 20, 1999. It is now largely autonomous operating under the Basic Law of Macau.

Note: While the status of Hong Kong and Macau possesses characteristics of dependent territories, some people may not consider them as such as they are not external territories but "inalienable part[s] of the People's Republic of China".

## Denmark

### Division Administration

- Faroe Islands Self-governing overseas administrative division since 1948. Part of the Kingdom of Denmark but not of the European Union.
- Greenland Self-governing overseas administrative division since 1979. Part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Left the European Union in 1986.

## Finland

### Province Administration

- Åland neutral and demilitarised autonomous region of Finland. It was demilitarised by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, which was later affirmed by the League of Nations in 1921, and in a somewhat different context reaffirmed in the treaty on Finland's admission to the European Union in 1995.

## France

### Territory Administration

- Bassas da India Atoll administered by a high commissioner of the French Republic resident in Réunion. No permanent population.
- Clipperton Island Atoll administered by by a high commissioner of the French Republic from French Polynesia. No permanent population.
- Europa Island Island administered by a high commissioner of the French Republic resident in Réunion. No permanent population.
- French Polynesia Overseas collectivity since 2003; Overseas country since 2004.
- French Southern Territories Overseas territory since 1955, administered from Paris by an Administrateur Supérieur (since May 2000, François Garde assisted by Secretary General Jean-Yves Hermoso). Includes Île Amsterdam, Île Saint-Paul, Îles Crozet and the Îles Kerguelen in the southern Indian Ocean, plus *Adélie Land*, the French-claimed sector of Antarctica. No permanent population.
- Glorioso Islands Islands administered by a high commissioner of the French Republic resident in Réunion. No permanent population.
- Juan de Nova Island
- Mayotte Departmental collectivity since 2001; overseas collectivity since 2003.
- New Caledonia "*Sui generis*" collectivity since 1999; appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- Saint-Pierre and Miquelon Territorial collectivity since 1985; overseas collectivity since 2003.
- Tromelin Island Island administered by a high commissioner of the French Republic resident in Réunion. No permanent population.
- Wallis and Futuna and Overseas territory since 1961; overseas collectivity since 2003.

## Netherlands

<b>Country</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Aruba	Full autonomy in internal affairs obtained upon separation from the Netherlands Antilles in 1986; Government of the Netherlands responsible for defense and foreign affairs. Part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands but not of the European Union.
Netherlands Antilles	Full autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954; Government of the Netherlands responsible for defense and foreign affairs. Part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, but not of the European Union.

## New Zealand

<b>In free association</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Cook Islands	Self-governing in free association with New Zealand. The Cook Islands are fully responsible for their internal affairs; New Zealand, in consultation, retains some responsibility for external affairs and defense. As of 2005, the Cook Islands have diplomatic relations in their own name with eighteen countries.
Niue	Self-governing in free association with New Zealand since 1974. Niue is fully responsible for its internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs and defense. New Zealand's responsibilities confer no rights of control and are only exercised at the request of the Government of Niue.
<b>Territory</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Tokelau	Self-administering territory of New Zealand. As it moves toward free association with New Zealand, Tokelau and New Zealand have agreed to a draft constitution. A UN-sponsored referendum on self-governance in February 2006 did not produce the two-thirds supermajority necessary for changing the current political status.
<i>Ross Dependency</i>	New Zealand's Antarctic claim.

## Norway

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Bouvet Island	Territory administered by the Polar Department of the Ministry of Justice and Police from Oslo.
<i>Peter I Island</i>	Part of Norway's Antarctic claim.
<i>Queen Maud Land</i>	Part of Norway's Antarctic claim.

## United Kingdom

### British overseas territories

With the exception of Akrotiri and Dhekelia and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the following territories appear on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<b>Overseas territories</b>	<b>Administration</b>
Anguilla	British overseas territory.
Bermuda	British overseas territory or self-governing territory as defined by the UK.

<i>British Territory</i>	<i>Antarctic</i>	The UK's Antarctic claim.
British Indian Ocean Territory		British overseas territory administered by a commissioner resident in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.
British Virgin Islands		British overseas territory with internal self-government.
Cayman Islands		British overseas territory.
Falkland Islands		British overseas territory, also claimed by Argentina.
Gibraltar		British overseas territory, also claimed by Spain.
Montserrat		British overseas territory.
Pitcairn Islands		British overseas territory.
St. Helena		British overseas territory. St. Helena also administers Ascension Island and the island group of Tristan da Cunha.
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands		British overseas territory, also claimed by Argentina. Administered from the Falkland Islands by the Governor of the Falkland Islands as representative of the British monarch.
Turks and Caicos Islands		British overseas territory.
<b>Sovereign Base Area Administration</b>		
Akrotiri		British overseas territory administered by the Commander of British Forces, Cyprus.
Dhekelia		British overseas territory administered by the Commander of British Forces, Cyprus.

### Crown dependencies United States

The smallest island entities belong to the United States Minor Outlying Islands.

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Administration</b>
American Samoa	Unincorporated and unorganized territory administered by the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
Baker Island	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered from Washington, D.C. as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
Howland Island	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered from Washington, D.C. as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
Jarvis Island	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered from Washington, D.C. as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
Johnston Atoll	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered from Washington, D.C. as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
Kingman Reef	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered from Washington, D.C. as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Midway Atoll	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered from Washington, D.C. as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
Guam	Unincorporated organized territory; policy relations between Guam and the U.S. conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
Navassa Island	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior from the Caribbean Islands National Wildlife Refuge in Boqueron, Puerto Rico. Also claimed by Haiti and privately via the Guano Islands Act.
Northern Mariana Islands	Commonwealth in political union with the U.S.; federal funding administered by the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.
Palmyra Atoll	Incorporated territory of the U.S., partly privately and partly federally owned. Administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior; the Office of Insular Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior continues to administer nine excluded areas comprising certain tidal and submerged lands within the lagoon and 12 nm of surrounding sea.
Puerto Rico	Unincorporated organized territory of the U.S. with commonwealth status; policy relations between Puerto Rico and the U.S. conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Unincorporated organized territory; policy relations between the Virgin Islands and the U.S. conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
Wake Island	Unincorporated territory supervised by the U.S. Air Force and administered from Washington, D.C. by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Also claimed by the Marshall Islands.

### **French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion**

are regions (first-order administrative units) of France (they are simultaneous departments, the second-order units), and are therefore not dependencies or areas of special sovereignty, similar to how the island state of Hawaii is a first-order political unit of the United States. The Department of Guadeloupe includes the islands of Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, La Desirade, and the Iles des Saintes, as well as Saint Barthelemy and the northern three-fifths of Saint Martin (the rest of which belongs to Netherlands Antilles).

The uninhabited islands of Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island are administered from Réunion; all these islands are claimed by Madagascar, and Tromelin Island is claimed by Mauritius. However, they are not legally part of the Réunion but part of the French Republic (and grouped together as an entity formally named "Dispersed islands", or *îles Éparses*), as well as the French Southern Territories (a group of islands in the Far Southern Indian Ocean, near the Antarctic, and that previously included the French claims in the Antarctic), or the small island of Clipperton, administered for the French Republic from French Polynesia, but claimed by Mexico.

France has no formal colonies since the 1960s. All citizens of the listed territorial entities enjoy full French (and European Union) citizenship rights, including the right to vote for national or European elections (including those living in areas out of the European Union, for the election of French deputies at the European Parliament). All the inhabited entities, whatever their status, are represented by deputies and senators to the national parliament. French citizens living abroad can also vote in the French embassies and consulates worldwide for their own senators.

French Polynesia (overseas country), New Caledonia (collectivity *sui generis*), and Wallis and Futuna (overseas territorial collectivity) enjoy some substantial legislative autonomy and have a separate currency (the CFP Franc). These territories are not in the economical area of the European Union, and have a legal personality allowing them to be members of other regional organizations. Whether they will choose independence in the future is an open question, and the local governments of these territories have considered to replace the Franc CFP by the Euro (but to keep their independent financial autonomy).

### **United States**

Citizens of the U.S. overseas possessions, including Puerto Rico, do not have the right to vote in U.S. federal elections. The U.S. Department of State uses the term Insular areas to refer to the areas listed above (with the exception of Guantanamo Bay). Although the U.S. state of Hawaii is an island and is technically overseas from the rest of the U.S., it is fully a state of the Union and shares equal status under the U.S. constitution with all of the other states.

The U.S. does not claim sovereignty on Guantanamo Bay, but exercises permanent control and pays rent under terms of treaties with Cuba.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau, formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, have not been U.S. territory ever since each became a sovereign state and entered into a Compact of Free Association with the United States. However, some still treated them as U.S. dependencies until they were admitted to the United Nations in the 1990s as full member States.

The Native American tribal governments are sometimes called "dependencies", but in a broader sense they are really subnational entities; their territories, whether recognized as reservations or not, are an integral part of the United States in every territorial and geographic sense, as well as legally for most purposes. Their status as a "nation" is merely official recognition of their historic tribal sovereignty, which under U.S. law usually displaces state sovereignty but not Federal sovereignty (including foreign affairs). Native Americans are full citizens of the United States and of the state in which they reside, regardless of their tribal membership or place of residence.

## **Extant territorial disputes around the world**

*A claimant's full control is indicated in **bold**, one or more claimant's partial control indicated in italics.*

### **Disputes involving states that recognize each other**

#### **In Africa and neighbouring seas**

- Bassas da India, Europa Island and Juan de Nova: **France** and Madagascar
- Badme: **Ethiopia** and Eritrea
- Banc du Geysier: Madagascar, France and the Comoros
- Bure: **Ethiopia** and Eritrea
- Cabinda: **Angola** and Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ceuta and Melilla: **Spain** and Morocco
- Chagos Archipelago: **United Kingdom** (as British Indian Ocean Territory), Mauritius and the Seychelles
- Chirac pastures : **Morocco** and Algeria
- Corisco area : **Gabon** and Equatorial Guinea
- Glorioso Islands: **France**, Madagascar, the Seychelles and the Comoros
- Hala'ib Triangle: **Egypt** and Sudan
- Isla Perejil: **Spain** and Morocco
- Ilemi Triangle: **Kenya**, Ethiopia and Sudan
- Kangawane Swazi homelands: **South Africa** and Swaziland
- Kariba Power Station and Sindabezi Island: **Zambia** and Zimbabwe
- Kasikili/Sedudu: **Botswana** and Namibia
- Lete Island and neighbouring islands: *Benin* and *Niger* (adjudicated by the ICJ in 2005)
- Luchinda-Pweto province: **Zambia** and Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Mayotte: **France** and Comoros
- Mbanie Island: **Gabon** and Equatorial Guinea
- North West Niger (about 25,000 square km): **Niger** and Libya
- Ogaden: **Ethiopia** and Somalia
- Peñón de Alhucemas: **Spain** and Morocco
- South East Algeria: **Algeria** and Libya
- Socotra: **Yemen** and Somalia
- Tromelin: **France** and Mauritius
- Tsorona-Zalambessa: **Ethiopia** and Eritrea
- Yenga (border town): **Sierra Leone** and Guinea
- Zuqar Island: **Eritrea** and **Yemen**

#### **In the Americas**

- Ankoko Island : **Guyana** and Venezuela
- Arroio Invernada : **Brazil** and **Uruguay**
- Atacama corridor: **Chile** and Bolivia
- Southern half of Belize: **Belize** and Guatemala
- Bajo Nuevo Bank (Petrel Islands): United States, Jamaica (the only two active claims), Colombia and possibly Honduras
- Bird Island (Isla Aves): **Venezuela** and Dominica
- Brazilian Island : **Brazil**, Argentina and Uruguay
- Conejo Island: **Honduras** and El Salvador
- Falkland Islands: **United Kingdom** and (as Islas Malvinas) Argentina
- French Guiana west of the Marouini River: **France** and Suriname

- Guantanamo Bay: **United States of America (lease-holder; naval base and extraordinary detention)** and Cuba
- Guyana east of the Upper Courantyne River: **Guyana** and Suriname
- Guyana west of the Essequibo River (Guayana Esequiba): **Guyana** and Venezuela
- Hans Island: Denmark and Canada
- Navassa Island: **United States of America (having possession)** and Haiti
- Río San Juan legal dispute over navigational rights on border: *Costa Rica* and *Nicaragua*
- San Andrés and Providencia: **Colombia** and Nicaragua; Honduras de facto recognizes Colombian claim
- Sapodilla Cays: **Belize**, Guatemala (formerly claiming all Belize) and Honduras
- Serranilla Bank : United States, Colombia, Nicaragua and possibly Honduras
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands & Shag Rocks: **United Kingdom** and Argentina
- Southern Patagonian Ice Field between Mount Fitzroy and Cerro Daudet: Argentina and Chile (parts of the border still officially undefined)
- List of areas disputed by the United States (state mentioned first) and Canada (province or territory mentioned second)
  - Machias Seal Island (Maine / **New Brunswick**)
  - Strait of Juan de Fuca (*Washington / British Columbia*)
  - Dixon Entrance (*Alaska / British Columbia*)
  - Beaufort Sea (*Alaska / Yukon*)
  - North Rock (Maine / New Brunswick)
  - Northwest Passage and other Arctic waters (Claimed by U.S. to be international waters)
  - Portland Canal (Alaska/British Columbia)

### **In Asia and the Pacific**

- Abu Musa: **Iran** and the United Arab Emirates
- Aksai Chin: **People's Republic of China**, India and ROC

The Republic of China (ROC) now based in Taiwan is involved in territorial disputes with many countries near China while not recognized by any of them due to having no diplomatic relations. The ROC recognizes neither the People's Republic of China (PRC) nor its border agreements or treaties with any other countries while Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of China states that "The territory of the Republic of China according to its existing national boundaries shall not be altered except by resolution of the National Assembly."

- Arunachal Pradesh (South Tibet): **India**, People's Republic of China and ROC
- Baitou Mountain / Paektu-san (indefinite boundary): **People's Republic of China**, **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, Republic of Korea and the Republic of China  
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) do not recognize each other.
- Banaba Island: **Kiribati** and Fiji
- Bangi Daar: **Pakistan** and Afghanistan
- Bagys and Turkestan (village): **Uzbekistan** and Kazakhstan
- Bhutanese enclaves in Tibet: **People's Republic of China** and Bhutan, also the Republic of China, unrecognized by either aforementioned state
- Bougainville : **Papua New Guinea** and the Solomon Islands
- Copper Island, Sea Lion Rock and Sea Otter Islands: **Russia** and **the United States of America**



- various areas: Dak Jerman/Dak Duyt, Dak Dang/Dak Huyt, the La Drang area and the islands of Baie/Koh Ta Kiev, Milieu/Koh Thmey, Eau/Koh Ses, Pic/Koh Tonsay and the Northern Pirates/Koh Po : **Cambodia** and **Vietnam**
- David-Gareja monastery complex: **Azerbaijan** and **Georgia**
- Doi Lang: **Myanmar** and Thailand
- Dokdo (Liancourt Rocks, Takeshima): **South Korea**, North Korea and Japan (Japan does not recognize the statehood of North Korea)
- 48 square miles (124 km<sup>2</sup>) of Jordanian territory: **Syria** and Jordan
- East Jerusalem : **Israel** and the Palestinian National Authority
- Golan Heights: **Israel** and Syria
  - Shebaa Farms: **Israel**, Syria, and Lebanon
- Greater and Lesser Tunbs: **Iran** and the United Arab Emirates
- Hatay: **Turkey** and Syria
- Indo-Bangladesh enclaves: **India** and **Bangladesh** NOTE: well-known enclave system, see article for history, area is disputed.
- Isfara Valley: **Kyrgyzstan** and Tajikistan
- former Princely State of Junagadh: **India** and Pakistan
- Kashmir: *Pakistan* and *India*
- Kalipani region, also Susta region (part), and Antudanda area: **India** and Nepal
- Lower Kurile Islands: **Russia** and Japan
- Kula Kangri: Bhutan and the People's Republic of China
- Ligitan and Sipidan: **Malaysia** and Indonesia
- Limbang area: **Brunei** and **Malaysia**
- Macclesfield Bank: People's Republic of China, Republic of China and Vietnam
- Matthew and Hunter Islands: Vanuatu and France
- Minerva Reef: **Tonga** and Fiji
- New Moore/ South Talpatty/ Purbasha Island: Bangladesh and India - dispute also deters maritime boundary delimitation in the Bay of Bengal.
- Northern Bhutan: **Bhutan** and The People's Republic of China
- Qarah and Umm Al Maradim: **Kuwait** and Saudi Arabia
- Quatern Island: **India** and Pakistan
- Palau Batek/Fatu Sinai : **Indonesia** and East Timor
- Palmas Islands: **Indonesia** and Philippines
- Paracel Islands: **People's Republic of China**, Republic of China and Vietnam
- Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh: **Singapore** and Malaysia
- Prachin Buri area: **Thailand** and **Cambodia**
- Pyrdiwah: **India** and Bangladesh
- Sabah (North Borneo): **Malaysia** and Philippines
- Sakhalin (southern): **Russia** (Japan has renounced Sakhalin pursuant to the San Francisco Peace Treaty without recognizing the Russian claim.)
- former Saudi-Iraqi neutral zone: **Iraq** and **Saudi Arabia**
- Scarborough Shoal: Philippines, People's Republic of China and Republic of China
- Senkaku Islands (Diaoyu Tai): **Japan**, People's Republic of China and Republic of China
- Shatt Al-Arab: Iran and Iraq
- Siachen Glacier: **India** and Pakistan
- Sir Creek: *India* and *Pakistan*
- Socotra Rock: *People's Republic of China*, Republic of China, *South Korea* and *North Korea*
- Spratly Islands: *People's Republic of China*, Republic of China, *Vietnam*, *Philippines* (part), *Malaysia* (part) and *Brunei*

- Swains Island: **United States** and Tokelau
  - Tumen River (disputee sovereignty of certain islands): *People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Republic of Korea and the Republic of China. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) do not recognize each other.
  - Vozrozhdeniya Island (now a peninsula): *Kazakhstan* and *Uzbekistan*
  - Wake Island: **United States** and Marshall Islands
  - Yalu River (disputee sovereignty of certain islands): *People's Republic of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Republic of Korea and the Republic of China
- The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) do not recognize each other.

### In Europe

- Bay of Piran, also hamlets of Bozini, Mlini, Škodelin and Škrile and much of the border area: **Slovenia** and **Croatia**
- Ems estuary and Dollart Bay (western part): Netherlands and Germany
- Ferdinandea: **Italy**, United Kingdom, France, Spain and possibly Malta, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco
- Gibraltar: **United Kingdom** (as crown colony) and Spain
- isthmus between Gibraltar and Spain: **United Kingdom** and Spain
- Imia/Kardak: **Greece** and Turkey
- Kosa Tuzla Island: **Ukraine** and Russia
- approximately 2400 acres of Kosovo: **Serbia**, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the UN-administered territory of Kosovo. NOTE This dispute is between The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.
- Mont Blanc: France and Italy
- Eastern coast of Narva river and Petseri region: **Russia** and Estonia
- Olivenza: **Spain** and Portugal
- Pichvni: **Georgia** and Russia
- Pytalovsky District of the Pskov Oblast/Abrene region: **Russia** and Latvia
- Rho: **Greece** and Turkey
- Rockall: **United Kingdom**, Republic of Ireland, Denmark and Iceland
- Sastavci: **Serbia** and Bosnia Herzegovina
- Snake Island: **Ukraine** and Romania
- Small 3m-by-60m strip next to Vatican City: **the Holy See** and Italy

### **Disputes between a state and its subnational entities, or between subnational entities**

- Black Hills: United States government and the Lakota Nation
- Ceara and Piaui
- Southern edge of Labrador: Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador

### **Disputes involving parties that each have some territory under control but do not recognize each other**

- Abkhazia: **Republic of Abkhazia** and Georgia
- Northern Cyprus: **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus** and Republic of Cyprus
- mainland China: **People's Republic of China**, Republic of China
- Heixiazi / Bolshoy Ussuriyskiy:

- Eastern half: **Russia** and Republic of China Relinquished by the People's Republic of China but still claimed by the Republic of China.
  - Western half: **People's Republic of China** and Republic of China
- Israel proper: **Israel** and (unofficially) the Palestinian National Authority (The map of "liberated Palestine" on the official website of the PNA, official PA schoolbooks, and official emblem of the PNA, PLO, and other groups all include Israel's entire territory.
- Kachin State (north part west of Gaoligong Mountain (zh:高黎贡山), the white area on the lower (south) portion of the accompanying Chinese map west of Yunnan): **Myanmar** and Republic of China
- North Korea: **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, Republic of Korea. The ROK's constitution states that "The territory of the Republic of Korea shall consist of the Korean peninsula and its adjacent islands."
- South Korea: **Republic of Korea**, Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Lachin corridor: **Nagorno-Karabakh Republic** and Azerbaijan
- Nagorno-Karabakh: **Nagorno-Karabakh Republic** and Azerbaijan
- Pamir Mountains (the white area on the left-hand (west) portion of the accompanying Chinese map west of Xinjiang):
  - Northern and central parts: **Tajikstan** and Republic of China
  - Southern part: **Afghanistan** and Republic of China
- Puntland: **Puntland** and Somalia
- Sixty-Four Villages East of the Heilongjiang River: **Russia** and Republic of China
- Somaliland: **Somaliland** and Somalia
- South Ossetia: **Republic of South Ossetia** and Georgia
- Northern and eastern Sri Lanka: *Sri Lanka* and *Tamil Eelam*
- 'border' checkpoint near Strovilia: The **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus** and **the United Kingdom** (in regard to its' Sovereign Base Areas. NOTE: Technically, of course, this also involves Cyprus; the checkpoint is partially on UN-administered land, and Cyprus claims all of the island.
- Taiwan, the Pescadores, Quemoy, Matsu Islands, Pratas Islands: **Republic of China** and People's Republic of China. The ROC's constitution states that "The modifications of the functions, operations, and organization of the Taiwan Provincial Government may be specified by law. The PRC's constitution states "Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. It is the lofty duty of the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan, to accomplish the great task of reunifying the motherland."
- Transnistria: **Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic** and Moldova
- Tannu Uriankhai: *Russia*, *Mongolia* and Republic of China
- Western Sahara: *Morocco* and *Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic*. NOTE:- The United Nations considers the area a non-decolonized territory with Spain as the formal administrative power, although they do not occupy or claim it as their territory.
- West Bank: *Israel* and the *Palestinian National Authority*

### **Formally frozen dispute**

The Antarctic Treaty System, formed on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961, establishes the legal framework for the management of Antarctica and provides administration for the continent, which is carried out through consultative member meetings. It freezes the territorial claims of all signatories (all claimants have acceded) for as long as the treaty is in force. However, it is not a final settlement; parties can choose to withdraw from the System at any time. Furthermore, only a minority of states have signed it, and it is not formally sanctioned by the United Nations. Thus, Antarctica remains the only part of the planet any (non-signatory) state can still lay claim to as terra nullius (on the grounds of it not having been part of any existing state's legal and effective territory).

When the Constitution of the Republic of China was adopted on 25 December 1947, the Republic of China did recognize the statehood of the People's Republic of Mongolia with Soviet pressure. After the UN General Assembly Resolution 505 was passed in 1952, the Republic of China withdrew such a recognition in 1953 and therefore claimed Greater Mongolia. The Republic of China has once again recognized the statehood of Mongolia in 2002, thus freezing the territorial claim, but as the Constitution of the Republic of China still mentions Mongolia in Article 119 that has not been superseded, there are different opinions as to whether such a recognition is constitutional. On 26 November 1993, the Judicial Yuan in its Interpretation 328 called the constitutional territory beyond the reach of judicial review and thus avoided the question as whether Mongolia should be considered the constitutional territory of the Republic of China.

### **Unrecognized countries/territories**

Several geo-political entities in the world have no general international recognition, but they want to be recognized as sovereign states. The degree in which those have *de facto* control over the territory they claim is variable.

Most are subnational regions with an ethno-national identity of its own that have "broken off" (i.e. separated themselves) from their original parent state, and hence they are commonly referred to as "break-away" states. Some of these entities are in effect internally self-governing protectorates that enjoy military protection and informal diplomatic representation abroad through another state to prevent its forced reincorporation into its original state.

Note that the word "control" in this list refers to *control* over the area *occupied*, not *occupation* of the area *claimed*. Virtually no unrecognized country controls all the area it claims. Unrecognized countries can be separated into those which have full control over their occupied territory (such as, for instance, Republic of China) and those with only partial control (such as Tamil Eelam). The main difference is that in the former, the *de jure* governments of the areas in question have no (or nearly no) influence in the areas under question, whereas in the latter they can have varying degrees of control, and may provide essential services to people living in the areas.

#### **Partially recognized states with *de facto* control over their territory**

States that are recognized by the majority but not the totality of the other states are listed here

- **Republic of China**, which governs only Taiwan and some other small islands since losing the Chinese Civil War in 1949, lost most of its diplomatic recognition and UN seat to the People's Republic of China in October 25, 1971 by UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 and now is currently officially recognized by only 24 states as well as Vatican City of the Holy See. It conducts *de facto* (in all but name) relations with most countries through *de facto* embassies such as the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office. (*See political status of Taiwan*).

- **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus** was set up in the northern part of the island of Cyprus after an invasion of forces from the Republic of Turkey in 1974, following a Greek Cypriot coup, which, backed by the Greek military junta of 1967-1974, overthrew president Makarios. TRNC declared independence in 1983 and has been recognized only by Turkey. In 2004, its territory was accepted *de jure* into the EU as part of the Republic of Cyprus, though it remains *de facto* outside the EU.

#### **Unrecognized states with *de facto* control over their territory**

- **Abkhazia** in Georgia is a self-declared and partially functioning independent state; it is not recognised by any state. It is situated between the Caucasus and the Black Sea, recognized as a part of northwestern Georgia.

- **Nagorno-Karabakh** in Azerbaijan is (since 1991) a self-declared and more or less functioning independent state with no international recognition from any other nation, including Armenia. It is internationally recognized as being part of Azerbaijan, but has an ethnic-Armenian majority.

- **Somaliland** (since 1991). Located in northwest Somalia. In May of 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes five of the eighteen administrative regions of Somalia, corresponding to British Somaliland which is located between Ethiopia, Djibouti, Puntland and the Gulf of Aden.

- **South Ossetia** in Georgia is a self-declared and more or less functioning independent state with no international recognition from any other nation. After occupation of

independent Georgia by Soviet Russia in 1921 during the Russian Civil War it became the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast within Soviet Georgia. It proclaimed independence from Georgia in 1991, and a ceasefire was declared in 1992.

- **Transnistria** is the part of Moldova east of the river Dniester and (since 1990) a self-declared and more or less functioning independent state with no international recognition from any sovereign state. Transnistria is home to three major groups, roughly equal in numbers: Russians and Ukrainians as well as a Moldovan plurality.

#### **Unrecognized states with partial control over their territory**

- **Islamic Emirate of Waziristan** in Pakistan is a self-declared independent Islamic State with no international recognition from any other nation. It is situated on North-West Frontier Province, recognized as a part of Pakistan.

- **Tamil Eelam** in Sri Lanka is a self-declared independent state in the North East of the island with no international recognition from any other nation.

#### **Partially recognized states largely under military occupation**

- **Western Sahara** is a territory claimed and largely administered by Morocco since Spain abandoned the territory in 1976. The **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic** controls the remainder of Western Sahara; it was proclaimed by the Front Polisario in 1976, is recognized by 48 states, and a full member of the African Union. Sovereignty is unresolved and the United Nations is attempting to hold a referendum on the issue through the mission MINURSO. The UN-administered cease-fire has been in effect since September 1991. Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

- **State of Palestine** was declared in 1988 and recognized by a series of Arab and Muslim countries. ( proposals for a Palestinian state, Palestinian territories, Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Israel all of which include articles about areas in the Palestine region.)

#### **Internationally administered territory**

- **Kosovo**, although not recognized as an independent entity, has functioned under UN administration independently of Serbia since 1999 (on the basis of Security Council resolution 1244). Legally, it is a Serbian autonomous province.

#### **Partially unrecognized states**

The following states are all recognised by the majority of the world's sovereign states. Barring the Holy See, they are all members of the United Nations. They all conduct relations with the majority of the world's nations. However, some of them are not recognized by certain countries. These partially unrecognized states are:

- **People's Republic of China** has, since 1971, been recognized by the majority of the world's states and now conducts relations with 168. 24 states, however, still recognize the Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of Mainland China.

- **Israel** is not recognised by the majority of Arab or Muslim states (24, relations with 4 others are suspended), though it has been recognized by Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Mauritania and others. It has relations with 161 states and is a member of the United Nations and many other international organisations.

- **Holy See** - the Episcopal See of the Catholic Church - has been considered a sovereign entity since Medieval times, and today is officially recognised by 174 states Bilateral

and Multilateral Relations of the Holy See. Its territory is the State of the Vatican City and it is ruled by the Pope. In particular, it is not recognised by the People's Republic of China, due to its support for the Republic of China.

### **Historic unrecognized or partially recognized states with *de facto* control over their territory**

#### **Europe**

- **Alsace-Lorraine** (proclaimed in 1918). Now part of France.
- **Banat Republic** (proclaimed in 1918). Now part of Romania, Serbia, and Hungary.
- **Baranya-Baja Republic** (proclaimed in 1921). Now part of Hungary and Croatia.
- **Carpatho-Ukraine** (1939). Now part of Ukraine.
- **Chechnya** (1996-1999). Now controlled by Russia. *Chechen Republic of Ichkeria*
- **Catalonia** (proclaimed in 1932); autonomous, not sovereign. Now part of Spain and France.
- **Republic of Connaught** Now part of the Republic of Ireland.
- **Independent State of Croatia** (1941-1945). Between 1945 and 1991, Croatia was a people's/socialist republic within Yugoslavia. Since 1991, Croatia is an independent country. Recognized since 1992.
- **Hungarian Soviet Republic** (1919). Now part of Hungary.
- **Idel-Ural State** (1917-1918). Republic on territory of Tatarstan and Bashkortostan was suppressed by Red Army.
- **Irish Republic** (1919-1922). Now it is part of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.
- **Southern Ireland** (1922). Now it is part of the Republic of Ireland.
- **Finnish Socialist Workers' Republic** (1918)
- **Gagauzia** (1990-1994). Now part of Moldova.
- **Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia** (1992-1994). Now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- **Lajtabansag State** (1921). Now part of Austria.
- **Munich Soviet Republic** (1919). Now part of Germany.
- **Munster Republic** (1922). Now part of Republic of Ireland.
- **Republic of Serbian Frontier** (1991-1995). Now part of Croatia.
- **Slovak Soviet Republic** (1919). Now part of Slovakia.
- **Slovakia** (1939-1945). Between these years, Slovakia was a puppet state of Nazi Germany. From 1918 until 1939, and again between 1945 and 1993, Slovakia was part of Czechoslovakia. Since 1993, Slovakia is an independent country.
- **Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (1992-1995). Now one of the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- **Republic of Tatarstan** (1991-1994). From 1994-2000 Tatarstan was associated state of Russian federation on confederal status, and since 2000 it is a subject (republic) of Russian Federation.
- **Republic of Užice** (1941). Now part of Serbia.
- **Republic of West Bosnia** (1993-1995). Now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## Asia

- **Adjara** (1991-2005). De-facto self-governing in past state now reintegrated into Georgia.
- **Kachin State** / Kachinland is the northernmost state of Myanmar, controlled since 1962 by the Kachin Independence Organization but not diplomatically recognized by any country. In 1994, KIO and the Union of Myanmar agreed to formalize the status quo by creating the "Kachin State Special Region #1", officially still a part of the Union of Myanmar but *de facto* controlled by KIO.
- **Kurdish Autonomous Region** (1991-2003). A “*de facto*” independent state in Northern Iraq. Now part of Iraq.
- **Manchukuo** (1932-1945). Out of 80 then existing nations 23 recognized the new state.<sup>1</sup> Now part of the People's Republic of China.
- **Nakhichevan** (1990). Now part of Azerbaijan.
- **República Filipina** (1899-1901) Declared independence in 1898 but was conquered by the United States due to the Philippine-American War. Now independent as Philippines.
- **Republic of South Moluccas** Now part of Indonesia.
- **Talysh-Mughan Autonomous Republic** (1993). Now part of Azerbaijan.
- **Tibet** (1913-51). A unified Tibetan empire was created in the 8th century, and fell apart a century later. Mongol conquests in the 13th century made Tibet part of the Mongol Empire (but separately from China proper) while four centuries later the Manchu-ruled Qing Dynasty incorporated Tibet as a Chinese dependency. In 1913 the 13th Dalai Lama unilaterally declared independence but two years later indicated his willingness to sign a treaty granting Chinese *suzerainty* over "Inner Tibet" with "Outer Tibet" an independent state. Chinese sovereignty was confirmed by both Beijing and the Tibetans in 1951, but repudiated by the Dalai Lama in 1959.
- **Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic** (February – May 1918). Now Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.
- **Tuva** (1921-1944). Now part of Russia
- **Republic of West Papua** Now part of Indonesia.
- **Republic of West Melanesia** Now part of Indonesia.
- **Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam** Now part of Indonesia.

## Africa

- **Anjouan** (1997-2002). Now part of Comoros.
- **Biafra** controlled territory in eastern Nigeria between the time of its secession in May 1967 until its final military collapse in January 1970. It was recognized by 12 nations.
- **Bophuthatswana** (1977-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Transkei, Ciskei, and Venda. Now part of South Africa.
- **Ciskei** (1981-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda. Now part of South Africa.
- **Jubaland** (1998-2001). Now part of Southwestern Somalia.
- **Katanga** controlled the state of the same name within the former Belgian Congo after decolonisation, between 1960 and 1964.
- **Mohéli** (1997-1998). Now part of Comoros.
- **Rhodesia**. British Colony that unilaterally declared independence in 1965. This action was not legally recognized by any other nation, nor the declaration of Rhodesia as a



republic in 1970. This entity remained until 1979, when it became Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, then Zimbabwe in 1980.

- **Transkei** (1976-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Venda. Now part of South Africa.
- **Venda** (1979-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Transkei. Now part of South Africa.
- **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia**. Formed in 1979 after negotiations between white minority government and moderate black leaders. Unrecognized until 1980 when it became the Republic of Zimbabwe.
- **Kingdom of Rwenzururu** (1963-82). Was based in the Rwenzori Mountains between Uganda and Congo.

Lado Kingdom - founded in 864 a.d still struggling for its freedom independence as occupied territory . Issue of independence was raised for the first time in United Nations Organisation ( UN )in 1947 but decidedly Britain stood against the independence using its Veto power . The territory Kingdom remains still occupied and stretched out in its devided parts into Republic of Uganda , The Republic of Sudan and The Democratic Republic of Congo , so done by Britain , thus removing it from the World Maps ( 1910 - 1914 ) .

### The Americas

- **Republic of Lower Canada** (1838). Now Quebec, part of Canada.
-  **Independent State of Acre** (1899-1903). Now part of Brazil.
- **California Republic** (1846). Now part of the United States.
- **Confederate States of America** (1861-1865). Originally formed by seven slave states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Louisiana). After the American Civil War began, the states of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina joined. Recognized internationally only by Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Holy See , though recognized by some nations as a "belligerent power". Reintegrated into the United States.
- **Free and Independent Republic of West Florida** (1810). Short-lived republic consisting of parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama. Annexed by the United States.
- **Kingdom of Hawaii** (1810-1894). A unification of the smaller independent chiefdoms of O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i and the Big Island of Hawai'i. Now part of the United States.
- **Republic of Hawaii** (1894-1898). Now part of the United States.
- **State of Muskogee** (1799-1803). A short-lived Native American state in Florida; consisted of several tribes of Creeks and Seminoles.
- **Piratini Republic** (1836-1845). Today's Rio Grande do Sul, part of Brazil.
- **Republic of the Río Grande** (1840). Now part of the United States of America and Mexico.
- **Republic of Texas** (1836-1845). Five nations recognized this entity. Now part of the United States.
- **Vermont Republic** (1777-1791). Now part of the United States.
- **Republic of the Yucatán** (1841-1843) & (1846-1848). Short-lived separatist state; reintegrated into Mexico.

## Oceania

- **Bougainville (Republic of North Solomons)** (1990-1997). Signed a peace deal with Papua New Guinea giving the island autonomy pending an independence referendum within a decade.
- **Rotuma** (1987-1988). This Polynesian-inhabited island which is administered by (Melanesian) Fiji declared its independence from Fiji by separatists after the military coups in Fiji in 1987. It did not have any substantive support.

### **Historic unrecognized or partially recognized governments with *de facto* control over their territory**

These regimes had control over the territory of a country for which most other states recognized a different government as being the legitimate government:

- **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan** (1996-2001). Only three states recognized this entity while the Taliban controlled it. **People's Republic of Kampuchea** (1979-1989). Set up by the Vietnamese after their invasion and rout of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Only a few Soviet-Bloc nations recognized this entity, while the UN, China, and most other nations recognized the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea government. Succeeded by the State of Cambodia, then the Kingdom of Cambodia.

### **Maritime controversies among countries**

Maritime controversies involve two dimensions: (a) territorial sovereignty, which are a legacy of history; and (b) relevant jurisdictional rights and interests in maritime boundaries, which are mainly due to differing interpretations of the law of the sea.

- *None*: Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is not a landlocked country.
- 3 nautical miles (5.6 km; 3.5 mi): Jordan, Palau, Singapore.
- 10 nautical miles (18.5 km; 11.5 mi): Greece, Turkey (note: This is in dispute.

Turkey claims 6nmi for Greece in the Aegean)

- 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi): Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Brunei, Bouvet Island, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of China, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (in the Black sea and Mediterranean), Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen.

- 12 nautical miles/DLM: Slovenia.
- 13 nautical miles (24.08 km; 14.96 mi): Italy-Tunisia
- 30 nautical miles (55.6 km; 34.5 mi): Togo.
- 200 nautical miles (370.4 km; 230.2 mi): Benin, Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Peru, Somalia.

- *Defined by coordinates*: the Philippines claims a rectangle, defined by coordinates; the total claim extends beyond 12 nautical miles.

### **Special cases**

- **Australia**: A treaty with Papua New Guinea defines the territorial sea boundaries between the islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi and Papua New Guinea on the one hand and the islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai and Papua New Guinea on the other hand, as well as a section of the border of the territorial sea of Saibai. The territorial seas of the islands known as Anchor Cay, Aubusi Island, Black Rocks, Boigu Island, Bramble Cay, Dauan Island, Deliverance Island, East Cay, Kaumag Island, Kerr Islet, Moimi Island, Pearce Cay, Saibai Island, Urnagain Island and Turu Cay do not extend beyond 3 nautical miles from the baselines.

- **Belize**: 3 nautical miles limit applies from the mouth of Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye.

- **Cameroon**: See article 45 of Law 96-06 of 18 January 1996 on the revision of the Constitution of 2 June 1972.

- **Denmark**: Act No. 200 of 7 April 1999 on the delimitation of the territorial sea does not apply to the Faroe Islands (the act applies to the Faroe Islands from 1 June 2002) and Greenland but may become effective by Royal Decree for those parts of the Kingdom of

Denmark with the amendments dictated by the special conditions prevailing in the Faroe Islands and Greenland. As far as Greenland is concerned, the outer limit of the external territorial waters may be measured at a distance shorter than 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) from the baselines.

- Estonia: In some parts of the Gulf of Finland, defined by coordinates.
- Finland: Extends, with certain exceptions, to 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi), unless defined by geographical coordinates. In the Gulf of Finland, there is a strip of international waters regardless of the 12 nmi limit: the outer limit of the territorial sea shall at no place be closer to the midline than 3 nautical miles (5.6 km; 3.5 mi). Bogskär, a remote island, has only 3 nautical miles (5.6 km; 3.5 mi) territorial waters.
- Greece: 10 nautical miles (18.5 km; 11.5 mi) limit applies for the purpose of regulating civil aviation ( Aegean dispute)
- India: 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) limit includes Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
- Japan: 3 nautical miles (5.6 km; 3.5 mi) limit applies to the Soya Strait, the Tsugaru Strait, the eastern and western channels of the Korea Strait and the Osumi Straits only.
- New Zealand: 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) limit includes Tokelau.
- Papua New Guinea: 3 nautical miles (5.6 km; 3.5 mi) in certain areas.
- Peru: The 200 nautical miles (370.4 km; 230.2 mi) territorial sea is called 'Maritime Dominion' in article 54 of the 1993 Constitution: " ...In its maritime dominion, Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, without prejudice to the freedoms of international communication, in accordance with the law and the treaties ratified by the State..."
- Turkey: 6 nautical miles (11.1 km; 6.9 mi) in the Aegean Sea, 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) in the Black & Mediterranean Seas.
- United Kingdom and British Crown: The limit remains at 3 nautical miles (5.6 km; 3.5 mi) in some of its overseas territories: British Indian Ocean Territory, Gibraltar, Montserrat and Pitcairn; the limit is now at 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) in the United Kingdom and its overseas territories of Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands, as well as in two possessions of the British Crown freely associated to the United Kingdom, i.e. Isle of Man and the Bailiwick of Jersey, but not in the Bailiwick of Guernsey where the limit remains at 3 nmi.

#### **Contiguous zone claims**

- *None*: Albania, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei, Cameroon, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Micronesia, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, São Tomé and Príncipe, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Tanzania
- 14 nautical miles (25.9 km; 16.1 mi): Finland
- 15 nautical miles (27.8 km; 17.3 mi): Venezuela
- 18 nautical miles (33.3 km; 20.7 mi): Bangladesh, Gambia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan
- 24 nautical miles (44.4 km; 27.6 mi): Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar,

Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen

- 30 nautical miles (55.6 km; 34.5 mi): Italy
- 50 nautical miles (92.6 km; 57.5 mi): Democratic People's Republic of Korea; 50 nautical miles military zone. Army Command Announcement of 1 August 1977.

### **Extended continental shelf claims**

As of 13 May 2009, 51 submissions by 44 countries have been lodged for claims over their extended continental shelf. Some countries have multiple submissions and joint submissions with other countries. Recommendations have been given for 8 of the submissions.

### **Submissions with recommendations**

List with date of submission and adoption of recommendation by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

- United Kingdom - Ascension Island (submission: 9 May 2008; recommendation: 15 April 2010) (application to extend beyond 200NM failed)
- Australia (15 November 2004, 9 April 2008)
- Barbados (submission: 8 May 2008; recommendation: 15 April 2010)
- Brazil (17 May 2004, 4 April 2007)
- France - in respect of the areas of French Guiana and New Caledonia (22 May 2007, 2 September 2009)
- Joint submission by *France, Ireland, Spain* and the *United Kingdom* - in the area of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay (19 May 2006, 24 March 2009)
- Ireland - Porcupine Abyssal Plain (25 May 2005, 5 April 2007)
- Mexico - in respect of the western polygon in the Gulf of Mexico (13 December 2007, 31 March 2009)
- New Zealand (19 April 2006, 22 August 2008)
- Norway - in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic (27 November 2006, 27 March 2009)
- Russia (20 December 2001, 27 June 2002)

### **Other submissions**

List in order of date of submission, with date of submission.

- France - areas of the French Antilles and the Kerguelen Islands (5 February 2009)
- Indonesia - North west of Sumatra Island (16 June 2008)
- Japan (12 November 2008)
- Joint submission by the Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles - in the region of the Mascarene Plateau (1 December 2008)
- Suriname (5 December 2008)
- Myanmar (16 December 2008)
- Somalia (17 April 2009)
- Yemen - in respect of south east of Socotra Island (20 March 2009)
- United Kingdom - in respect of Hatton Rockall Area (31 March 2009)
- Ireland - in respect of Hatton-Rockall Area (31 March 2009)
- Uruguay (7 April 2009)
- Philippines - in the Benham Plateau region (8 April 2009)

- The Cook Islands - concerning the Manihiki Plateau (16 April 2009)
- Fiji (20 April 2009)
- Argentina (21 April 2009)
- Ghana (28 April 2009)
- Iceland - in the Ægir Basin area and in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge (29 April 2009)
- Denmark - in the area north of the Faroe Islands (29 April 2009)
- Pakistan (30 April 2009)
- Norway - in respect of Bouvetøya and Dronning Maud Land (4 May 2009)
- South Africa - in respect of the mainland of the territory of the Republic of South Africa (5 May 2009)
- Joint submission by the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands - concerning the Ontong Java Plateau (5 May 2009)
- Joint submission by Malaysia and Viet Nam - in the southern part of the South China Sea (6 May 2009)
- Joint submission by France and South Africa - in the area of the Crozet Archipelago and the Prince Edward Islands (6 May 2009)
- Kenya (6 May 2009)
- Mauritius - in the region of Rodrigues Island (6 May 2009)
- Vietnam - in North Area (of the South China Sea) (7 May 2009)
- Nigeria (7 May 2009)
- Seychelles - concerning the Northern Plateau Region (7 May 2009)
- France - in respect of La Réunion Island and Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands (8 May 2009)
- Palau (8 May 2009)
- Côte d'Ivoire (8 May 2009)
- Sri Lanka (8 May 2009)
- Portugal (11 May 2009)
- United Kingdom - in respect of the Falkland Islands, and of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (11 May 2009)
- Tonga (11 May 2009)
- Spain - in respect of the area of Galicia (11 May 2009)
- India (11 May 2009)
- Trinidad and Tobago (12 May 2009)
- Namibia (12 May 2009)
- Cuba (1 June 2009)






















### List of countries and territories by maritime boundaries

This is a **list of countries and territories by maritime boundaries** with other countries and territories. The list encompasses adjacent maritime nations and territories with a special focus on the boundaries or borders which distinguish them.

For purposes of this list, "maritime boundary" includes boundaries that are recognized by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which includes boundaries of territorial waters, contiguous zones, and exclusive economic zones. However, it does not include lake or river boundaries. "Potential" maritime boundaries are included; that is, the lack of a treaty or other agreement defining the exact location of the maritime boundary does not exclude the boundary from the list.

























In numbering maritime boundaries, three separate figures are included for each country and territory. The first number is the total number of distinct maritime boundaries that the country or territory shares with other countries and territories. If the country shares two or more maritime boundaries with the same country or territory and the boundaries are unconnected, the boundaries are counted separately. The second number is the total number of distinct countries or territories that the country or territory borders. In this instance, if the country or territory shares two or more maritime boundaries with the same country or territory and the boundaries are unconnected, the boundaries are only counted once. The final number is the total number of unique sovereign states that the country or territory shares a maritime boundary with.

Footnotes are provided to provide clarity regarding the status of certain countries and territories.

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <i>Abkhazia</i>	4	4	4	 Georgia  Russia  Turkey  Ukraine
 <i>Adélie Land</i> (France)	2	1	1	 <i>Australian Antarctic Territory</i> (Australia) (2)
 <b>Afghanistan</b>	0	0	0	
 <i>Akrotiri and Dhekelia</i> (United Kingdom)	10	3	3	 Cyprus (8)  Egypt  Lebanon
 <b>Albania</b>	3	3	3	 Greece  Italy (T)  Montenegro
 <b>Algeria</b>	4	4	4	 Italy  Morocco  Spain  Tunisia (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <i>Cook Islands</i> (New Zealand)				(T)
 <i>Niue</i> (New Zealand)				(T)
 Samoa				
 <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)				(T)
 Tonga				
 <i>American Samoa</i> (United States)	5	5	5	
 <i>Amsterdam Island and Île Saint-Paul</i> (France)	0	0	0	
 Andorra	0	0	0	
 Angola	4	3	3	 Democratic Republic of the Congo (2)  Republic of the Congo  Namibia (T)
 <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom)	4	4	4	 Antigua and Barbuda  Netherlands  <i>Saint Martin</i> (France) (T)  <i>United States Virgin Islands</i> (United States) (T)
 <i>Antártica Province</i> (Chile)	3	3	3	 <i>Argentine</i> <i>Antarctica</i> (Argentina)  <i>British Antarctic Territory</i> (United Kingdom)  <i>Peter I Island</i> (Norway)  <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom)  <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France)  <i>Montserrat</i> (United Kingdom)  Saint Kitts and Nevis  <i>Saint Barthélemy</i> (France)
 Argentina	3	3	3	 Chile (J) (T)  <i>Falkland Islands</i> (United Kingdom)  Uruguay (T)
 <i>Argentine</i> <i>Antarctica</i> (Argentina)	2	2	2	 <i>Antártica Chilena Province</i> (Chile)  <i>British Antarctic Territory</i> (United Kingdom)
 Armenia	0	0	0	
 <i>Aruba</i> (Netherlands)	2	2	2	 Dominican Republic  Venezuela (T)







































Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Ashmore and Cartier Islands</b> (Australia)	1	1	1	 Indonesia (T)
 <b>Australia</b> →includes: →  Ashmore and Cartier Islands →  Christmas Island →  Cocos (Keeling) Islands →  Heard Island and McDonald Islands →  Macquarie Island →  Norfolk Island	11	7	6	 East Timor (T)  Indonesia (4) (T)  <i>Kerguelen Islands</i> (France) (T)  <i>New Caledonia</i> (France) (T) <sup>L</sup>  New Zealand (2) (T)  Papua New Guinea (2) (T)  Solomon Islands (T)   East Timor (T)  Indonesia (2) (T)  <i>New Caledonia</i> (France) (T)  New Zealand (T)  Papua New Guinea (2) (T)  Solomon Islands (T)   <i>Adélie Land</i> (France) (2)  <i>Queen Maud Land</i> (Norway)  <i>Ross Dependency</i> (New Zealand)
 <b>Australia (excluding outlying island territories)</b>	8	6	6	 <i>Adélie Land</i> (France) (2)  <i>Queen Maud Land</i> (Norway)  <i>Ross Dependency</i> (New Zealand)
 <b>Australian Antarctic Territory</b> (Australia)	4	3	3	 <i>Queen Maud Land</i> (Norway)  <i>Ross Dependency</i> (New Zealand)
 <b>Austria</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Azerbaijan</b>	3	3	3	 Iran  Russia  Turkmenistan
 <b>Azores</b> (Portugal)	0	0	0	
 <b>Bahamas</b>	4	4	4	 Cuba  Haiti  <i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> (United Kingdom)  United States
 <b>Bahrain</b>	3	3	3	 Iran (T)  Qatar (J)  Saudi Arabia (T)
 <b>Baker Island and Howland Island</b> (United States)	1	1	1	 Kiribati
 <b>Bangladesh</b>	2	2	2	 Burma  India








































Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Barbados</b>	5	5	4	 <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France) (T)  <i>Martinique</i> (France) (T)  Saint Lucia  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  Trinidad and Tobago (J)
 <i>Bassas da India, Europa Island, and Juan de Nova Island</i> (France)	2	2	2	 Madagascar  Mauritius
 <b>Belarus</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Belgium</b>	3	3	3	 France (T)  Netherlands (T)  United Kingdom (T)
 <b>Belize</b>	3	3	3	 Guatemala  Honduras  Mexico
 <b>Benin</b>	3	3	3	 Ghana  Nigeria  Togo
 <i>Bermuda</i> (United Kingdom)	0	0	0	
 <b>Bhutan</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Bolivia</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	1	1	1	 Croatia (T)
 <b>Botswana</b>	0	0	0	
 <i>Bouvet Island</i>	0	0	0	
 <b>Brazil</b>	2	2	2	 <i>French Guiana</i> (France) (T)  Uruguay (T)
 <i>British Antarctic Territory</i> (United Kingdom)	3	3	3	 <i>Antártica Chilena Province</i> (Chile)  <i>Argentine Antarctica</i> (Argentina)  <i>Queen Maud Land</i> (Norway)
 <i>British Indian Ocean Territory</i> (United Kingdom)	1	1	1	 Maldives
 <i>British Virgin Islands</i> (United Kingdom)	2	2	1	 <i>Puerto Rico</i> (United States) (T)  <i>United States Virgin Islands</i>

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Brunei</b>	2	1	1	(United States) (T)  Malaysia (2)
 <b>Bulgaria</b>	2	2	2	 Romania  Turkey (T)
 <b>Burkina Faso</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Burma</b>	3	3	3	 Bangladesh  India (T)  Thailand (T)
 <b>Burundi</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Cambodia</b>	2	2	2	 Thailand  Vietnam
 <b>Cameroon</b>	2	2	2	 Equatorial Guinea  Nigeria (J) (T)
 <b>Canada</b>	6	3	3	 <i>Greenland</i> (Denmark) (T)  <i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i> (France) (J) (T)  United States (4) (J) (T)
 <b>Cape Verde</b>	3	3	3	 The Gambia  Mauritania (T)  Senegal (T)
 <i>Cayman Islands</i> (United Kingdom)	4	4	4	 Colombia  Cuba  Honduras (T)  Jamaica
 <b>Central African Republic</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Chad</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Chile</b>	2	2	2	 Argentina (J) (T)  Peru (J) <sup>1</sup> (T)
 <b>People's Republic of China</b>	9	7	5	 <i>Hong Kong</i> (PR China) (2)  Japan  North Korea  South Korea  <i>Macau</i> (PR China) (2)  Philippines  Vietnam (T)
 <i>Christmas Island</i> (Australia)	1	1	1	 Indonesia (T)
 <i>Clipperton Island</i> (France)	0	0	0	

Country or territory <i>(Territories without full sovereignty in italics)</i>	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours <i>(Territories without full sovereignty in italics)</i> (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</b> <i>(Australia)</i>	0	0	0	
 <b>Colombia</b>	12	10	10	 <i>Cayman Islands</i> (United Kingdom)  Costa Rica (2) (T)  Dominican Republic (T)  Ecuador (T)  Haiti (T)  Honduras (T)  Jamaica (T)  Nicaragua (J)  Panama (2) (T)  Venezuela  <i>Glorioso Islands</i> (France)  <i>Madagascar</i>  Mayotte (France)  <i>Mozambique</i>  Réunion (France)  <i>Seychelles</i>  <i>Tanzania</i>  Angola (2)  Angola  Gabon  <i>American Samoa</i> (United States) (T)  <i>French Polynesia</i> (France) (T)  Kiribati  <i>Niue</i> (New Zealand)  <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)  Colombia (2) (T)  Ecuador (T)  Nicaragua (2)  Panama (2) (T)
 <b>Comoros</b>	7	7	5	 Réunion (France)  <i>Seychelles</i>  <i>Tanzania</i>
 <b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	2	1	1	 Angola (2)
 <b>Republic of the Congo</b>	2	2	2	 Angola  Gabon
 <b>Cook Islands</b> (New Zealand)	5	5	3	 <i>American Samoa</i> (United States) (T)  <i>French Polynesia</i> (France) (T)  Kiribati  <i>Niue</i> (New Zealand)  <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)
 <b>Costa Rica</b>	7	4	4	 Colombia (2) (T)  Ecuador (T)  Nicaragua (2)  Panama (2) (T)
 <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	2	2	2	 Ghana  Liberia
 <b>Croatia</b>	4	4	4	 Bosnia and Herzegovina (T)  Italy (T)  Montenegro

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <i>Crozet Islands</i> (France)	0	0	0	 Slovenia
 Cuba	8	8	7	 Bahamas  <i>Cayman Islands</i> (United Kingdom)  Haiti (T)  Honduras  Jamaica (T)  Mexico (T)  <i>Navassa Island</i> (United States)  United States (T)
 <i>Curaçao</i> (Netherlands)	2	2	2	 Dominican Republic  Venezuela (T)  <i>Akrotiri and Dhekelia</i> (United Kingdom) (8) (T)
 Cyprus	14	7	7	 Egypt (T)  Greece (T)  Israel  Lebanon  Syria  Turkey (T)  Cyprus (2)
 <i>Northern Cyprus</i>	4	3	3	 Syria  Turkey
 Czech Republic	0	0	0	 Germany (2) (J) (T)  Norway (T)
 Denmark	6	5	5	 Poland  Sweden (T)  United Kingdom (T)
 Denmark, Kingdom of → includes: →  Denmark →  Faroe Islands →  Greenland	13	9	7	 Canada (T)  Germany (2) (J) (T)  Iceland (2) (T)  <i>Jan Mayen</i> (Norway) (J) (T)  Norway (T)  Poland  <i>Svalbard</i> (Norway) (T)  Sweden (2) (T)  United Kingdom (2) (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Djibouti</b>	3	3	3	 Eritrea  Somalia  Yemen
 <b>Dominica</b>	3	3	2	 <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France) (T)  <i>Martinique</i> (France) (T) <sup>l</sup>  Venezuela  Colombia (T)  Haiti (2)  <i>Aruba</i> (Netherlands)  <i>Curaçao</i> (Netherlands)  <i>Puerto Rico</i> (United States)  <i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  Venezuela (T)
 <b>Dominican Republic</b>	8	7	6	 Australia (T)  Indonesia (3)  Colombia  Costa Rica (T)  Peru (T)  <i>Akrotiri and Dhekelia</i> (United Kingdom)  Cyprus (T)  <i>Gaza Strip</i> ( <i>Palestinian territories</i> )
 <b>East Timor</b>	4	2	2	 Australia (T)  Indonesia (3)
 <b>Ecuador</b>	3	3	3	 Colombia  Costa Rica (T)  Peru (T)  <i>Akrotiri and Dhekelia</i> (United Kingdom)  Cyprus (T)  <i>Gaza Strip</i> ( <i>Palestinian territories</i> )
 <b>Egypt</b>	10	10	10	 Greece  Israel  Jordan  Libya  Saudi Arabia  Sudan  Turkey
 <b>El Salvador</b>	3	3	3	 Guatemala  Honduras (J)  Nicaragua
 <b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	6	4	4	 Cameroon  Gabon (2) (T)  Nigeria (T)  São Tomé and Príncipe (2) (T)
 <b>Eritrea</b>	4	4	4	 Djibouti

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
				 Saudi Arabia
				 Sudan
				 Yemen (J)
				 Finland (T)
				 Latvia (T)
				 Russia
				 Sweden (T)
 <b>Estonia</b>	4	4	4	
 <b>Ethiopia</b>	0	0	0	
 <i>Europa Island, Bassas da India, and Juan de Nova Island</i> (France)	2	2	2	 Madagascar
				 Mauritius
 <i>Falkland Islands</i> (United Kingdom)	1	1	1	 Argentina
 <i>Faroe Islands</i> (Denmark)	3	3	3	 Iceland
				 Norway (T)
				 United Kingdom (T)
				 <i>New Caledonia</i> (France) (T)
				 New Zealand
				 Tonga
				 Tuvalu
				 Vanuatu
				 <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France) (T)
				 Estonia (T)
				 Russia (T)
				 Sweden (T)
 <b>Finland</b>	3	3	3	 Belgium (T)
				 <i>Guernsey</i> (United Kingdom)
				 Italy (T)
				 <i>Jersey</i> (United Kingdom)
				 Monaco (2) (T)
				 Spain (2) (T)
				 United Kingdom (J) (T)
				 <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom) (T)
				 Antigua and Barbuda (2)
				 Australia (T)
				 Barbados (2) (T)
				 Belgium (T)
				 Brazil (T)
 <b>France (including French overseas departments, collectivities, and territories)</b> → includes:	53	39	30	
→  Clipperton Island				
→  French Guiana				
→  French Polynesia				












































Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
→  French Southern and Antarctic Lands				 Canada (J) (T)  Comoros (3)  <i>Cook Islands</i> (New Zealand) (T)  Dominica (2) (T)  Fiji (2) (T)  <i>Guernsey</i> (United Kingdom)  <i>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</i> (Australia) (T)  Italy (T)  <i>Jersey</i> (United Kingdom)  Kiribati  Madagascar (3) (T)  Mauritius (2) (T)  Monaco (2) (T)  <i>Montserrat</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  Mozambique (2)  Netherlands  <i>Norfolk Island</i> (Australia) (T)  Papua New Guinea  <i>Pitcairn Islands</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  Saint Kitts and Nevis  Saint Lucia (T)  Samoa  Seychelles (T)  <i>Sint Maarten</i> (Netherlands)  Solomon Islands (T)  Spain (2) (T)  Suriname  <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)  Tonga (T)  Tuvalu (T)  United Kingdom (J) (T)  Vanuatu  Venezuela (2) (T)  Brazil (T)  Suriname  <i>Cook Islands</i> (New Zealand) (T)  Kiribati
→  <i>French Guiana</i> (France)	2	2	2	
→  <i>French Polynesia</i> (France)	3	3	3	





















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 <i>Pitcairn Islands</i> (United Kingdom) (T)				
 <i>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</i> (Australia) (T)				
 Comoros				
 Madagascar				
 Mauritius				
 Mozambique				
 Seychelles (T)				
 Republic of the Congo				
 Equatorial Guinea (2) (T)				
 São Tomé and Príncipe (T)				
 Cape Verde				
 Senegal (2) (T)				
 Egypt				
 Israel				
 Russia				
 Turkey (T)				
 Ukraine				
 Denmark (2) (J) (T)				
 Netherlands (J) (T)				
 Poland (T)				
 Sweden (T)				
 United Kingdom (T)				
 Benin				
 Côte d'Ivoire				
 Nigeria				
 Togo				
 Morocco				
 Spain (2)				
 Comoros				
 Madagascar				
 Seychelles (T)				
 Albania				
 Cyprus (T)				
 Egypt				
 Italy (T)				
 Libya				
 Turkey (J)				
 <i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i> (France)	6	6	6	
 Gabon	4	3	3	
 The Gambia	3	2	2	
 <i>Gaza Strip</i> (Palestinian territories)	2	2	2	
 Georgia	3	3	3	
 Germany	6	5	5	
 Ghana	4	4	4	
 <i>Gibraltar</i> (United Kingdom)	3	2	2	
 <i>Glorioso Islands</i> (France)	3	3	3	
 Greece	6	6	6	



Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Greenland</b> (Denmark)	4	4	3	 Canada (T)  Iceland (T)  <i>Jan Mayen</i> (Norway) (J) (T)  <i>Svalbard</i> (Norway) (T)
 <b>Grenada</b>	2	2	2	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  Trinidad and Tobago
 <b>Guadeloupe</b> (France)	5	5	5	 Antigua and Barbuda  Barbados (T)  Dominica (T)  <i>Montserrat</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  Venezuela (T)
 <b>Guam</b> (United States)	1	1	1	 Federated States of Micronesia
 <b>Guatemala</b>	5	4	4	 Belize  El Salvador  Honduras  Mexico (2) (T)
 <b>Guernsey</b> (United Kingdom)	2	2	1	 France  <i>Jersey</i> (United Kingdom)
 <b>Guinea</b>	2	2	2	 Guinea-Bissau (J)  Sierra Leone
 <b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	2	2	2	 Guinea (J)  Senegal (J) (T)
 <b>Guyana</b>	3	3	3	 Suriname (J)  Trinidad and Tobago  Venezuela
 <b>Haiti</b>	8	7	7	 Bahamas  Colombia (T)  Cuba (T)  Dominican Republic (2)  Jamaica  <i>Navassa Island</i> (United States)  <i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> (United Kingdom)
 <b>Heard Island and McDonald Islands</b> (Australia)	1	1	1	 <i>Kerguelen Islands</i> (France) (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Honduras</b>	9	8	8	 Belize  <i>Cayman Islands</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  Colombia (T)  Cuba  El Salvador (J)  Guatemala  Mexico (T)  Nicaragua (2) (J)
 <i>Hong Kong</i> (People's Republic of China)	2	1	0	 People's Republic of China (2)
 <i>Howland Island and Baker Island</i> (United States)	1	1	1	 Kiribati
 <b>Hungary</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Iceland</b>	3	3	2	 <i>Faroe Islands</i> (Denmark)  <i>Greenland</i> (Denmark) (T)  <i>Jan Mayen</i> (Norway) (T)
 <i>Île Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Island</i> (France)	0	0	0	
 <b>India</b>	7	7	7	 Bangladesh  Burma (T)  Indonesia (T)  Maldives (T)  Pakistan  Sri Lanka (T)  Thailand (T)  <i>Ashmore and Cartier Islands</i> (Australia) (T)  Australia (2) (T)  <i>Christmas Island</i> (Australia) (T)
 <b>Indonesia</b>	17	12	10	 East Timor (3)  India (T)  Malaysia (3) (J) (T)  Palau  Papua New Guinea (2) (T)  Philippines  Singapore (T)  Thailand (T)  Vietnam (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Iran</b>	12	10	10	 Azerbaijan  Bahrain (T)  Iraq  Kuwait  Oman (2) (T)  Pakistan  Qatar (T)  Saudi Arabia (T)  Turkmenistan  United Arab Emirates (2) (T)
 <b>Iraq</b>	2	2	2	 Iran  Kuwait (J)
 <b>Ireland</b>	2	1	1	 United Kingdom (T)
 <b>Isle of Man</b> (United Kingdom)	0	0	0	
 <b>Israel</b>	5	5	5	 Cyprus  Egypt  <i>Gaza Strip (Palestinian territories)</i>  Jordan (T)  Lebanon  Albania (T)  Algeria  Croatia (T)  France (T)  Greece (T)  Libya  Malta  Montenegro (T)  Slovenia (T)  Spain (T)  Tunisia (T)
 <b>Italy</b>	11	11	11	 <i>Cayman Islands</i> (United Kingdom)  Colombia (T)  Cuba (T)  Haiti  <i>Navassa Island</i> (United States)  <i>Greenland</i> (Denmark) (J) (T)
 <b>Jan Mayen</b> (Norway)	2	2	2	 <i>Greenland</i> (Denmark) (J) (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 Iceland (T)				
 People's Republic of China				
 North Korea				
 South Korea (T)				
 Northern Mariana Islands (United States)				
 Philippines				
 Russia (T)				
 Kiribati				
 France				
 Guernsey (United Kingdom)				
 <b>Japan</b>	6	6	6	
 Jarvis Island (United States)	1	1	1	
 Jersey	2	2	1	
 Johnston Atoll (United States)	0	0	0	
 <b>Jordan</b>	3	3	3	
 Juan de Nova Island, Bassas da India, and Europa Island (France)	2	2	2	
 <b>Kazakhstan</b>	2	2	2	
 <b>Kenya</b>	2	2	2	
 Kerguelen Islands (France)	1	1	1	
 Kingman Reef and Palmyra Atoll (United States)	1	1	1	
 <b>Kiribati</b>	9	9	6	
 Egypt				
 Israel (T)				
 Saudi Arabia				
 Madagascar				
 Mauritius				
 Russia				
 Turkmenistan				
 Somalia				
 Tanzania (T)				
 Heard Island and McDonald Islands (Australia) (T)				
 Kiribati				
 Cook Islands (New Zealand)				
 French Polynesia (France)				
 Howland Island and Baker Island (United States)				
 Jarvis Island (United States)				
 Kingman Reef and Palmyra Atoll (United States)				
 Marshall Islands				
 Nauru				
 Tokelau (New Zealand)				
 Tuvalu				

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 North Korea	5	4	4	 People's Republic of China  Japan  South Korea (2)  Russia (T)
 South Korea	4	3	3	 People's Republic of China  Japan (T)  North Korea (2)
 Kosovo	0	0	0	
 Kuwait	3	3	3	 Iran  Iraq (J)  Saudi Arabia (T)
 Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	
 Laos	0	0	0	
 Latvia	3	3	3	 Estonia (T)  Lithuania  Sweden (T)
 Lebanon	4	4	4	 Akrotiri and Dhekelia (United Kingdom)  Cyprus  Israel  Syria
 Lesotho	0	0	0	
 Liberia	2	2	2	 Côte d'Ivoire  Sierra Leone
 Libya	5	5	5	 Egypt  Greece  Italy  Malta (J) (T)  Tunisia (J) (T)
 Liechtenstein	0	0	0	
 Lithuania	4	4	4	 Latvia  Poland (T)  Russia (T)  Sweden (T)
 Luxembourg	0	0	0	
 <i>Macau</i> (People's Republic of China)	2	1	0	 People's Republic of China (2)
 Macedonia	0	0	0	

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Macquarie Island</b> (Australia)	1	1	1	 New Zealand (T)
 <b>Madagascar</b>	6	6	4	 Comoros  <i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i> (France)  <i>Mayotte</i> (France)  Mozambique  <i>Réunion</i> (France) (T)  Seychelles
 <b>Madeira</b> (Portugal)	2	2	2	 Morocco  Spain (T)
 <b>Malawi</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Malaysia</b>	10	6	6	 Brunei (2)  Indonesia (3) (J) (T)  Philippines  Singapore (J) (T)  Thailand (2) (T)  Vietnam
 <b>Maldives</b>	3	3	3	 <i>British Indian Ocean Territory</i> (United Kingdom)  India (T)  Sri Lanka (T)
 <b>Mali</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Malta</b>	2	2	2	 Italy  Libya (J) (T)
 <b>Marshall Islands</b>	4	4	4	 Kiribati  Federated States of Micronesia (T)  Nauru  <i>Wake Island</i> (United States)
 <b>Martinique</b> (France)	4	4	4	 Barbados (T)  Dominica (T)  Saint Lucia  Venezuela (T)
 <b>Mauritania</b>	3	3	3	 Cape Verde (T)  Senegal  <i>Western Sahara</i> (T)
 <b>Mauritius</b>	3	3	2	 <i>Réunion</i> (France) (T)  Seychelles (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Mayotte</b> (France)	2	2	2	 <i>Tromelin Island</i> (France)  Comoros  Madagascar
 <b>Mexico</b>	7	5	5	 Belize  Cuba (T)  Guatemala (2) (T)  Honduras (T)  United States (2) (T)  <i>Guam</i> (United States)  Marshall Islands (T)  Palau (T)  Papua New Guinea
 <b>Federated States of Micronesia</b>	4	4	4	
 <i>Midway Atoll</i> (United States)	0	0	0	
 <b>Moldova</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Monaco</b>	2	1	1	 France (2) (T)
 <b>Mongolia</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Montenegro</b>	3	3	3	 Albania  Croatia  Italy (T)
 <i>Montserrat</i> (United Kingdom)	4	4	4	 Antigua and Barbuda  <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France) (T)  Saint Kitts and Nevis  Venezuela
 <b>Morocco</b>	8	5	4	 Algeria  <i>Madeira</i> (Portugal)  Portugal  Spain (4)  <i>Western Sahara</i>  Comoros  <i>French Southern and Antarctic Lands</i> (France)  Madagascar  <i>Réunion</i> (France)  South Africa  Tanzania (T)
 <i>Nagorno-Karabakh Republic</i>	0	0	0	



Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Namibia</b>	2	2	2	 Angola (T)  South Africa (T)
 <b>Nauru</b>	2	2	2	 Kiribati  Marshall Islands
 <i>Navassa Island</i> (United States)	3	3	3	 Cuba  Haiti  Jamaica
 <b>Nepal</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Netherlands</b>	10	9	6	 <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom)  Belgium (T)  Germany (J) (T)  United Kingdom (T)  Venezuela (T)  <i>Saint Barthélemy</i> (France)  <i>Saint Martin</i> (France) (2)  Saint Kitts and Nevis  <i>United States Virgin Islands</i> (United States)
 <b>Netherlands, Kingdom of the</b> →includes: →  Aruba →  Curaçao →  Netherlands →  Sint Maarten	12	11	8	 <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom)  Belgium (T)  Dominican Republic  Germany (T)  <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France)  <i>Saint Barthélemy</i> (France)  <i>Saint Martin</i> (France) (2)  Saint Kitts and Nevis  United Kingdom (T)  <i>United States Virgin Islands</i> (United States)  Venezuela (T)  Australia (T)  Fiji (T)  <i>Norfolk Island</i> (Australia) (T)  Papua New Guinea  Solomon Islands (T)  Vanuatu  Australia (T)  Fiji  <i>Macquarie Island</i> (Australia) (T)
 <i>New Caledonia</i> (France)	6	6	5	
 <b>New Zealand</b>	4	5	3	

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
				 <i>Norfolk Island</i> (Australia) (T)
				 Tonga
				 <i>American Samoa</i> (United States) (3) (T)
				 Australia (T)
				 Fiji
				 <i>French Polynesia</i> (France) (T)
 Kiribati				 <i>Macquarie Island</i> (Australia) (T)
				 <i>Norfolk Island</i> (Australia) (T)
				 Samoa
				 Tonga
				 <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France)
				 Colombia (J)
				 Costa Rica (2)
				 El Salvador
				 Honduras (2) (J)
 Benin				 Cameroon (J) (T)
				 Equatorial Guinea (T)
				 Ghana
				 São Tomé and Príncipe (T)
				 <i>American Samoa</i> (United States) (T)
				 <i>Cook Islands</i> (New Zealand)
				 Tonga
				 <i>New Caledonia</i> (France) (T)
				 New Zealand (T)
				 Japan
				 Denmark (T)
				 <i>Faroe Islands</i> (Denmark) (T)
				 Russia (T)
				 Sweden (T)
				 United Kingdom (J) (T)
				 Denmark (T)
				 <i>Faroe Islands</i> (Denmark) (T)
 <b>New Zealand, Realm of</b> →includes: →  Cook Islands →  New Zealand →  Niue →  Tokelau	11	10	7	
 <b>Nicaragua</b>	6	4	4	
 <b>Niger</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Nigeria</b>	5	5	5	
 <i>Niue</i> (New Zealand)	3	3	2	
 <i>Norfolk Island</i> (Australia)	2	2	2	
 <i>Northern Mariana Islands</i> (United States)	1	1	1	
 <b>Norway</b>	5	5	4	
 <b>Norway, Kingdom of</b> (plus dependent Norwegian	7	7	5	

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
<b>territories)</b> →includes: →  Bouvet Island →  Jan Mayen →  Norway →  Svalbard				 <i>Greenland</i> (Denmark) (J) (T)  Iceland  Russia (T)  Sweden (T)  United Kingdom (J) (T)
 <b>Oman</b>	7	4	4	 Iran (2) (T)  Pakistan (T)  United Arab Emirates (3)  Yemen (T)
 <b>Pakistan</b>	3	3	3	 India  Iran  Oman (T)  Indonesia
 <b>Palau</b>	3	3	3	 Federated States of Micronesia (T)  Philippines
 <b><i>Palestinian territories</i></b>	2	2	2	 Egypt  Israel
 <b><i>Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef</i></b> (United States)	1	1	1	 Kiribati
 <b>Panama</b>	4	2	2	 Colombia (2) (T)  Costa Rica (2) (T)
 <b>Papua New Guinea</b>	7	5	5	 Australia (2) (T)  Indonesia (2) (T)  Federated States of Micronesia  <i>New Caledonia</i> (France)  Solomon Islands (T)
 <b>Paraguay</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Peru</b>	2	2	2	 Chile (J) (T)  Ecuador (T)
 <b><i>Peter I Island</i></b>	1	1	1	 <i>Antártica Chilena Province</i> (Chile)  People's Republic of China
 <b>Philippines</b>	6	6	6	 Indonesia  Japan  Malaysia  Palau

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <i>Pitcairn Islands</i> (United Kingdom)	1	1	1	 Vietnam
 <b>Poland</b>	4	4	4	 <i>French Polynesia</i> (France) (T)
 <b>Portugal</b>	5	2	2	 Denmark
 <i>Puerto Rico</i> (United States)	3	3	3	 Germany (T)
 <b>Qatar</b>	6	4	4	 Russia (T)
 <i>Queen Maud Land</i> (Norway)	2	2	2	 Sweden (T)
 <i>Réunion</i> (France)	4	4	4	 Morocco (2)
 <b>Romania</b>	3	3	3	 Spain (3) (T)
 <i>Ross Dependency</i> (New Zealand)	1	1	1	 <i>British Virgin Islands</i> (United Kingdom)
 <b>Russia</b>	15	15	15	 Dominican Republic
				 Venezuela (T)
				 Bahrain (J)
				 Iran (2) (T)
				 Saudi Arabia (2) (T)
				 United Arab Emirates (T)
				 <i>Australian Antarctic Territory</i> (Australia)
				 <i>British Antarctic Territory</i> (United Kingdom)
				 Comoros
				 Madagascar (T)
				 Mauritius (T)
				 Mozambique
				 Bulgaria
				 Turkey
				 Ukraine (J)
				 <i>Australian Antarctic Territory</i> (Australia)
				 Azerbaijan
				 People's Republic of China
				 Estonia
				 Finland (T)
				 Georgia
				 Japan (T)
				 Kazakhstan
				 North Korea (T)
				 Lithuania (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 Norway				(T)
 Poland				(T)
 Sweden				(T)
 Turkey				(T)
 Ukraine				
 United States				(T)
 Rwanda	0	0	0	
 <i>Saint Barthélemy</i> (France)	4	4	3	 Antigua and Barbuda  Netherlands  Saint Kitts and Nevis  <i>Sint Maarten</i> (Netherlands)
 <i>Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha</i> (United Kingdom)	0	0	0	
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	5	5	 Antigua and Barbuda  <i>Montserrat</i> (United Kingdom)  Netherlands  <i>Saint Barthélemy</i> (France)  Venezuela  Barbados  <i>Martinique</i> (France) (T)  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  Venezuela  Netherlands  <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  <i>Sint Maarten</i> (Netherlands)
 Saint Lucia	4	4	4	 Barbados  <i>Martinique</i> (France) (T)  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  Venezuela  Netherlands  <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom) (T)  <i>Sint Maarten</i> (Netherlands)
 <i>Saint Martin</i>	3	3	2	 Canada (J) (T)
 <i>Saint Pierre and Miquelon</i> (France)	1	1	1	 Barbados
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	5	5	 Grenada  Saint Lucia  Trinidad and Tobago  Venezuela  <i>American Samoa</i> (United States)  <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)  Tonga
 Samoa	4	4	4	

























































Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 San Marino	0	0	0	 <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France)
 São Tomé and Príncipe	4	3	3	 Equatorial Guinea (2) (T)  Gabon (T)  Nigeria (T)
 Saudi Arabia	11	10	10	 Bahrain (T)  Egypt  Eritrea  Iran (T)  Jordan  Kuwait (T)  Qatar (2) (T)  Sudan  United Arab Emirates (T)  Yemen (T)
 Senegal	5	4	4	 Cape Verde (T)  The Gambia (2) (T)  Guinea-Bissau (J) (T)  Mauritania
 Serbia	0	0	0	
 Seychelles	5	5	5	 Comoros  <i>Glorioso Islands</i> (France) (T)  Madagascar  Mauritius (T)  Tanzania (T)
 Sierra Leone	2	2	2	 Guinea  Liberia
 Singapore	2	2	2	 Indonesia (T)  Malaysia (J) (T)
 <i>Sint Maarten</i> (Netherlands)	1	2	2	 <i>Saint Barthélemy</i> (France)  <i>Saint Martin</i> (France)
 Slovakia	0	0	0	
 Slovenia	2	2	2	 Croatia  Italy (T)
 Solomon Islands	4	4	4	 Australia (T)  <i>New Caledonia</i> (France) (T)  Papua New Guinea (T)  Vanuatu

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>Somalia</b>	3	3	3	 Djibouti  Kenya  Yemen
 <b>Somaliland</b>	3	3	3	 Djibouti  Somalia  Yemen
 <b>South Africa</b>	2	2	2	 Mozambique  Namibia (T)
 <b>South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands</b> (United Kingdom)	0	0	0	
 <b>South Ossetia</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Spain</b>	14	8	7	 Algeria  France (2) (T)  Gibraltar (United Kingdom) (2)  Italy (T)  Madeira (Portugal) (T)  Morocco (4)  Portugal (2) (T)  Western Sahara
 <b>Sri Lanka</b>	2	2	2	 India (T)  Maldives (T)
 <b>Sudan</b>	3	3	3	 Egypt  Eritrea  Saudi Arabia
 <b>Suriname</b>	2	2	2	 French Guiana (France)  Guyana (J)
 <b>Svalbard</b> (Norway)	2	2	2	 Greenland (Denmark) (T)  Russia (T)
 <b>Swaziland</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Sweden</b>	10	9	9	 Denmark (2) (T)  Estonia (T)  Finland (T)  Germany (T)  Latvia (T)  Lithuania (T)  Norway (T)  Poland (T)

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
Switzerland	0	0	0	Russia (T)
Syria	3	3	3	Cyprus Lebanon Turkey
<i>Taiwan</i>	3	3	3	People's Republic of China Japan Philippines
Tajikistan	0	0	0	
Tanzania	4	4	4	Comoros Kenya (T) Mozambique (T) Seychelles (T) Burma (T) Cambodia India (T) Indonesia (T) Malaysia (2) (T) Vietnam (T)
Thailand	7	6	6	Benin Ghana <i>American Samoa</i> (United States) (T) <i>Cook Islands</i> (New Zealand) Kiribati Samoa <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France) <i>American Samoa</i> (United States)
<i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)	5	5	4	Fiji New Zealand <i>Niue</i> (New Zealand) Samoa <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France) (T)
Tonga	6	6	5	
<i>Transnistria</i>	0	0	0	
<i>Tromelin Island</i> (France)	2	2	2	Madagascar Mauritius
Trinidad and Tobago	4	4	4	Barbados (J)



Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
				Grenada
				Guyana
				Venezuela (T)
<b>Tunisia</b>	3	3	3	Algeria (T)
				Italy (T)
				Libya (J) (T)
				Bulgaria (T)
				Cyprus (T)
				Egypt
<b>Turkey</b>	9	9	9	Georgia (T)
				Greece (J)
				Romania
				Russia (T)
				Syria
				Ukraine (T)
				Azerbaijan
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	3	3	3	Iran
				Kazakhstan
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i> (United Kingdom)	3	3	3	Bahamas
				Dominican Republic (T)
				Haiti
<b>Tuvalu</b>	3	3	3	Fiji
				Kiribati
				<i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France) (T)
<b>Uganda</b>	0	0	0	
<b>Ukraine</b>	4	4	4	Georgia
				Romania (J)
				Russia
				Turkey (T)
				Iran (2) (T)
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	7	4	4	Oman (3)
				Qatar (T)
				Saudi Arabia (T)
				Belgium (T)
<b>United Kingdom</b>	9	8	7	Denmark (T)
				<i>Faroe Islands</i> (Denmark) (T)
				France (J) (T)
				Germany (T)

Country or territory <i>(Territories without full sovereignty in italics)</i>	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours <i>(Territories without full sovereignty in italics)</i> (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 <b>United Kingdom (plus British overseas territories and Crown dependencies)</b> →including: →  Akrotiri and Dhekelia →  Anguilla →  Bermuda →  British Indian Ocean Territory →  British Virgin Islands →  Cayman Islands →  Falkland Islands →  Gibraltar →  Guernsey →  Isle of Man →  Jersey →  Montserrat →  Pitcairn Islands →  Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha →  South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands →  Turks and Caicos Islands	42	30	25	 Ireland (2) (T)
				 Netherlands (T)
				 Norway (J) (T)
				 Antigua and Barbuda
				 Argentina
				 Bahamas
				 Belgium (T)
				 Colombia
				 Cuba
				 Cyprus (8)
				 Denmark (T)
				 Dominican Republic
				(T)  Egypt
				 <i>Faroe Islands</i> (Denmark) (T)
				 France (3) (T)
				 <i>French Polynesia</i> (France) (T)
				 <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France) (J) (T)
				 Germany (T)
				 Haiti
				 Honduras (T)
				 Ireland (2) (T)
				 Jamaica
				 Lebanon
				 Maldives
				 Morocco
 Netherlands (T)				
 Norway (J) (T)				
 <i>Puerto Rico</i> (United States) (T)				
 Saint Kitts and Nevis				
 <i>Saint Martin</i> (France) (T)				
 Spain (2)				
 <i>United States Virgin Islands</i> (United States) (T)				
 Venezuela				
 Bahamas				
 Canada (4) (J) (T)				
 Cuba (T)				
 Mexico (2) (T)				
 Russia (T)				
 <b>United States</b>	9	5	5	

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
<b>United States (including insular areas)</b> →includes: → American Samoa → Baker Island → Guam → Howland Island → Jarvis Island → Johnston Atoll → Kingman Reef 28 → Midway Atoll → Navassa Island → Northern Mariana Islands → Palmyra Atoll → Puerto Rico → United States Virgin Islands → Wake Island	28	21	18	<i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom) (T) Bahamas <i>British Virgin Islands</i> (United Kingdom) (T) Canada (4) (J) (T) <i>Cook Islands</i> (New Zealand) (T) Cuba (2) (T) Dominican Republic Haiti Jamaica Japan Kiribati (3) Marshall Islands Mexico (2) (T) Federated States of Micronesia Netherlands <i>Niue</i> (New Zealand) (T) Russia (T) Samoa <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand) (T) Tonga Venezuela (T) <i>Anguilla</i> (United Kingdom) (T) <i>British Virgin Islands</i> (United Kingdom) (T) Netherlands Venezuela (T) Argentina (T) Brazil (T)
<b>United States Virgin Islands</b> (United States)	4	4	3	Fiji <i>New Caledonia</i> (France) Solomon Islands
<b>Uruguay</b>	2	2	2	<i>Aruba</i> (Netherlands) (T) Colombia <i>Curaçao</i> (Netherlands) (T) Dominica
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	0	0	0	
<b>Vanuatu</b>	3	3	3	
<b>Vatican City</b>	0	0	0	
<b>Venezuela</b>	15	15	12	

Country or territory (Territories without full sovereignty in italics)	No. of unique maritime boundaries	No. of unique maritime neighbours	No. of unique and sovereign maritime neighbours	Maritime boundary neighbours (Territories without full sovereignty in italics) (#) = No. of unique maritime boundaries with that country or territory (J) = boundary settled partially or wholly by arbitration or ICJ judgment (T) = boundary settled partially or wholly by treaty
 Dominican Republic (T)				
 <i>Guadeloupe</i> (France) (T)				
 Guyana				
 <i>Martinique</i> (France) (T)				
 <i>Montserrat</i> (United Kingdom)				
 <i>Puerto Rico</i> (United States)				
(T)				
 Saint Kitts and Nevis				
 Saint Lucia				
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
 Trinidad and Tobago (T)				
 <i>United States Virgin Islands</i> (United States) (T)				
 Cambodia				
 People's Republic of China (T)				
 <b>Vietnam</b>	6	6	6	 Indonesia (T)
				 Malaysia
				 Philippines
				 Thailand (T)
 <i>Wake Island</i> (United States)	1	1	1	 Marshall Islands
 <i>Wallis and Futuna</i> (France)	5	5	5	 Fiji (T)
				 Samoa
				 <i>Tokelau</i> (New Zealand)
				 Tonga (T)
				 Tuvalu (T)
 <i>West Bank</i> (Palestinian territories)	0	0	0	
 <i>Western Sahara</i>	3	3	3	 Mauritania (T)
				 Morocco
				 Spain
				 Djibouti
 <b>Yemen</b>	5	5	5	 Eritrea (J)
				 Oman (T)
				 Saudi Arabia (T)
				 Somalia
 <b>Zambia</b>	0	0	0	
 <b>Zimbabwe</b>	0	0	0	

## **List of world map changes**

Below is a chronological list of political or geological events, which would **alter the appearance of a world map**. Changes usually include (but are not limited to) the alteration of borders, the creation and fall of nations, the changes of geographical names, as well as some unusually destructive natural disasters. Through the knowledge of such dates and events, the approximate year and age of a world map could be calculated and estimated.

Note that not all maps of the world of an age or period will be the same throughout the globe; as different mapmakers (or their employers) may have different views on the sovereignty and/or territorial integrity of the countries of the world and/or possess different levels of technological and/or geographical insight, the maps created by them might differ significantly.

### **21st century**

#### **2010s**

##### **2014**

- June 2 - Telangana becomes the 29th state of India.
- March 21 — The Crimean Federal District is established as the ninth federal district of Russia, after the accession of Crimea and Sevastopol to the Russian Federation. Simferopol is named the administrative centre of the newly formed federal district.
- March 18 — The Crimean peninsula is annexed by Russia as two separate entities, the Federal City of Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea becoming the 84th and 85th federal subjects of Russia. This is not recognised by most countries and often not reflected on maps.
- March 17 — The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol declare their independence from Ukraine as the Republic of Crimea, a move declared illegal by Ukraine and a majority of the international community, although with recognition from Russia.

##### **2013**

- October 24 — The Republic of Cape Verde is renamed the Republic of Cabo Verde
- September 28 — The United Federated States of Bangsamoro Republik loses all territory with the loss of Zamboanga City, having never been recognized by any other country
- August 12 — The United Federated States of Bangsamoro Republik declares independence from the Philippines and claims all of Malaysian Borneo
- April 16 — A border dispute between Niger and Burkina Faso is finally resolved, resulting in minor changes to the previously recognized border
- January 7 — The Libyan National Congress changes the name of the country from Libya to the State of Libya which will be used until a new constitution is adopted.

##### **2012**

- November 29 — The United Nations votes to upgrade Palestine's status from "entity" to "non-member observer state," effectively granting it recognition
- July 12 — The State of Azawad is taken over by Ansar Dine, an Islamist group aiming for establishing Mali as an Islamist state, rendering it taken back over by Mali
- April 6 — The State of Azawad declares independence from Mali following the Tuareg rebels takeover in northern Mali, and remains unrecognized
- January 1 — With its new Constitution coming into effect, Republic of Hungary is renamed Hungary

### ***2011***

- December 31 — Samoa and Tokelau switch to the western side of the International Date Line, skipping December 30 entirely
- October 23 — The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is officially taken over by the National Transitional Council, as Libya
  - Battle of Tripoli, part of the Libyan Civil War:
    - September 1 — Due to the loss of Tripoli on August 27, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya moves its capital from Tripoli to Sirte
    - August 27 — The National Transitional Council takes over Tripoli, moving its capital from Benghazi to Tripoli
  - July 9 — The Republic of South Sudan is declared independent, separating from the Republic of Sudan and becoming a sovereign state
  - February 27 — After the Libyan Civil War started on February 15, the National Transitional Council was formed to act as "the political face of the revolution", based in Benghazi.
  - February 2 — The Republic of the Fiji Islands is renamed the Republic of Fiji
  - January 11 — The People's Republic of China has received 1,158 square kilometres (447 sq mi) from Tajikistan after a final ratification of a treaty ceding it

### ***2010***

- October 21 — The Union of Myanmar (Burma) changes its name to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (Burma)
- October 10 — The Netherlands Antilles is dissolved, with Curaçao and Sint Maarten becoming constituent countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, while Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius become special municipalities of the Netherlands
- January 19 — The North Caucasian Federal District is formed as the eighth federal district of Russia after separating from the Southern Federal District. Pyatigorsk was made the administrative center of the newly formed district.

### **2000s**

#### ***2009***

- November 4 — The Gulf of Piran border dispute between Slovenia and Croatia is to be settled by arbitration in return for Slovenia lifting its veto on Croatia's accession to the EU
- September 1 — Saint Helena and Dependencies is renamed Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- March 16–21 — A series of undersea volcanic eruptions create a new landmass in the sea near the island of Hunga Tonga.
- February 7 — The Republic of Bolivia is renamed Plurinational State of Bolivia
- In Indonesia, the special region of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam is renamed Aceh

#### ***2008***

- August 25 — Abkhazia and South Ossetia are recognized by Russia as independent and not under the sovereignty of Georgia (For further details see International recognition of Abkhazia and South Ossetia)
- August 14 — Bakassi Peninsula is transferred from Nigeria to Cameroon, following an International Court of Justice ruling
- August 1 — In Vietnam, Hà Tây Province merges with Hanoi
- May 28 — The State of Nepal is renamed the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

- March 1 — In Russia, the new krai of Zabaykalsky Krai is created by the unification of Chita Oblast and Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug
- February 17 — The Republic of Kosovo declares independence from Serbia with only partial recognition
- In the Oshikoto Region of Namibia, the capital is moved from the city of Tsumeb to the town of Omuthiya Gwiipundi
- January 1 In Russia, Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug unifies with Irkutsk Oblast

#### **2007**

- October 22 — The Republic of Montenegro is renamed Montenegro
- July 1 — In Russia, the new krai of Kamchatka Krai is created by the unification of Kamchatka Oblast and Koryak Autonomous Okrug
- January 15 — The Kingdom of Nepal is renamed State of Nepal
- January — In India, the state of Uttaranchal is renamed Uttarakhand
- January 1 — In Russia, Evenk Autonomous Okrug and Taymyr Autonomous Okrug unify with Krasnoyarsk Krai

#### **2006**

- October 7 — The capital of Palau is moved from Koror to Ngerulmud
- June 8 — Serbia and Montenegro is dissolved into two separate states: The Republic of Serbia and Republic of Montenegro

#### **2005**

- December 1 — In Russia, the new krai of Perm Krai is created by the unification of Perm Oblast and Komi-Permyak Autonomous Okrug
- November 6 — The capital of Myanmar is moved from Yangon to Naypyidaw
- August — Israel unilaterally withdraws from the Gaza Strip

#### **2004**

- June 26 — The Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan is renamed the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

#### **2003**

- May 26 — The Rwandese Republic is renamed the Republic of Rwanda
- February 4 — The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is reconstituted into the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro

#### **2002**

- June 13 — The Islamic State of Afghanistan is renamed the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan
- May 20 — East Timor becomes independent from Indonesia
- March 10 — The State of Anjouan and the Democratic Republic of Mohéli are taken over by the Comoros
- February 14 — The State of Bahrain is renamed the Kingdom of Bahrain

#### **2001**

- December 23 — The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros is renamed the Union of the Comoros

- December 7 — The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is taken over by the Islamic State of Afghanistan
- December 6 — The Canadian province of Newfoundland is renamed Newfoundland and Labrador
- November 13 — Kabul becomes the capital of the Islamic State of Afghanistan instead of Fayzabad, from The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, its capital becoming Kandahar
- July 1 — The Puntland State of Somalia renounces independence and rejoins Somalia as an autonomous region
- January — In India, the city of Calcutta is renamed Kolkata
- In Indonesia, the special region of Daerah Istimewa Aceh is renamed Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam

### **2000**

- November 15 — In India, the state of Jharkhand is created
- November 9 — In India, the state of Uttaranchal (now known as Uttarakhand) is created
- November 1 — In India, the state of Chhattisgarh is created
- September 6 — The capital of the Islamic State of Afghanistan changes from Taloqan to Fayzabad
- July 16 — Somalia is renamed the Somali Republic
- May 18 — Vladimir Putin establishes seven federal districts in the Russian Federation: Central Federal District, Southern Federal District, Northwestern Federal District, Far Eastern Federal District, Siberian Federal District, Urals Federal District, and Volga Federal District.
- February 6 — The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria is taken over by Russia
- February 1 — The Republic of Kosova becomes a mandate of Serbia, named United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

## **20th century**

### **1990s**

#### **1999**

- December 31 — Transfer of the Panama Canal Zone from the United States to Panama
- December 20
  - The Republic of Venezuela is renamed the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, after the Constitution of Venezuela is put in place
  - Transfer of Macau from Portugal to the People's Republic of China
- April 1 — Nunavut separated from the remainder of the Northwest Territories in northern Canada

#### **1998**

- December 24 — The Republic of Bougainville is taken over by Papua New Guinea
- August 1 — The Puntland State of Somalia declares independence from Somalia
- July 27 — The Sovereign Democratic Republic of Fiji is renamed the Republic of the Fiji Islands
- May 6 — In Kazakhstan, the capital Aqmola is renamed Astana



### ***1997***

- December 10 — The capital of Kazakhstan is moved from Almaty to Aqmola
- August 11 — The Democratic Republic of Mohéli declares independence from the Comoros
- August 3 — The State of Anjouan declares independence from the Comoros
- July — Western Samoa is renamed Samoa
- July 1 — Transfer of Hong Kong from the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of China
- May 25 — The capital of the Islamic State of Afghanistan is moved to Taloqan
- May 17 — Zaire is renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo

### ***1996***

- September 26 — The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is formed, and its capital Kabul, taken over from the Islamic State of Afghanistan, its capital becomes Mazar-i-Sharif
- In Chechnya, the capital of Grozny is renamed Dzokhar-Ghala

### ***1995***

- December 14 — The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is renamed Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the Republika Srpska is taken over by Bosniac forces
- August 24 — The Republic of Georgia is renamed Georgia
- August 22 — Ethiopia is renamed the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- January 1 — International Date Line moved around Kiribati
- In India, the city of Bombay is renamed Mumbai

### ***1994***

- December 23 — Gagauzia is integrated back into Moldova, as the Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia
- October 1 — Independence of Palau from United States
- April 27 — The nominally independent republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are incorporated back into South Africa
- March 1 — Walvis Bay is transferred from the Republic of South Africa to Namibia

### ***1993***

- September 24 — The United Nations ends their administration in Cambodia, its name being the Kingdom of Cambodia
- May 24 — Independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia
- May 5 — The Republic of Kyrgyzstan is renamed the Kyrgyz Republic
- January 1 — Dissolution of Czechoslovakia into the Czech Republic and Slovakia
- In Kazakhstan, the then capital of Alma-Ata is renamed Almaty

### ***1992***

- September 22 — The Republic of Kosova declares independence from Yugoslavia
- August 25 — The People's Republic of Angola is renamed the Republic of Angola
- August 12 — The Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is renamed the Republika Srpska
- August 7 — The Republic of Western Bosnia is taken over by Bosnia and Herzegovina

- July 26 — The Republic of Western Bosnia declares independence from Bosnia and Herzegovina
- May 29 — South Ossetia declares independence from Georgia
- April 27 — Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is constituted into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- April 6 — International recognition of the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- April 2 — In Montenegro (then part of Yugoslavia), the city of Titograd is renamed to its earlier name, Podgorica
- March 15 — The State of Cambodia is taken over by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in order to put the government-in-exile National Government of Cambodia back in power
- March 12 — The Chechen Republic is renamed the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria
- March 1 - Bosnia and Herzegovina declare independence from Yugoslavia
- January 15 — Independence of Croatia and Slovenia widely recognized
- January 6 — The Nagorno-Karabakh Republic declares independence from Azerbaijan

### *1991*

- December 26 — Dissolution of the Soviet Union, which causes independence of Ukraine from the Soviet Union
- December 25 — Independences of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and all other republics from the Soviet Union finalized
- December 16 — Kazakhstan declares independence from the Soviet Union
- December 12 — Independence of Russia from the Soviet Union (ratification of Belavezha Accords)
- December 8 — Independence of Uzbekistan from the Soviet Union and Turkmenistan from the Soviet Union finalized
- November 1 — The Chechen Republic declares independence from the Soviet Union
- October 27 — Turkmenistan declares independence from the Soviet Union
- October 18 — Independence of Azerbaijan from the Soviet Union finalized
- September 23 — Armenia declares independence from the Soviet Union
- September 9 — Tajikistan declares independence from the Soviet Union
- September 8 — The Republic of Macedonia declares independence from Yugoslavia
- September 6
  - The Soviet Union recognizes the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Date of their uncontested independence.
  - In the Soviet Union, Leningrad is officially renamed to its original name Saint Petersburg
- September 1 — Uzbekistan declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 31 — Kyrgyzstan declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 30 — Azerbaijan declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 27 — Moldova declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 25 — Transnistria declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 24 — Ukraine declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 21 — Latvia re-declares full independence from the Soviet Union.
- August 20 — Estonia re-declares full independence from the Soviet Union.

- August 19 — Gagauzia declares independence from the Soviet Union
- June 25 — Croatia and Slovenia declare independence from Yugoslavia
- June 20 — The capital of Germany is moved from Bonn to Berlin
- June 10 — The People's Republic of the Congo is renamed the Republic of the Congo
- May 28 — The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is renamed Ethiopia
- May 18 — The northwestern Somaliland region of Somalia declares independence; this self-declared independence remains unrecognized by any country or international organization
- April 29 — The Socialist People's Republic of Albania is renamed the Republic of Albania
- April 9 — Georgia declares independence from the Soviet Union
- February 27 — One day before the end of the Gulf War, Kuwait is liberated from Iraq

### *1990*

- November 15 — The People's Republic of Bulgaria is renamed the Republic of Bulgaria
- October 3 — Merging of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) into the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), causing the creation of a unified Germany under the official name of West Germany
- August 25 — The Republic of Abkhazia declares independence from the Soviet Union
- August 8 — Within 6 days into the Gulf War, Kuwait is annexed by Iraq
- July 27 — Belarus declares independence from the Soviet Union
- July 25 — The Republic of Fiji is renamed the Sovereign Democratic Republic of Fiji
- June 21 — In East Germany, the city of Karl-Marx-Stadt returns to its original name as Chemnitz
- May 22 — Unification of Yemen
- May 17 — The Republic of Bougainville declares independence from Papua New Guinea.
- May 8 — The Estonian SSR is renamed the Republic of Estonia.
- May 4 — The Latvian SSR is renamed the Republic of Latvia and it declares the restoration period for the independence of Latvia from the Soviet Union.
- April 20 — The Czechoslovak Federal Republic is renamed the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
- March 30 — The Estonian SSR declares the restoration period for the independence of Estonia from the Soviet Union.
- March 29 — The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is renamed the Czechoslovak Federal Republic
- March 21 — Independence of Namibia (formerly South-West Africa) from South Africa
- March 11 — Lithuanian SSR declares full independence of the Republic of Lithuania from the Soviet Union
- March 1 — The People's Republic of Benin is renamed the Republic of Benin
- February 3 — The government-in-exile Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea becomes the National Government of Cambodia

## 1980s

### 1989

- December 29 — The People's Republic of Poland is renamed the Republic of Poland
- December 22 — The Socialist Republic of Romania is renamed Romania
- October 23 — The People's Republic of Hungary is renamed the Republic of Hungary
- September 30 — Dissolution of the Senegambia Confederation
- August 1 — In the Philippines, in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao is separated from the SOCCSKSARGEN
- June 18 — The Union of Burma is renamed the Union of Myanmar, and changes the capital name of Rangoon to Yangon
- May 11 — The Australian Jervis Bay Territory is separated from the Australian Capital Territory to become a territory in its own right
- May 1 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea is renamed the State of Cambodia
- January 1 — In Brazil, the northern part of the State of Goiás is officially separated into the State of Tocantins
- In Micronesia, the capital moves from Kolonia to Palikir

### 1988

- November 15— The State of Palestine declares independence. The capital is administratively Ramallah in West Bank and Gaza City in the Gaza Strip, but Palestine claims Jerusalem as the official capital.
- September 18 — The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is renamed the Union of Burma
- In Tatarstan, Russian SFSR, the city of Brezhnev is renamed Naberezhnye Chelny

### 1987

- November 30 — The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is renamed the Republic of Afghanistan
- October 7 — The Dominion of Fiji is renamed the Republic of Fiji
- February 22 — The Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, or Derg, is renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- January 1
  - In Canada, Northwest Territories, the town of Frobisher Bay is renamed Iqaluit
  - The Dominion of New Zealand is renamed New Zealand

### 1986

- November 4 — The Northern Mariana Islands becomes an insular area dissolving the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- November 3 — Independence of Federated States of Micronesia from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- October 21 — Independence of the Marshall Islands from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- April 15 — The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is renamed the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- January 1 — In the Netherlands Antilles, Aruba becomes a separate autonomous county

### **1985**

- October 12 — The Republic of Ivory Coast is renamed the *Republic of Côte d'Ivoire*
- October 10 — The Democratic Republic of the Sudan is renamed the Republic of the Sudan
- October 3 — In the Falkland Islands in the United Kingdom, the Falkland Islands Dependencies, disputed by Argentina, becomes a separate territory known as the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

### **1984**

- August 4 — The Republic of Upper Volta is renamed Burkina Faso
- February 4 — The United Republic of Cameroon is renamed the Republic of Cameroon
- January 1 — Independence of Brunei from the United Kingdom

### **1983**

- November 15 — The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus declares independence from Cyprus, with only Turkey recognizing it
  - September 19 — Independence of Saint Christopher and Nevis (without Anguilla, therefore making it a separate dependency) from the United Kingdom as St. Kitts and Nevis
  - March 21 — The official capital of Ivory Coast is Yamoussoukro
  - In Vojvodina, Serbia, then part of Yugoslavia, the town of Vrbas is renamed to Titov Vrbas

### **1982**

- November 18 — Naberezhnye Chelny, a city in Tatarstan, Russian SFSR, USSR, was renamed Brezhnev in honor of Leonid Brezhnev, the recently deceased General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
  - August 15 — The unrecognized Kingdom of Rwenzururu is taken back by Uganda
  - June 22 — Democratic Kampuchea becomes exiled from Kampuchea, despite being a widely recognized UN member state, becomes a Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
  - April 18 — The capital of Zimbabwe, Salisbury, is renamed Harare
  - April 17 — The Dominion of Canada is renamed Canada
  - February 1 — Creation of the Senegambia Confederation

### **1981**

- December 26 — The Saudi-Iraqi neutral zone ceased to exist as the border between Saudi Arabia and Iraq was fixed
- December 4 — The Republic of Ciskei was declared independent by South Africa
- November 1 — Independence of Antigua and Barbuda from United Kingdom
- September 21 — Independence of Belize from United Kingdom

### **1980**

- July 30 — Independence of New Hebrides from France and United Kingdom condominium as Vanuatu
  - July 28 — The Peruvian Republic is renamed the Republic of Peru
  - July 24 — The Republic of Vemerana is taken back over by the Anglo-French New Hebrides Condominium, 6 days before Vanuatu achieves independence

- May 27 — One day after Tafea was taken over, the Republic of Vemerana declared independence from the Anglo-French New Hebrides Condominium
- May 26 — After 3½ months, the Nation of Tafea is taken back by the Anglo-French New Hebrides Condominium
- April 18 — Zimbabwe-Rhodesia is renamed Zimbabwe upon full independence
- February 15 — The Nation of Tafea declares independence from the Anglo-French New Hebrides Condominium

## 1970s

### 1979

- December 12 — The Republic of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia is taken back over by the United Kingdom
- October 27 — Independence of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from United Kingdom
- September 20 — Central African Empire is renamed Central African Republic
- September 13 — The Republic of Venda is given independence by South Africa
- July 12 — Independence of the Gilbert Islands from the United Kingdom as the Republic of Kiribati
- June 1 — The Republic of Rhodesia becomes the transitional state of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia
- April 1 — Iran changes its name to the Islamic Republic of Iran
- March 26 — Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, Sinai Peninsula is returned to Egypt
- March 2 — Rhodesia declares independence from the United Kingdom with no recognition
- February 22 — Independence of Saint Lucia from United Kingdom
- February 11 — The Imperial State of Iran changes its name to Iran
- January 10 — The People's Republic of Kampuchea after an overthrow of the democratic government comes into existence where Cambodia is

### 1978

- December 29 — After a transition to democracy, the Spanish State is renamed the Kingdom of Spain
- November 3 — Independence of the Commonwealth of Dominica from the United Kingdom
- October 1
  - Independence of Tuvalu from the United Kingdom
  - The State of the Comoros is renamed the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros
- September 7 — The Free, Sovereign and Independent Republic of Sri Lanka is renamed the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- July 7 — Independence of Solomon Islands from the United Kingdom
- April 30 — The Republic of Afghanistan is renamed the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
- The capital of Sri Lanka is moved from Colombo to Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte

### 1977

- December 6 — The Republic of Bophuthatswana is declared independent by South Africa
- June 27 — Independence of French Territory of the Afars and Issas as Djibouti

- March 2 — The Libyan Arab Republic is renamed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- In Pakistan, the city of Lyallpur is renamed to Faisalabad

### *1976*

- December 28 — The People's Republic of Albania is renamed the Socialist People's Republic of Albania
- December 4 — The Central African Republic is renamed the Central African Empire
- October 26 — The Republic of Transkei is given independence by South Africa
- August 7 — The Republic of North Solomons is taken by Papua New Guinea
- July 2 — The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam merges into the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to form the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
- June 29 — Independence of the Republic of Seychelles from the United Kingdom
- June 24 — The capital of the Philippines moves from Quezon City (official) and Baguio (summer) to Manila
- June 23 — In the British Indian Ocean Territory, the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar, and Desroches are returned to Seychelles, six days before its independence
- March 1 — Trinidad and Tobago is renamed the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- February 27 — The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic declares independence from Morocco and Mauritania in Western Sahara
- February 3 — In Mozambique, the city of Lourenço Marques is renamed to Maputo

### *1975*

- December 30 — The Malagasy Republic is renamed the Democratic Republic of Madagascar
- December 7 — East Timor is completely taken over by Indonesia
- December 2 — The Kingdom of Laos is overthrown, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic takes power
- November 30 — The Republic of Dahomey is renamed the People's Republic of Benin
- November 28 — The Democratic Republic of East Timor declares independence from Portugal it is annexed by Indonesia by military force, but still achieves independence for a little over 1 week
  - November 25 — Independence of the Republic of Suriname from the Netherlands
  - November 14 — After negotiating the Madrid Accords with Morocco and Mauritania, Spain withdrew its forces and settlers from the Spanish Sahara, which became Western Sahara.
  - November 11
    - Due to Angola achieving independence, Angolan Forces invaded the Republic of Cabinda, successfully taking it back
    - Independence of the People's Republic of Angola from Portugal
  - September 16 — Independence of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea from Australia
  - September 1 — The Republic of North Solomons declares independence from Australia
  - August 1 — The Republic of Cabinda declares independence from Portugal with little recognition

- July 12 — Independence of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe from Portugal
- July 6 — Independence of the State of the Comoros from France
- July 5 — Independence of the Republic of Cape Verde from Portugal
- June 25 — Independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique from Portugal
- May 16 — Sikkim officially becomes the 22nd state of the Indian Union
- April 30 — Due to losing the Vietnam War, the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) is disestablished, and the socialist republican government of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, allied with North Vietnam takes over
  - April 17 — The Khmer Republic was disestablished, and the Democratic Kampuchea takes control of Cambodia

### ***1974***

- December 13 — The State of Malta is renamed the Republic of Malta
- October 19 — Niue becomes a state in free association with New Zealand, sharing New Zealand citizenship
  - September 12 — The Empire of Ethiopia is overthrown by the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia (or Derg)
  - September 10 — The Independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau is internationally recognized, and the capital is moved from Madina do Boe to Bissau
  - August 16 — Turkish army reach the United Nations Buffer Zone in Cyprus, gaining about 40% of the territory of the island of Cyprus, after the invasion started on 20 July.
  - June 29 — The Tanna Nation is taken back by the Anglo-French New Hebrides Condominium
    - March 24 — The Tanna Nation declares independence from the Anglo-French New Hebrides Condominium
  - February 7 — Independence of Grenada from the United Kingdom
  - January 3 — The Union of Burma is renamed the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
    - The capital of Malawi is moved from Zomba to Lilongwe

### ***1973***

- September 24 — Independence of Portuguese Guinea from Portugal as the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, which is internationally unrecognized
- July 17 — The Kingdom of Afghanistan is renamed the Republic of Afghanistan
- July 10 — Independence of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas from the United Kingdom
  - June 1
    - British Honduras is renamed Belize
    - The Kingdom of Greece is renamed the Hellenic Republic
  - In India, the State of Mysore is renamed Karnataka
  - In the Gambia, Bathurst is renamed Banjul

### ***1972***

- June 2 — The Federal Republic of Cameroon is renamed the United Republic of Cameroon
  - May 22 — The Dominion of Ceylon is renamed the Free, Sovereign and Independent Republic of Sri Lanka
    - May 14 — Ryukyu Islands are returned to Japan



- February 11 — The Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah joins the United Arab Emirates
- February 10 — The Island of Rockall Act 1972 formally incorporated Rockall into the United Kingdom
- The capital of Indonesia, Djakarta, is renamed Jakarta

### **1971**

- Formation of the United Arab Emirates:
  - December 2 — The Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the Emirate of Ajman, the Emirate of Dubai, the Emirate of Fujairah, the Emirate of Sharjah, and the Emirate of Umm al-Quwain form to become the United Arab Emirates
  - December 1 — The Trucial States declare independence from the United Kingdom as these countries: The Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the Emirate of Ajman, the Emirate of Dubai, the Emirate of Fujairah, the Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah, the Emirate of Sharjah, and the Emirate of Umm al-Quwain
- Independence of Bangladesh:
  - December 16 — Bangladesh wins independence from Pakistan
  - March 26 — The People's Republic of Bangladesh, previously the province of Pakistan under the name East Pakistan, declares independence
- October 27 — The Democratic Republic of the Congo is renamed the Republic of Zaire
- September 11 — The United Arab Republic is renamed the Arab Republic of Egypt
- September 3 — Independence of the State of Qatar from the United Kingdom
- August 15 — Independence of the State of Bahrain from the United Kingdom
- April 19 — Sierra Leone is renamed the Republic of Sierra Leone

### **1970**

- December 1 — The People's Republic of Yemen is renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- October 10 — Independence of the Dominion of Fiji from the United Kingdom
- October 9 — The Kingdom of Cambodia is renamed the Khmer Republic
- August 9 — The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman is renamed the Sultanate of Oman
- June 4 — Independence of the Kingdom of Tonga from the United Kingdom
- April 24 — The Gambia is renamed the Republic of the Gambia
- March 2 — Rhodesia is renamed the Republic of Rhodesia
- February 23 — Guyana is renamed the Co-operative Republic of Guyana
- January 12 — The Republic of Biafra is taken back over by Nigeria
- January 3 — The Republic of the Congo is renamed the People's Republic of the Congo
- The capital of British Honduras is moved from Belize City to Belmopan due to vast destruction by Hurricane Hattie

### **1960s**

#### **1969**

- December 18 — The Saudi-Kuwaiti neutral zone was divided, and the border between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait was defined
- October 21 — The Somali Republic is renamed the Somali Democratic Republic

- September 1 — After a coup d'état led by Muammar Gaddafi, the Kingdom of Libya becomes the Libyan Arab Republic
- May 25 — The Republic of the Sudan is renamed the Democratic Republic of the Sudan
- March 19 — The Republic of Anguilla is taken back by the United Kingdom
- January 4 — Ifni is ceded to Morocco

### ***1968***

- November 11 — The Sultanate of the Maldives is renamed the Republic of Maldives
- October 12 — Independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from Spain
- September 6 — Independence of the Kingdom of Swaziland from the United Kingdom
- June 26 — The Allied occupied Bonin-Volcano Islands are given back to Japan
- March 12 — Independence of Mauritius from the United Kingdom
- January 31 — Independence of the Republic of Nauru from Australia

### ***1967***

- November 30 — Independence of the Aden Protectorate as the People's Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) from the United Kingdom
  - Era of the Republic of Benin:
    - September 20 — The Republic of Benin is taken over by Nigeria
    - September 19 — The Republic of Benin becomes a puppet state that has no recognition from the parent state (Biafra)
  - September 8 — Uganda is renamed the Republic of Uganda
  - August 17 — Biafra takes over the Benin region
  - August 14 — In Pakistan, the capital is moved from Rawalpindi to Islamabad
  - July 12 — The Republic of Anguilla declares independence from the United Kingdom
  - July 5 — French Somaliland is renamed French Territory of the Afars and Issas
  - The Six Day War results in Israeli control of:
    - June 10 — Golan Heights from Syria
    - June 8 — Sinai Peninsula from Egypt
    - June 6 — Gaza Strip from Egypt, East Jerusalem and West Bank from Jordan
  - May 30 — The Republic of Biafra declares independence from Nigeria with partial recognition
    - May 27 — In the Nigeria, the three regions are split into twelve states
    - March 15 — The Republic of the United States of Brazil is renamed the Federative Republic of Brazil

### ***1966***

- November 30 — Independence of Barbados from the United Kingdom
- November 28 — The Kingdom of Burundi is renamed the Republic of Burundi
- October 4 — Independence of Basutoland from the United Kingdom as the Kingdom of Lesotho
  - September 30 — Independence of Bechuanaland from the United Kingdom as the Republic of Botswana
  - July 6 — Malawi is renamed the Republic of Malawi

- May 26 — Independence of British Guiana from the United Kingdom as Guyana
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the city of Léopoldville is renamed Kinshasa

### ***1965***

- November 11 — Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia
- November 8 — The United Kingdom creates the British Indian Ocean Territory from the Chagos Archipelago in Mauritius and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches from Seychelles, as Mauritius claims the Chagos Archipelago
- August 21 — The Romanian People's Republic is renamed the Socialist Republic of Romania
- August 9 — Singapore is expelled from the Federation of Malaysia and becomes the independent Republic of Singapore
- August 4 — The Cook Islands becomes a state in free association with New Zealand, sharing citizenship
- July 26 — Independence of the Sultanate of the Maldives from the United Kingdom
- February 18 — Independence of Gambia from the United Kingdom

### ***1964***

- December 12 — Kenya is renamed Republic of Kenya
- October 29 — The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is renamed the Republic of Tanzania
- October 24 — Independence of Northern Rhodesia from the United Kingdom as the Republic of Zambia
- September 21 — Independence of the State of Malta from the United Kingdom
- August 1 — The Republic of the Congo is renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- July 6 — Independence of Nyasaland from the United Kingdom as Malawi
- April 26 — The Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba are united under the name United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
- January 12 — The Sultanate of Zanzibar is renamed the People's Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba

### ***1963***

- December 31 — Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is divided into Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland
- December 15 — The Spanish colonies of Fernando Pó and Río Muni merge to form Spanish Sahara
- December 12 — Independence of Kenya from the United Kingdom
- December 10 — Independence of the Sultanate of Zanzibar from the United Kingdom
- October 1 — The Federation of Nigeria is renamed the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- September 23 — The Suvadive Islands are taken back over from the United Kingdom
- September 16 — The Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore merge to become Malaysia
- August 31 — Independence of the Republic of Singapore from the United Kingdom

- June 30 — Independence of the Kingdom of Rwenzururu from Uganda with no recognition
- May 1 — United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in New Guinea is transferred to Indonesia
- April 25 — The United Kingdom of Libya is renamed the Kingdom of Libya
- April 7 — The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is renamed the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- March 3 — The disputed area of the Trans-Karakoram Tract is given to China by Pakistan, although India still claims it
- January 15 — Katanga is taken back by Congo (Léopoldville)

### *1962*

- December 9 — Tanganyika is renamed the Republic of Tanganyika
- November 21 — The disputed area of the Aksai Chin is given to China by Pakistan, although India still claims it
- November 14 — Eritrea becomes a province of the Ethiopian Empire, losing the autonomy it had under federation
- October 9 — Independence of Uganda from the United Kingdom
- October 1 — Netherlands New Guinea is transferred to United Nations Temporary Executive Authority
- September 27 — The Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen is renamed the Yemen Arab Republic
- September 26 — The capital of the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen is moved from Ta'izz to Sana'a
- September 25 — The Algerian State is renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
- August 31 — Independence of Trinidad and Tobago from the United Kingdom
- August 6 — Independence of Jamaica from the United Kingdom
- July 5 — After a referendum, the Algerian State becomes independent from France
- July 1 — Independence of Ruanda-Urundi from Belgium as two sovereign states:
  - The Kingdom of Burundi
  - The Rwandese Republic
- May 31 — Dissolution of the West Indies Federation:
  - The Cayman Islands are split from Jamaica
  - Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos Islands become their own separate British colonies
  - The British Leeward Islands are further dissolved into the British colonies of Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, and Saint Kitts and Nevis
  - The British Windward Islands are further dissolved into the British colonies of Dominica, Grenada, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- March 3 — The United Kingdom officially gives the territory claimed in Antarctica an entity, the British Antarctic Territory, although this is suspended under the Antarctic Treaty
- January 1 — Independence of the Independent State of Western Samoa from New Zealand

### *1961*

- December 26 — The United Arab States is dissolved into the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Syria, and North Yemen

- December 19 — Goa was annexed by India using military force from Portugal
- December 9 — Independence of Tanganyika from the United Kingdom
- December 1 — The Netherlands New Guinea is renamed West Papua
- October 1 — Southern British Cameroon merges with the Republic of Cameroun to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon
- September 28 — In the United Arab States, Syria leaves the United Arab Republic, returning to the name of the Syrian Arab Republic
- August 11 — The Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli joins India, as Portugal ceses to claim it
- August 1 — Portugal cedes São João Baptista de Ajudá to Dahomey
- July 31 — Portuguese fort São João Baptista de Ajudá (now Ouidah), is annexed by Dahomey
- June 19 — Independence of the State of Kuwait from the United Kingdom
- May 31
  - Northern British Cameroon joins Nigeria
  - The Union of South Africa is renamed the Republic of South Africa
- April 27 — Independence of Sierra Leone from the United Kingdom
- January 14 — India annexes Portuguese India, and Portugal keeps claims on it

### *1960*

- The British Virgin Islands become a separate colony from the West Indies Federation
- November 28 — Independence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania from France
- October 1 — Independence of the Federation of Nigeria from the United Kingdom
- September 22 — The Soudanese Republic is renamed the Republic of Mali
- August 20 — Dissolution of the Mali Federation
  - Withdrawal of the Republic of Senegal from the Mali Federation
  - The Soudanese Republic is left from the former Mali Federation
- August 17 — Independence of the Gabonese Republic from France
- August 16 — Independence of the Republic of Cyprus from the United Kingdom, but still claim the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia
- August 15 — Independence of the Republic of the Congo from France
- August 13 — Independence of the Central African Republic from France
- August 11
  - Independence of the Republic of Chad from France
  - The Czechoslovak Republic is renamed the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
- August 7 — Independence of the Republic of Ivory Coast from France
- August 5 — Independence of the Republic of Upper Volta from France
- August 3 — Independence of the Republic of Niger from France
- August 1
  - Independence of the Republic of Dahomey from France
  - The capital of Pakistan is moved from Karachi to Rawalpindi

- July 11 — Independence of the State of Katanga from the Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville) with no recognition
- July 1
  - Independence of Trust Territory of Somalia from Italy and union with the State of Somaliland to form the Somali Republic
  - Independence of the Belgian Congo from Belgium under the name Republic of the Congo (Léopoldville), although soon after, this was not a stable state of affairs, as the Congo Crisis occurred
- June 26
  - Independence of the Malagasy Republic from France
  - Independence of British Somaliland as the State of Somaliland
- June 20 — Independence of French Sudan from France with Senegal as the Mali Federation
- April 27 — Independence of the Togolese Republic from France
- April 21 — The federal capital of Brazil is moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília, a purpose-built city
- January 1 — Independence of the Republic of Cameroun from France

## **1950s**

### **1959**

- August 21 — Hawaii becomes the 50th state of the United States of America
- July 4 — In the West Indies Federation, Turks and Caicos Islands becomes a separate colony from Jamaica
  - June 30 — Fernando Pó and Río Muni are merged to form Spanish Guinea
  - April 4 — In French Africa, the colonies of Senegal and Soudan merge to form the Mali Federation
  - January 3 — The Suvadive Islands declare independence from the United Kingdom with no recognition
  - January 3
    - Alaska becomes the 49th state of the United States of America
    - The United Suvadive Republic declares independence with no recognition, and is claimed by the United Kingdom
  - In Indonesia, the special region of Aceh Darussalam is renamed Daerah Istimewa Aceh

### **1958**

- Formation of the French Community:
  - December 19 — The French Colony of Niger joins the French Community
  - December 11 — The French Colony of Upper Volta joins the French Community
  - December 4
    - The French Colony of Dahomey joins the French Community
    - The French Colony of Ivory Coast joins the French Community
  - December 1 — The French Colony of Ubangi-Shari joins the French Community as the Central African Republic

- November 28
  - The French Colony of Chad joins the French Community
  - The French Colony of Congo joins the French Community
  - The French Colony of Gabon joins the French Community
  - The French Colony of Mauritania joins the French Community
- Community
  - The French Colony of Senegal joins the French Community
  - The French Colony of French Sudan joins the French Community as Soudan
- October 14 — The French Colony of the Madagascar joins the French Community as the Malagasy Republic
- October 2 — Independence of the Republic of Guinea from France
- October 1 — Sovereignty over Christmas Island is transferred from the United Kingdom to Australia
  - July 14 — The Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan is disestablished as the Republic of Iraq and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (along with East Jerusalem and West Bank)
  - April 10 — Spanish West Africa is disestablished:
    - The province of Ifni becomes a sepetate colony
    - The province of Cape Juby is ceded to Morocco
    - The Canary Islands is its own province
    - The provinces of Río de Oro and Saguia el-Hamra become Spanish Sahara
  - March 8 — The United Arab States are created from Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen (North Yemen) and the United Arab Republic
  - February 22 — The French administered United Nations Trust Territory of French Togoland is renamed Togo
  - February 14 — The Kingdom of Iraq and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (along with East Jerusalem and West Bank) form the Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan
  - February 1 — The Syrian Republic and Republic of Egypt form the United Arab Republic
  - January 12 — Ifni is separated from Spanish West Africa
  - January 3 — Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the British Leeward Islands, and the British Windward Islands are joined together to form the West Indies Federation

### ***1957***

- August 31 — Independence of the Federation of Malaya from the United Kingdom
- August 14 — The Sherifian Empire is renamed the Kingdom of Morocco
- July 25 — The Tunisian Realm is renamed the Tunisian Republic
- March 6 — Independence of the Gold Coast Colony from the United Kingdom as Ghana
- January 1 — Saar is given to West Germany as the state of Saarland

### ***1956***

- December 13 — British Togoland is merged into the Gold Coast
- October 29 — The international zone under joint administration of France, Spain, the United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal, and Belgium is reintegrated into Morocco

- April 7 — Spanish Morocco becomes part of Morocco
- March 20 — Independence of the Tunisian Realm from France
- March 2 — Independence of Morocco from France as the Sherifian Empire
- January 1 — Independence of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from Egypt and United Kingdom condominium as the Republic of the Sudan

### ***1955***

- November 23 — The United Kingdom gives the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to Australia
- October 26 — The State of Vietnam is renamed the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam)
- September 18 — Rockall officially claimed by the United Kingdom
- August 6 — The French overseas territory of Adélie Land and the Malagasy dependencies of the Crozet Islands, the Kerguelen Islands, and the Saint-Paul and Amsterdam merge to form the French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- In Argentina, Eva Perón City is restored to its original name, La Plata

### ***1954***

- December 15 — The Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of three autonomous countries, formally under sovereignty of the Netherlands:
  - Netherlands
  - Netherlands Antilles
  - Suriname
- October 26 — End of the Free Territory of Trieste, divided between Italy and Yugoslavia
- August 15 — The Free Dadra is renamed the Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- August 2 — In the Free Dadra, the capital is moved from Dadra to Silvassa
- July 22 — The Free Dadra declared independence from Portugal with recognition only from India
- July 21 — Independence of the State of Vietnam (South Vietnam), and this leads to international recognition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam)
- April 27 — Geneva Accords grant independence to Vietnam, provisionally divided into North Vietnam and South Vietnam

### ***1953***

- November 9 — Independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia from France
- October 22 — Independence of the Kingdom of Laos from France
- August 1 — The British colonies of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland merge to form Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- July 27 — End of Korean War re-partitions Korean peninsula
- June 19 — The Kingdom of Egypt is renamed the Republic of Egypt
- April 15 — The United States of Venezuela is renamed the Republic of Venezuela
- In the German Democratic Republic, the city of Chemnitz is renamed Karl-Marx-Stadt



### **1952**

- October 17 — The unrecognized Republic of the South Moluccas is taken back over by Indonesia
- September 15 — Italian Eritrea is federated with the Ethiopian Empire
- July 22 — The Republic of Poland is renamed the People's Republic of Poland
- April 28 — End of Allied occupation of Japan
- In Argentina, the city of La Plata is renamed Ciudad Eva Perón (Eva Perón City)

### **1951**

- December 24 — Independence of Fezzan from France and Cyrenaica and Tripolitania from the United Kingdom as the United Kingdom of Libya
- June 11 — Due to Portuguese colonies being reorganized as overseas provinces, Portuguese East Africa is renamed Mozambique and Portuguese West Africa renamed Angola
- May 23 — The unrecognized country of Tibet is taken over by China

### **1950**

- December 5 — The Kingdom of Sikkim signed a protectorate treaty with India, becoming a part of it
  - August 17 — The Republic of the United States of Indonesia is renamed the Republic of Indonesia
  - April 25 — The Republic of the South Moluccas declares independence from Indonesia with no recognition
  - January 26 — The Union of India is renamed the Republic of India

### **1940s**

#### **1949**

- December 27 — Independence of the Republic of Indonesia from the Netherlands is internationally recognized as the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, the territories recognized as Indonesia were the following autonomous states:
  - Bangka Belitung and Riau Federation
  - Territory of Banjar
  - Central Java
  - Dayak Besar
  - East Indonesia
  - East Java
  - Federation of East Kalimantan
  - State of East Sumatra
  - State of Madura
  - Federation of Southeast Kalimantan
  - State of South Sumatra
  - Sundanese State
  - Special Territory of West Kalimantan
- November 6 — The Australian administered Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua merge to form the Territory of Papua and New Guinea

- November 21 — The British administered proctorates of the Emirate of Cyrenaica, the occupied territory of Tripolitania, and the French occupied territory of Fezzan merge to form a joint administered Libya
- November 8 — The French Indochina remains form the French administered Kingdom of Cambodia
- November — The British occupied territory of Italian Somaliland is transferred to Italy as the Trust Territory of Somalia
- October 20 — The Soviet backed East Turkestan Republic is taken over by the People's Republic of China
- October 7 — German Democratic Republic (East Germany) established in Soviet occupation zone of Germany
- October 1 — The People's Republic of China claims victory in the Chinese Civil War, and is unrecognized by any country, gradually gaining recognition as time goes on, while the Republic of China is exiled to Taiwan, gradually losing recognition as time goes on
- September 9 — The Kingdom of Tripura merges with India
- August 20 — The Republic of Hungary is renamed the People's Republic of Hungary
- August 8 — The Indian protectorate of the Kingdom of Bhutan declares independence
- July 19 — The area of Laos in French Indochina becomes a separate entity under France as the Kingdom of Laos
- June 20 — The 1948 Arab-Israeli War ends, resulting in former mandate territory split among Israel, Jordan, and Egypt
- June 14 — The area of Vietnam in French Indochina becomes a separate entity under France as the State of Vietnam, but North Vietnam still claims independent
- May 23 — Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and West Berlin established in U.S., British, and French occupation zones of Germany
- April 3 — The Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan is renamed the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- April 1 — The Dominion of Newfoundland joins Canada as its tenth province
- March 2 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state of Central Java is established
- March 1 — The British occupied territory of Cyrenacia is renamed the Emirate of Cyrenaica

### *1948*

- November 26 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state of East Java is established
- September 20 — Reorganization and naming of the Dutch colonies
  - Curaçao and Dependencies is renamed the Netherlands Antilles, as its dependencies gain equality in level of sovereignty
- September 12 — The State of Hyderabad is reintegrated back into the Indian Union
- September 9 — Establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea out of Soviet occupied Korea (North Korea)
- August 30 — In the Dutch East Indies, the State of South Sumatra is established

- August 15 — Establishment of the Republic of Korea out of British/American/United Nations occupied Korea (South Korea)
- May 14 — Independence of the State of Israel after the British Empire ends the British Mandate for Palestine
- April 24 — In the Dutch East Indies, the State of West Java is renamed the Sundanese State
- April 18 — Ireland is declared a republic
- April 1 — The Faroe Islands becomes a self-governing dependency
- February 26 — In the Dutch East Indies, the State of West Java is created
- February 4
  - Independence of the Dominion of Ceylon from the United Kingdom
  - In the Dutch East Indies, the Siak Besar Territory is renamed the Federation of East Kalimantan
- January 30 — In the United Kingdom, the Malayan Union is renamed the Federation of Malaya
- January 23
  - In the Dutch East Indies, the states of Bangka Council, the Belitung Council, and the Riau Council are merged as the Bangka Belitung and Riau Federation
  - In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous State of Madura is created
- January 14 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state of the Territory of Banjar is created
- January 4 — Independence of the Union of Burma from the United Kingdom

### *1947*

- December 30 — The Kingdom of Romania is renamed the Romanian People's Republic
- December 26 — Sovereignty over the Heard Island and McDonald Islands is transferred from the United Kingdom to Australia
- December 25 — In the Dutch East Indies, the Special Territory of East Sumatra is renamed the State of East Sumatra
- December 15 — France claims the Saar as a protectorate from allied-occupied Germany
- November 25 — The Dominion of New Zealand ceases to be a dominion of the British Empire
- November 1 — The League of Nations Mandate of Nauru is transferred as a United Nations Trust Territory
- October 8 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state of the Special Territory of East Sumatra is created
- September 15 — Creation of the Free Territory of Trieste
- August 27 — In the Dutch East Indies, the Siak Besar Territory is created
- August 15 — Independence of the Union of India (with the protectorate of the Kingdom of Bhutan) and the Kingdom of Sikkim, and the unrecognized countries of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Hyderabad from the United Kingdom
- August 14 — Independence of the Dominion of Pakistan from United Kingdom

- July 18 — The South Pacific (League of Nations) Mandate, governed by Japan, is transferred to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (under the United Nations, administered by the United States)
- July 12 — In the Dutch East Indies, the following autonomous states are created:
  - Bangka Council
  - Riau Council
- May 12 — In the Dutch East Indies, the Federation of West Kalimantan is renamed the Special Territory of West Kalimantan
- February 10 — Italian Tientsin
- January 25 — The New Zealand administered League of Nations Mandate of Western Samoa is transferred as a United Nations Trust Territory
- January 8 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state of the Federation of South Kalimantan is established

### *1946*

- December 27 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state State of Great East is renamed the State of East Indonesia
- December 24 — In the Dutch East Indies, the State of Great East is established
- December 15 — The Soviet occupied area of the Republic of Mahabad is given back to Iran
- Transfer of League of Nations Mandates to United Nations Trust Territories:
  - December 16 — British Cameroons and Cameroun (French administered)
  - December 13 — British Togoland, French Togoland, and the Belgian administered Ruanda-Urundi
  - December 11 — Tanganyika Territory is renamed Tanganyika (British administered)
  - December 8 — Territory of New Guinea (Australian administered)
- December 10 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state Belitong Council is established
- December 7 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state Dayak Besar is established
- November — The Soviet occupied area of the Azerbaijan People's Government is returned to Iran
- October 27 — Reorganization of French territories to overseas territories:
  - Uninhabited possessions:
    - Adélie Land
  - Colonies:
    - Comoros (separated from Madagascar)
    - French Equatorial Africa
    - French Establishments in India
    - French Establishments in Oceania is renamed the French Settlements in Oceania
    - French Somaliland is renamed the Territory of French Somaliland
    - French West Africa
    - Madagascar

- New Caledonia and Dependencies is renamed the Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies
  - Saint Pierre and Miquelon is renamed the Territory of Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- October 22 — In the Dutch East Indies, the autonomous state of the Federation of West Kalimantan is established
- October 14 — The Provisional Government of the French Republic is renamed the French Republic
- September 15 — The Kingdom of Bulgaria is renamed the People's Republic of Bulgaria
- July 26 — The Spanish colonies of Ifni and Spanish Sahara merge to form Spanish West Africa
- July 13 — In Montenegro (then part of Yugoslavia), the city of Podgorica is renamed Titograd
- July 4
  - Independence of the Commonwealth of the Philippines from the United States as the Republic of the Philippines
  - The city of Königsberg is renamed Kaliningrad in the Soviet Union
- June 2 — The Kingdom of Italy is renamed the Italian Republic
- May 25 — The Emirate of Transjordan declares independence from the United Kingdom as the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan
- April 1 — Formation of the colony of the Malayan Union from the following protectorates
  - Federated Malay States
  - State of Johor Darul Ta'zim
  - State of Kedah Darul Aman
  - State of Kelantan Darul
  - State of Perlis Indera Kayangan
  - State of Terengganu Darul Iman
  - Straits Settlements (Singapore became a separate crown colony)
- March 19 — The following French colonies became overseas department:
  - French Guiana (Inini is reintegrated back into French Guinea)
  - Guadeloupe
  - Martinique
  - Réunion
- February 28 — The following French Concessions are ceded to the Republic of China:
  - Shanghai
  - Tientsin
  - Guangzhouwan renamed Zhanjiang
- February 2 — The Kingdom of Hungary is renamed the Hungarian Republic
- January 31 — The Democratic Federal Yugoslavia is renamed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
- January 22 — The Soviet Union occupies part of northwestern Iran, and that area forms the puppet state of the Republic of Mahabad
- January 11 — The Democratic Government of Albania is renamed the People's Republic of Albania

## 1945

- December 29 — The Netherlands New Guinea is separated from the Dutch East Indies
- December 26 — Independence of the Republic of Poland
- November 29 — The Democratic Federal Yugoslavia is renamed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia
- November — The Soviet Union invades northwest Iran and creates the puppet state of the Azerbaijan People's Government
- October 25 — In occupied Japan, Taiwan is given to the Republic of China
- October 17 — Soviet Union annexes northern East Prussia
- October 16 — The Japanese puppet state of the Kingdom of Cambodia is taken over by France and put back under French Indochina
- October 10 — In occupied Japan, the Banaba Island are given back over by the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, under the United Kingdom
- October 7 — In occupied Japan, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are given back to the British Raj
- October — In occupied Japan, Christmas Island is given back to the United Kingdom
- September 23 — The Kingdom of Laos, which was under Japanese occupation, is taken back by France as part of the French Indochina
- September 16 — The British occupation of the Faroe Islands ends and handed back to Denmark
- September 15 — The Soviet Union occupied People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) ends
- September 13 — Nauru is taken back over by allied forces and put under a U.N. trusteeship, administered by Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom
- September 12
  - Malaya is given back to the United Kingdom from occupied Japan, split into the Federated Malay States and the State of Johor Darul Ta'zim
  - Syonan-to is taken back over by the United Kingdom from Japan as the Straits Settlements
- September 11 — In occupied Japan, Timor is split between the Portuguese East Timor and the Dutch West Timor
- September 10 — Borneo Kita and the occupation of the British protectorate of the Kingdom of Sarawak is taken back over by the United Kingdom as North Borneo
- September 9 — Nanjing is taken over by the Republic of China
- September 8 — The following states were freed from the Empire of Japan (which became occupied), and became their own states from Malaya
  - The State of Kedah Darul Aman, the State of Kelantan Darul Naim, the State of Perlis Indera Kayangan, and the State of Terengganu Darul Iman
- September 4 — The United States occupies Wake Island from Japan
- September 3 — The United States occupies the Bonin Islands and Volcano Islands from Japan
- September 2
  - World War II ends, and the capital of the Republic of China is moved from Chongqing back to Nanking
  - The Democratic Republic of Vietnam declared independence from France

- September
  - The Concessions of Shanghai, Tientsin, and Guangzhouwan are re-controlled by France from Japan
- August 28 — British Hong Kong becomes a crown colony
- August 22 — The Kwantung Leased Territory is given to the Republic of China
- August 18 — The Japanese create a separate political entity for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- August 17
  - The Dutch East Indies declares independence, after being freed from Japanese forces by allied powers, from the Netherlands as the Republic of Indonesia
  - The Government in exile, Commonwealth of the Philippines, while semi-independent self-governing of the United States, takes over the Japanese occupied independent Republic of the Philippines
- August 16 — The Japanese occupation of Hong Kong ends, being liberated by allied forces and put under British rule
- August 15
  - The Great Empire of Manchuria is taken over by the Soviet Union
  - French Indochina is recovered by France
  - Chōsen is occupied by allied forces as Korea, as the Soviet Union occupies northern Korea
- August 11 — The Japanese occupied Empire of Vietnam is taken back over by France
- June 29 — A treaty is signed between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia having the Soviet Union annex Subcarpathian Ruthenia
- June 14 — The State of Brunei is retaken by the United Kingdom and is classified as a protectorate
- May 13 — The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia is integrated back into Czechoslovakia
- May 9 — The Reichskommissariat Norwegen (Norway) is liberated by allied forces, and is given back its possessions (Bouvet Island, Peter I Island, and Queen Maud Land)
- May 8
  - The Flensburg Government surrenders to the allies and is occupied
  - The Independent State of Croatia is taken over by allied forces and given back to Yugoslavia
- May 7 — The Dodecanese Islands are taken over by allied forces and given to Greece
- May 5
  - The occupation of the Kingdom of Denmark by the Flensburg Government (while given back Greenland from United States protection) ends
  - The Reichskommissariat Niederlande (the Netherlands) is liberated, and the colonies loyal to the government in exile of Curaçao and Dependencies and the Surinam are merged to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- May 1 — Due to the death of Adolf Hitler, and the allied victory of the Battle of Berlin, the government was moved to Flensburg, and the Flensburg Government was created

- April 27 — Anschluss is taken over by allied forces and was treated as the first victim of Nazi Germany, and occupied as the Republic of Austria
- April 25 — The Italian Social Republic is taken over from Nazi Germany and given to the Kingdom of Italy
- April 8 — The Kingdom of Laos declares independence under Japanese occupation, while Japanese Indochina ceases to exist as a political entity
- April 4 — The Slovak Republic is liberated and given to the Czechoslovak Republic
- April 3
  - The Czechoslovak Republic is liberated from Nazi Germany
  - The United States takes over the Ryukyu Islands and administers it as the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
- March 27 — The State of Burma is taken back over by allied forces and becomes the British crown colony of Burma
- March 20
  - France regains Alsace-Lorraine
  - The Channel Islands are liberated from Nazi Germany to the United Kingdom as the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Bailiwick of Jersey
- March 18 — The Kingdom of Cambodia declares independence from Japan under its occupation
- March 11 — The Empire of Vietnam declares independence from Japan under its occupation
- March 8 — The Kingdom of Hungary is liberated from Nazi Germany
- January 17 — The Polish area of the General Government is liberated from Nazi Germany by allied forces

#### *1944*

- December 31 — The Republic of Poland gains independence
- December 15 — The Kingdom of Montenegro, a puppet state of Italian Social Republic (which is a puppet state of Nazi Germany), is taken over by allied forces
- November 13 — The Independent State of Macedonia is liberated from axis powers, and Yugoslavia takes it back
- November 12 — The East Turkestan Republic declares independence from the Republic of China
- November 3 — The Hellenic State is completely liberated from the axis powers, with the Kingdom of Greece taken over the rest of it
- October 20
  - The Albanian Kingdom is liberated from the axis powers as the Democratic Government of Albania
  - The Military Administration in Serbia is liberated from the axis powers, and Yugoslavia takes it back over
- October 16 — The Kingdom of Hungary becomes a puppet state of Nazi Germany, keeping the name of the Kingdom of Hungary
- October 13
  - The Kingdom of Greece returns to power after Athens is recovered
  - The Reichskommissariat Ostland is completely taken over by allied forces, and integrated into the Soviet Union
- October 11 — The Soviet Union annexes the Tuvan People's Republic
- September 11 — The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is liberated from Nazi Germany



- September 8 — The Independent State of Macedonia is created in Bulgarian controlled Macedonia
- September 3 — The Military Administration in Belgium and North France are liberated from Nazi Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium is reformed, as Belgian Congo is put under the Belgian government control after being loyal to the government in exile
- September — The Principality of the Pindus is disestablished and put back under Nazi German occupation of Greece
- August 20 — The French State (Vichy France) is renamed the Provisional Government of the French Republic. All of its colonies remained loyal to the Free French Forces until Vichy France was disestablished, and Clipperton Island is returned
- August 10 — Omiya Jima is taken over by the United States from Japan
- June 17 — The Republic of Iceland declares independence from Denmark, under United States protection
- February 2 — The Reichskommissariat Ukraine (Ukraine) is taken back over by the Soviet Union

### *1943*

- December 1 — The National Republic State of Italy is renamed the Italian Social Republic
- November 22 — The Mandate of Syria, made up of the State of Greater Lebanon and the Syrian Republic, are given independence as the Lebanese Republic and the Syrian Republic, respectively
- October 23 — The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are taken back over by allied forces
- October 14 — The Philippines under the Japanese, is given independence as the Republic of the Philippines
- September 23 — The part of Italy under German occupation is made into a separate country as the National Republican State of Italy
- September 11 — The Dodecanese Islands becomes an occupied territory under Nazi Germany from Italy
- September 10 — The Kingdom of Montenegro becomes a protectorate under Nazi Germany from Italy
- September 8
  - The Albanian Kingdom becomes a protectorate of Nazi Germany from Italy
  - The Principality of Pindus and Voivodship of Macedonia becomes a protectorate of Nazi Germany from Italy
- September — The French Antilles and Guiana is split into French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Inini, Martinique, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- August 15 — Kiska is taken over by allied forces
- August 1 — Burma is given independence under Japanese occupation as the State of Burma
- July 30 — The Shanghai French Concession and the Tianjin French Concession are taken over by Japan
- June 26 — The German Reich is officially renamed the Greater German Reich
- May 30 — Attu Island is taken back over by the United States
- February — Guangzhouwan is taken over by Japan

- January 13 — Italian Libya (Fezzan) is taken over by allied forces from Italy, and was under the Free French Forces

### ***1942***

- December 28 — The allied forces took back over French Somaliland from Vichy France, and is loyal to the Free French Forces
- December 14 — The allied forces took back over Madagascar from Vichy France, and is loyal to the Free French Forces
- November 28 — The allied forces took back over Réunion from Vichy France, and is loyal to the Free French Forces
- November 8 — The allied forces took back over the Kingdom of Morocco from Vichy France, and is loyal to the Free French Forces
- November 1 — The Karafuto Prefecture is integrated into Mainland Japan
- November — The allied forces took back over French West Africa from Vichy France, and is loyal to the Free French Forces
- October 23 — The allied forces takes over Tripolitania from Italy, and it becomes an occupied territory of the United Kingdom
- October 9 — The Commonwealth of Australia ceases to be a dominion within the British Empire
- August 26 — The Japanese occupy Banaba Island and Nauru from the United Kingdom
- August 1 — The Japanese occupy Burma from the United Kingdom
- June 7 — The Japanese occupy Atsuta Jima and Narukami Jima from the United States
- March 31 — The Japanese occupy Christmas Island and the Straits Settlements (which is integrated into Japanese occupied Malaya) from the United Kingdom
- March 23 — The Japanese occupy the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from the United Kingdom
- March 8 — The Japanese occupy the Netherlands East Indies from the Netherlands as Indonesia
- February 20 — The Japanese occupy Portuguese Timor and Dutch Timor and combine them as Timor
- February 15 — The Japanese occupy Singapore from the United Kingdom as Syonan-to
- January 31 — The Japanese occupy the State of Johor Darul Ta'zim and the Federated Malay States from the United Kingdom and integrated into what is captured by the Japanese Malaya
- January 18 — The Japanese occupy Boruneo Kita from the United Kingdom
- January 6 — The Japanese occupy the State of Brunei Darussalam from the United Kingdom
- January 2 — The Japanese occupy the Commonwealth of the Philippines from the United States as the Philippines

### ***1941***

- December 25 — The Japanese occupy British Hong Kong as the Hong Kong Occupied Territory
- December 24 — The Japanese occupy the Kingdom of Sarawak, as Sarawak

- December 23 — Wake Island is taken over by Japan from the United States as Otori Jima
- December 22 — Within British Malaya, the State of Kelantan Darul Naim is taken over by Japan
- December 14 — Within British Malaya, the State of Kedah Darul Aman is taken over by Japan
- December 11 — The Japanese occupy the State of Terengganu Darul Iman from the United Kingdom as part of Japanese Malaya
- December 10 — The Territory of Guam is taken over by Japan from the United States as Omiya Jima
- December 8 — The Japanese begin the invasion of Malaya in the State of Perlis Indera Kavangan, as Malaya
- November 28 — Italian East Africa is taken over by allied forces
- July 17
  - After the invasion of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, Nazi Germany creates the Reichskommissariat Ostland
  - After the invasion of around Ukraine, Nazi Germany creates the Reichskommissariat Ukraine
- July 12 — After Italy invades Montenegro, it creates the protectorate of the Kingdom of Montenegro
- July — The French shares French Indochina with Japan
- May 19 — Eritrea is taken over by the United Kingdom
- May 5 — The Ethiopian Empire is revived after being under Italian control
- April 30 — The Military Administration in Serbia is created after Nazi Germany invades it
- April 17 — The Kingdom of Yugoslavia is dissolved due to axis invasions
- April 9 — Greenland and the Kingdom of Iceland are put under United States protection from the Danish government-in-exile
- April 6 — The Kingdom of Greece is taken over by axis forces
- March 16 — The British Somaliland protectorate is taken back over by allied forces
- February 26 — Allied forces take over Italian Somaliland, and is put under the United Kingdom
- February — Cyrenaica is taken over by the United Kingdom

### ***1940***

- November 12 — French Equatorial Africa is taken back over by allied forces, loyal to the Free French Forces (FFF)
- November 4 — The international city of Tangier is taken over by Spain
- September 22 — New Caledonia and Dependencies are taken back over by allied forces, loyal to the FFF
- September 9 — French India is taken back over by allied forces, loyal to the FFF
- September 2 — French Oceania is taken back over by allied forces, loyal to the FFF.
- August 19 — British Somaliland is taken over by Italian forces, and put under Italian East Africa.
- August 6 — The Estonian SSR is annexed into the Soviet Union as the 16th union republic.

- August 5 — The Latvian SSR is annexed into the Soviet Union as the 15th union republic.
- August 3 — The Lithuanian SSR is annexed into the Soviet Union as the 14th union republic.
- August 2 — The Moldavian SSR is annexed into the Soviet Union as the 13th union republic.
- July 31 — The General Government for the Occupied Polish Territories is renamed the General Government.
- July 21 — The Estonian, Latvian and the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republics are declared in Soviet-occupied Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- July 1 — The Bailiwick of Jersey is taken over by Nazi Germany
- June 30 — The Bailiwick of Guernsey
- June 28 — The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic is declared in Soviet-occupied Moldavia.
- June 22 — The French Republic is renamed the French State (Vichy France)
- June 17 — The Soviet Union invades the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia.
- June 15
  - The Soviet Union invades the Republic of Lithuania
  - Germany annexes Alsace-Lorraine
- June 7 — The Kingdom of Norway and its possessions (Bouvet Island, Peter I Island, and Queen Maud Land) is taken over by Nazi Germany
- May 17 — The Kingdom of Belgium is taken over by Nazi Germany as the Military Administration in Belgium and North France, while Belgian Congo remains loyal to the government-in-exile
- May 14 — The Kingdom of the Netherlands is taken over by Nazi Germany as the Reichskommissariat Niederlande, and its colonies remain loyal to the government-in-exile
- May 10 — The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is taken over by Nazi Germany
- April 12 — The Faroe Islands are put under British occupation
- April 9 — The Kingdom of Denmark is taken over by Nazi Germany, while Greenland is self-governing
- March 30 — The Provisional Government of China and the Reformed Government of the Republic of China merge to form the Reorganized National Government of China (Republic of China)
- March 12 — The Finnish Democratic Republic is taken over by Finland

## **1930s**

### **1939**

- December 1 — The Finnish Democratic Republic is created after the Soviet invasion of Finland
- October 12 — The General Government for the Occupied Polish Territories is created in Nazi Germany
- October 6 — Poland is partitioned between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union
- September 28 — The Republic of Poland falls as a government, being under Nazi German occupation

- September 14 — The colonies of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Inini, Martinique, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon merges into the colony of the French Antilles and Guiana
- September 2 — The Free City of Danzig is taken over by Nazi Germany
- September 1
  - World War II begins with the German invasion of Poland
  - The Japanese militarily occupied Mongol United Autonomous Government is renamed the Mengjiang United Autonomous Government
- April 12 — Italy annexes the Albanian Kingdom
- April 6 — The islands of Canton and Enderbury are put under the Canton and Enderbury Islands condominium of the United States and the United Kingdom
- April 1 — The Spanish Civil War ends with the Spanish State completely takes over Spain from the Spanish Republic
- March 18 — Carpatho-Ukraine is annexed by Hungary
- March 15 — Czechoslovakia is partitioned into the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Slovakia, and Carpatho-Ukraine

### *1938*

- September 30
  - The Munich Agreement transfers the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia to Germany and gives parts of Slovakia to Hungary
  - The Czechoslovak Republic is renamed the Czecho-Slovak Republic
- September 7 — The area known as Hatay, becomes an independent Hatay State, from Syria
- July 29 — The Australian Federal Capital Territory is renamed the Australian Capital Territory
- March 28 — The Reformed Government of China is formed after the Japanese invade northern China
- March 12 — Nazi Germany annexes the Federal State of Austria in the Anschluss
- March 8 — The United States claims the Canton and Enderbury Islands
- January 14 — Norway lays claims in Antarctica as Queen Maud Land and lies between 20° west and 45° east
- January 12 — Tristan da Cunha becomes a dependency of the crown colony of Saint Helena, part of the United Kingdom

### *1937*

- December 29 — Irish Free State adopts the Constitution of Ireland
- December 14 — Japanese invasion of China continues with the creation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China
- December 5 — The invasion of China by Japan continues with the invasion of Shanghai, creating the Dadao Municipal Government of Shanghai
- November 22 — The Mongol Military Government is renamed the Mongol United Autonomous Government
- April 1 — The following colonies are split from the latter:
  - The Aden Settlement is separated from British India and is changed into the Aden Colony and Protectorate, in modern-day Yemen
  - British Burma is separated from the British Raj

### ***1936***

- December 22 — The Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 is ratified, and all British troops are withdrawn from Egypt, except for the Suez Canal Zone
- December 5 — In the French Mandate of Syria, the Sanjak of Latakia is integrated into the Syrian Republic
- December 2 — In the French Mandate of Syria, the Jabal ad-Druze is integrated into the Syrian Republic
- October 14 — Spanish Guinea is taken over by Spanish Nationalist forces
- September — Ifni and Spanish Sahara are taken over by Spanish Nationalist forces
- August 6 — The British reassert their claim on Kanton Island
- July 23 — The Spanish State claims to be the sole government of Spain
- July 17 — Nationalist forces take over Spanish Morocco, starting the Spanish Civil War
- June 1 — The Italian colonies of Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Italian Somaliland merge to form Italian East Africa
- May 9 — The Ethiopian Empire is taken over by Italy as Italian Ethiopia after the Second Italo-Abyssinian War

### ***1935***

- November 25 — The East Hebei Autonomous Council is created in China after the invasion of East Hebei by Japan
- November 15 — The U.S. territory of the Philippines becomes a semi-independent Commonwealth of the Philippines
- November 3 — The Hellenic Republic is renamed the Kingdom of Greece after a coup d'état, which restored the monarchy
- April 1 — The Territory of the Saar Basin is taken over by Nazi Germany
- March 26 — Jarvis Island is transferred from the United Kingdom to the United States
- March 21 — The Imperial State of Persia is renamed the Imperial State of Iran

### ***1934***

- October 15 — The Chinese Soviet Republic is taken back over by the Republic of China
- October 7 — The Catalan State is taken back over by Spain
- October 6 — The Catalan State declares independence from Spain
- March 1 — The State of Manchuria is renamed the Great Empire of Manchuria
- February 16 — The Dominion of Newfoundland joins Canada as a dependency
- February 6 — The Turkish Islamic Republic of East Turkestan is taken back over by the Republic of China
- January 1 — The three Italian provinces of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan become united into the colony of Libya

### ***1933***

- November 12 — The Turkish Islamic Republic of East Turkestan
- June 13 — The United Kingdom cedes Enderby Land and Victoria Land to Australia as the Australian Antarctic Territory

- April 5 — Eric the Red's Land is ceded back to Denmark in Greenland
- March 23 — The German Reich has a regime change, and Nazi Germany takes over, under the same name

### **1932**

- October 3 — Independence of the British Mandate of Mesopotamia from the United Kingdom as the Kingdom of Iraq
- September 23 — The personal union of the Kingdom of Nejd and Hejaz unify to form the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- September 13 — The Socialist Republic of Chile is put back in control by the Republic of Chile
- June 4 — The Republic of Chile falls, and the Socialist Republic of Chile takes over
- February 18 — Japan takes over northern China, and creates the State of Manchuria

### **1931**

- November 7 — The Chinese Soviet Republic is established by the Communist Party of China, in China as independent
- July 10 — Norway claims territory on eastern Greenland as Erik the Red's Land
- June 12 — The Australian territories of North Australia and Central Australia merge to form the Northern Territory
- April 28 — The Catalan Republic is taken back over by Spain
- April 14
  - The Kingdom of Spain is renamed the Spanish Republic after a government change
  - After a government change of Spain, the Catalan Republic declares independence from Spain
- January 28 — France officially annexes Isla de la Pasión as Clipperton Island
- January 15 — The Belgian concession of Tientsin

### **1920s**

#### **1929**

- October — The Kingdom of Afghanistan is reestablished from the Emirate of Afghanistan
- June 3 — Tacna returned to Peru by Chile
- February 11 — Independence of the State of the Vatican City from Italy
- February 2 — Norway claims Peter I Island
- January 6 — The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes is renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia
- January — The Emirate of Afghanistan is reestablished from the Kingdom of Afghanistan

#### **1928**

- September 1 — The Albanian Republic is renamed the Albanian Kingdom due to a government change

### **1927**

- October 28 — The independence of the Republic of Ararat is declared from Turkey
- May 9 — The capital of Australia is moved from Melbourne to Canberra
- April 12 — The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is renamed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland due to the Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act 1927
- February 1 — The Australian Northern Territory is split into North Australia and Central Australia
- January 29 — Within the Nejd and Hejaz, the Sultanate of Nejd is renamed the Kingdom of Nejd and its Dependencies
- In French Syria, the State of Souaida is renamed the Jabal Druze State

### **1925**

- January 1 — In Norway, the capital Kristiania is renamed Oslo

### **1924**

- January 26 — Petrograd is renamed to *Leningrad* 5 days after Vladimir Lenin's death.
- October 29 — The declaration of the Republic of Turkey that replaced the Ottoman Empire
- October 13 — The capital of Turkey is moved from Istanbul to Ankara

### **1922**

- December 28 — Creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- December 6 — Independence of the Irish Free State from the United Kingdom.
- October — End of Far Eastern Republic
- February 28 — Independence of Egypt from the United Kingdom

### **1921**

- October 13 — Treaty of Kars:
  - Turkey relinquishes claims to Armenia
  - Turkey gains the area around Kars and southern Achara
- October 13 — Niger established as a separate colony
- October 12 — Upper Silesia divided between Poland and Germany
- June 1 — France reorganizes French West Africa, colony of Mauritania established

### **1920**

- July 9 — Denmark officially incorporates northern Schleswig following plebiscite earlier in the year
- April 6 — Establishment of Far Eastern Republic with capital at Chita
- January 10 — The United Kingdom officially takes over administration of German East Africa and changes name to Tanganyika

### **1910s**

#### **1919**

- September 25 — Spitsbergen awarded to Norway



- September 10 — Austria signs Treaty of Saint Germain:
  - Cedes Eastern Galicia to Poland
  - Cedes South Tyrol, Trentino, Trieste and Istria to Italy
  - Recognizes the independence of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes
- August 8 — The United Kingdom acknowledges the complete independence of Afghanistan
- July 10 — France and the United Kingdom agree on frontier between their mandates in the Cameroons
- June 28 — The Treaty of Versailles:
  - Eupen-Malmedy and Neutral Moresnet ceded to Belgium
  - Alsace-Lorraine officially ceded to France
  - Most of Posen and West Prussia ceded to Poland
  - Memel and Saarland under international administration
  - Provides for plebiscites in Schleswig and Upper Silesia
- May 30 — Ruanda and Urundi (minus Kisaka district) assigned to Belgium as a mandate
- May 7 — German New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago assigned to Australia as a mandate
- May 7 — German Southwest Africa assigned to South Africa as a mandate
- May 7 — German Samoa assigned to New Zealand as a mandate
- May 7 — German Northern Pacific islands assigned to Japan as a mandate
- May 7 — Nauru assigned to British Empire (eventually UK, Australia, and NZ) as a mandate
- May 6 — Kionga Triangle assigned to Portugal as a mandate
- May 6 — Kamerun and Togoland assigned to France and the United Kingdom as mandates
- May 1 — End of Soviet republic in Bavaria
- April 19 — Polish occupation of Vilna, disputed by the Lithuanians
- April 4 — Soviet republic established in Bavaria
- March 1 — French West Africa reorganized, with Upper Volta as a separate colony

### *1918*

- December 1 — Creation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
- November 18 — Independence of Latvia from Russia
- November 15 — Serbian military invasion of the short-lived Banat Republic, Banat divided between the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Romania
  - November 1 — Declaration of the short-lived Banat Republic
  - November 1 — Independence of Yemen from the Ottoman Empire
  - March 25 — Independence of Belarus
  - March 3 — The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk creates many new states out of the western Russian Empire
- February 24 — The Autonomous Governorate of Estonia declares independence from the Russian Empire as the Republic of Estonia.
- February 16 — Independence of Lithuania from the Russian Empire
- January 22 — Independence of Ukraine from the Russian Empire
- January 3 — Independence of Finland from the Russian Empire

### **1917**

- April 12 — The Autonomous Governorate of Estonia is created from the Governorate of Estonia and some of the Governorate of Livonia of the Russian Empire.

### **1915**

- July 12 — Jervis Bay Territory, previously part of the Australian state of New South Wales, become part of the Federal Capital Territory

### **1914**

- August 15 — The first official transit of the Panama Canal, but due to World War I, there was no real official opening ceremony  
The Russian city Saint Petersburg is rename to *Petrograd*

### **1913**

- August 10 and September 23: The Treaty of Bucharest and the Treaty of Constantinople at the end of the Second Balkan War set out the following land changes in the Balkans:
  - The Ottoman Empire regains the portions of Eastern Thrace it lost in the First Balkan War
  - Albania gains southern, eastern, and northern lands that bring it to its current borders.
  - Bulgaria gains Western Thrace and the southern portions of what are now Blagoevgrad Province and Burgas Province
  - Romania gains Southern Dobruja.
  - Montenegro gains most of what is now its Northern Region
  - Serbia gains Kosovo, most of what is now the Republic of Macedonia, and some new land to the west of its previous borders.
  - Greece gains Epirus, West Macedonia, Central Macedonia, and most of the islands in the Aegean that it did not control before the war.
- May 30: End of the First Balkan War:
  - The Balkan League gain all Ottoman territory west of a line joining Enez and Kızılköy (roughly the southeastern half of Turkey's present day European Territory).
    - Albania becomes officially independent, though a large portion of its lands are disputed
    - Much of the Ottoman territory gained by the Balkan League is disputed between Serbia and Greece or Bulgaria and Greece, and official borders for the new territories would not be set until the end of the Second Balkan War.
- The new Australian capital city, Canberra, is founded in New South Wales
- February 13 — Tibet declares independence from the Republic of China

### **1912**

- November 28 — Albania declares independence from the Ottoman Empire
- February 14 — Arizona becomes the 48th state of the United States of America
- January 6 — New Mexico becomes the 47th state of the United States of America

### ***1911***

- December 29 — Mongolia declares independence from Qing China
- January 1 — The Northern Territory is transferred from the control of the Australian state of South Australia to become a federal territory
- January 1 — The Federal Capital Territory is split off from the Australian state of New South Wales

### ***1910***

- August 22 — Japan annexes Korea

### ***1900s***

#### ***1908***

- August 5 — Independence of Bulgaria from the Ottoman Empire

#### ***1907***

- November 16 — Oklahoma becomes the 46th state of the United States of America
- September 26 — Independence of New Zealand from the United Kingdom

#### ***1905***

- Union between Sweden and Norway dissolved:
  - October 26 — Sweden recognizes Norway as an independent country
  - June 7 — Norway's parliament declares independence
- September 1 — In Canada, Alberta and Saskatchewan are split into provinces from the Northwest Territories
- September 5 — Treaty of Portsmouth:
  - Liaodong Peninsula and Russian railway in south Manchuria leased to Japan
  - Japan annexes Sakhalin Island south of 50°N
- May 15 — In the United States of America, the railway town of Las Vegas, Nevada was founded

#### ***1903***

- November 3 — Independence of Panama from Colombia
- Alaska Boundary Dispute with the United States of America and Canada ends

#### ***1902***

- May 20 — Independence of Cuba from the United States
- May 8 — on the island of Martinique, the eruption of Mount Pelée destroys the city of Saint-Pierre

#### ***1901***

- January 1 — The British colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland federate to form the Commonwealth of Australia

## **19th century**

### **1890s**

#### **1898**

- August 12 — Republic of Hawaii becomes a territory of the United States of America
- The United States of America gains the following territories from the Spanish Empire: Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba

#### **1896**

- January 4 — Utah becomes the 45th state of the United States of America

#### **1890**

- July 10 — Wyoming becomes the 44th state of the United States of America
- July 3 — Idaho becomes the 43rd state of the United States of America

### **1880s**

#### **1889**

- November 11 — Washington becomes the 42nd state of the United States of America
- November 8 — Montana becomes the 41st state of the United States of America
- November 2 — North Dakota and South Dakota become the 39th & 40th states of the United States of America

#### **1888**

- The capital of Honduras is moved from Comayagua to Tegucigalpa

#### **1886**

- The United States of Colombia become the Republic of Colombia

#### **1884**

- October 18 — Argentina ends the conquest campaign of Eastern Patagonia, subduing the remaining Amerindian resistance (modern Provinces of Chubut and Santa Cruz)
- April 4 — Truce between Chile and Bolivia concluding the War of the Pacific:
  - Chile gains Antofagasta (made permanent in 1904)
- The Greenwich prime meridian becomes the international standard reference for cartographers

#### **1883**

- October 20 — Treaty of Ancón between Chile and Peru at the end of the War of the Pacific:
  - Chile gains Tarapacá, Arica, and Tacna

- Argentina incorporates the Patagonian lands of modern Neuquén Province, until the Limay River

### **1881**

- Henry Morton Stanley finds the trading post of Léopoldville, which with time becomes modern Kinshasa
- July 23 — Chile and Argentina establish boundaries along the highest peaks of the Andes, as well as its maritime borders and the status of the Strait of Magellan

### **1880**

- September 21 — Buenos Aires city is separated from Buenos Aires Province and *federalized* as the capital city of Argentina

### **1870s**

#### **1878**

- The Argentine campaign to take control of Patagonic territories start. By the end of 1879 Argentina's control would go as far as the Negro River (modern Provinces of Río Negro and La Pampa, as well as southern Mendoza, San Luis, Córdoba and Buenos Aires Provinces)
- July 13 — The Treaty of Berlin recognizes the independence of the principalities of Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia

#### **1876**

- August 1 — Colorado becomes the 38th state of the United States of America
- February 3 — Limits between Paraguay and Argentina are established, following the Paraguayan War. Argentina is awarded the Central Chaco (current Formosa Province) and some territories in Misiones

#### **1875**

- May 7 — Treaty of Saint Petersburg:
  - Japan cedes southern Sakhalin Island to Russia in exchange for the Kuril Islands north of Iturup

#### **1873**

- July 1 — Prince Edward Island joins Canada
- January 1 — The Hungarian cities of Buda, Pest and Óbuda are united as Budapest, the new capital

#### **1872**

- The capital of Jamaica is moved from Spanish Town to Kingston
- January 9 — Limits between Paraguay and the Brazilian Empire are established, following the Paraguayan War. Brazil enlarged its Mato Grosso region

#### **1871**

- January 18 — Unification of Germany
- July 20 — British Columbia joins Canada
- Rome replaces Florence as the capital city of Italy

### ***1870***

- September 20 — Italy annexes the area around Rome, ending the Papal States, succeeded by the States of the Church
- July 15 — Hudson's Bay Company transfers North-Western Territory to Canada, and the Province of Manitoba is created

### ***1860s***

#### ***1869***

- November 16 — Opening of the Suez Canal

#### ***1868***

- In Japan, the city of Edo becomes the new capital and is renamed Tokyo

#### ***1867***

- October 18 — The United States of America purchases Alaska from Russia
- July 1 — Canada becomes independent, with originally only four provinces
- May 29 — The Austrian Empire becomes Austria-Hungary
- March 1 — Nebraska becomes the 37th state of the United States of America

#### ***1866***

- October 22 — Italy annexes the Kingdom of Venetia
- August 6 — The Colony of Vancouver Island and Colony of British Columbia are merged into the United Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia

#### ***1865***

- April 9 — American Civil War ends, and the Confederate States of America reintegrates into USA
- Florence replaces Turin as the capital city of Italy

#### ***1864***

- October 31 — Nevada becomes the 36th state of the United States of America
- June 20 — West Virginia becomes the 35th state of the United States of America

#### ***1863***

- July 6 — The Northern Territory is annexed by the British colony of South Australia from the colony of New South Wales
- May 8 — The Granadine Confederation becomes the United States of Colombia

#### ***1862***

- April 12 — The British colony of Queensland's western border is shifted from 141°E to 138°E

### ***1861***

- September 17 — After the Battle of Pavón the Capital city of Argentina is moved to Buenos Aires
- March 17 — The Kingdom of Italy is proclaimed in place of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont
- February 13 — Gaeta surrenders to Sardinia-Piedmont
- February 4 — The unrecognized Confederate States of America secedes from the United States
- January 29 — Kansas becomes the 34th state of the United States of America

### ***1860***

- November 4 — Sardinia-Piedmont annexes the Papal States of Umbria and The Marches
- October 21 — The Kingdom of Two Sicilies is annexed to Sardinia-Piedmont, except for the Fortress of Gaeta
- October 8 — The Argentine Nation becomes the Argentine Republic
- Treaty of Turin. Due to plebiscites in Savoy and Nice:
  - June 14 — France annexes the Duchy of Savoy
  - June 12 — France annexes the County of Nice
- March 22 — The United Provinces of Central Italy are annexed by Sardinia-Piedmont
- The British colony of South Australia's western border is changed from 132°E to 129°E
- South Carolina secedes from the United States of America, 10 states later follow and form the Confederate States of America.

### **1850s**

#### ***1859***

- December 8 — The Duchy of Parma, the Duchy of Modena and Reggio, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Papal Legations combine to form the Sardinian client state of the United Provinces of Central Italy
- November 11 — After the Battle of Cepeda, the State of Buenos Aires rejoins the Argentine Confederation
- November 10 — Treaty of Zürich:
  - Austria cedes Lombardy from Lombardy-Venetia to France
  - France immediately cedes Lombardy to Sardinia-Piedmont
- June 6 — Queen Victoria signs the Proclamation separating the colony of Queensland from British New South Wales
- February 14 — Oregon becomes the 33rd state of the United States of America

#### ***1858***

- August 2 — The continental portion of Canada's part of Oregon Country organized as the Colony of British Columbia
- May 22 — The Republic of New Granada becomes the Granadine Confederation

- May 11 — Minnesota becomes the 32nd state of the United States of America

### **1857**

- India's first war of independence from the British

### **1856**

- January 1 — The British colony Van Diemen's Land changes its name to Tasmania

### **1855**

- February 7 — Treaty of Shimoda:
  - Russians in north of Sakhalin Island, Japanese in south, with no defined border between
  - Russia recognizes Japanese sovereignty of the Kuril Islands from Iturup on southwards

### **1853**

- June 24 — The Gadsden Purchase gives a portion of southern Arizona and New Mexico from Mexico to the United States
- May 1 — The Argentine Confederation becomes a Federal Republic, renamed the Argentine Nation

### **1852**

- September 11 — The State of Buenos Aires secedes from the Argentine Confederation
- February 3 — The Battle of Caseros ends the Argentine Civil War. Entre Ríos and Corrientes rejoin the Argentine Confederation. The Capital city is moved to Paraná

### **1851**

- July 1 — The colony of Victoria is split off from the British colony of New South Wales
- May 1 — The Argentine Provinces of Entre Ríos and Corrientes secede from the Argentine Confederation

### **1850**

- September 9 — California becomes the 31st state of the United States of America

### **1840s**

#### **1849**

- July 2 — The Papal States are restored as Rome falls
- March 29 - The Sikh Empire falls after the Sikh defeat in Anglo-Sikh wars and is merged in British India
- February 9 — Rebels under Giuseppe Garibaldi take over the area of the Papal States and create the Roman Republic



### ***1848***

- August 14 — Oregon Territory becomes part of the United States
- May 29 — Wisconsin becomes the 30th state in the United States of America
- February 2 — Much of the Mexican Cession is ceded by Mexico to the United States

### ***1847***

- July 26 — Americo-Liberian settlers declare the independence of the Republic of Liberia

### ***1846***

- December 28 — Iowa becomes the 29th state in the United States of America
- November 28 — The British colony of North Australia is reincorporated back into the colony of New South Wales
  - June 18 - The Oregon Treaty establishes the 49th parallel north west of the Lake of the Woods as the continental border between the Province of Canada and the United States.
  - February 19 — The Republic of Texas is officially incorporated into the United States of America
  - February 17 — The colony of North Australia is separated from the British colony of New South Wales

### ***1845***

- December 29 — Texas becomes the 28th state in the United States of America
- March 3 — Florida becomes the 27th state in the United States of America

### ***1844***

- February 27 — Independence of the Dominican Republic from Haiti

### ***1840***

- November 16 — The colony of New Zealand is separated from the British colony of New South Wales

### ***1830s***

#### ***1839***

- October 17 — The capital of the Republic of Texas is moved from Houston to Austin
- August 25 — Peru-Bolivian Confederation officially dissolved
- April 19 — The Treaty of London recognizes Belgium as an independent and neutral country

#### ***1838***

- November 5 — Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua secede from the Federal Republic of Central America

### **1837**

- January 26 — Michigan becomes the 26th state of the United States of America

### **1836**

- December 28 — The colony of South Australia is separated from the British colony of New South Wales
- October 28 — Peru-Bolivian Confederation proclaimed, with its capital at Tacna
- August 11 — North Peru proclaimed
- June 15 — Arkansas becomes the 25th state of the United States of America
- May 14 — Mexico recognizes independence of the Republic of Texas
- March 17 — South Peru proclaimed
- March 2 — The Republic of Texas declares independence from Mexico

### **1833**

- January 2 — The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland takes over the Falkland Islands from the Argentine Confederation

### **1832**

- The Unitarian League is dissolved and its members join the Argentine Confederation
- The British Swan River Colony in Australia changes its name to Western Australia

### **1831**

- January 4 — The Federal Pact establishes the Argentine Confederation and fights the Unitarian League

### **1830**

- The Unitarian League is created among various Provinces of Argentina
- October 20 — Colombia becomes the Republic of New Granada
- October 4 — Belgium declares independence from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, and full recognition will follow in 1839
- May 13 — Secession of Ecuador and Venezuela from Gran Colombia

### **1820s**

### **1829**

- The British Swan River Colony is established in the west of Australia

### **1828**

- August 27 — Uruguay is recognized as an independent country in the Treaty of Montevideo, following the Cisplatine War. Misiones Orientales are awarded to Brazil

### **1827**

- August 17 — The Argentine Republic is dissolved. The Argentine Provinces resume their sovereignty delegating the Foreign affairs on the Province of Buenos Aires

1826

- The Argentine Republic is proclaimed

### **1825**

- December 3 — Van Diemen's Land is declared a separate British colony to New South Wales

- August 25 — Rebel Uruguayan forces siege Montevideo and claim independence from the Brazilian Empire, asking to rejoin the United Provinces of South America. The Cisplatine War ensues

- July 16 — The border of the British colony of New South Wales is extended from 133°E to 129°E

### **1824**

- December 9 — The Battle of Ayacucho end the Spanish American wars of independence in South America

- August 6 — Bolivia declares independence from Spain, and refuses to join either Peru or the United Provinces of South America

### **1823**

- July — The Federal Republic of Central America is created from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

### **1822**

- September 7 — The Brazilian Empire declares independence from the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves

### **1821**

- September 28 — The First Mexican Empire is established
- September 21 — Independence of Costa Rica from Spain
- September 15 — Independence of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua from Spain

- August 24 — Mexico is recognized as an independent country in the Treaty of Córdoba

- August 10 — Missouri becomes the 24th state of the United States of America

- July 28 — Peru declares independence from Spain
- March 25 — Greece declares independence from the Ottoman Empire
- Alaska Boundary Dispute with Russia and Great Britain begin

### **1820**

- March 19 — Maine becomes the 23rd state of the United States of America

- February 1 — Federal League Provinces of Entre Ríos and Santa Fe defeat the central government of the United Provinces of South America. The Federal League is dissolved and the Argentine Provinces resume their sovereignty, delegating the Foreign affairs on the Province of Buenos Aires

## **1810s**

### ***1819***

- December 17 — Gran Colombia is established from the previous Second Republic of Venezuela, United Provinces of New Granada, and the Presidency of Quito
- December 14 — Alabama becomes the 22nd state of the United States of America
- August 7 — The Battle of Boyacá leads to the full independence of the United Provinces of New Granada

### ***1818***

- December 3 — Illinois becomes the 21st state of the United States of America
- April 5 — The Battle of Maipú secures Chilean independence from Spain
- February 12 — Chilean Declaration of Independence from Spain

### ***1817***

- December 10 — Mississippi becomes the 20th state of the United States of America
- January 20 — The Eastern Bank of the Uruguay River (modern-day Uruguay) is annexed by the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves, and renamed Cisplatina in 1824

### ***1816***

- In British West Africa, the city of Bathurst is founded as a military post
- December 11 — Indiana becomes the 19th state of the United States of America
- July 9 — The United Provinces of South America (now Argentina) declare independence from Spain
- May 6 — Spanish reconquest of New Granada ends the early Colombian independent governments

### ***1815***

- June 29 — The Federal League (including modern-day Uruguay and several Argentine Provinces) is established
- June 8 — The German Confederation is established
- March 16 - The Sovereign Princedom of the Netherlands changes its name to the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- The capital of Bermuda is moved from St George to Hamilton

### ***1814***

- November 4 — Norway accepts a personal union with Sweden with the king of Sweden also becoming king of Norway
- October 2 — The Battle of Rancagua marks the end of the early Chilean independent governments
- May 17 — Norway declares full independence, electing its own king and adopting its own constitution
- March 29 - The Netherlands are reestablished from France as the Sovereign Princedom of the Netherlands

- January 14 — Denmark cedes Norway to Sweden through the peace of Kiel

### **1813**

- December 11 — The Treaty of Valençay ends formally the Peninsular War, with the restoration of Ferdinand VII of Spain and releasing the country from being a client state of the Napoleonic French Empire.
- November 4 — Dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine declared by the Allies
- August 7 — The Second Republic of Venezuela is declared

### **1812**

- July 28 — The First Republic of Venezuela is crushed by the Spanish Empire
- June — Napoleon invades Russia
- April 30 — Louisiana becomes the 18th state of the United States of America

### **1811**

- November 27 — The United Provinces of New Granada (modern Colombia) are established
- July 5 — Venezuela declares independence from Spain
- May 14 — Independence of Paraguay from Spain

### **1810**

- December 13 — France annexes northern Germany (Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Salm, Arenberg, Oldenburg, parts of Westphalia and Berg)
- September 18 — The first independent government in Chile is established, starting the Chilean War of Independence from Spain
- September 16 — The independentist Grito de Dolores in Dolores, Mexico, starts the Mexican War of Independence
- July 20 — After similar events in numerous cities of the Spanish Viceroyalty of New Granada, independence is declared in the Capital city, Santa Fe de Bogotá (modern Colombia)
- July 9 — France annexes Holland
- April 19 — The First Republic of Venezuela is established, starting the Venezuelan War of Independence from Spain
- May 25 — The May Revolution establishes the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata over the former Spanish Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata, starting the Argentine War of Independence

### **1800s**

#### **1809**

- September 17 — Sweden officially cedes Finland to Russia through the peace of Hamina
- March 29 — The Russian Tsar is declared Grand-duke of Finland, effectively separating Finland from Sweden and turning it into a Russian autonomous duchy

### ***1808***

- Spain becomes a client state of the First French Empire after the country was partially occupied by French forces and Joseph I set as king by Napoleon.

### ***1806***

- August 6 — Dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire
- July 12 — Creation of the Confederation of the Rhine

### ***1804***

- January 1 — Independence of Haiti from France

### ***1803***

- The United States of America negotiates the Louisiana Purchase with France, by which the French territory of Louisiane is placed under American sovereignty
- March 1 — Ohio becomes the 17th state of the United States of America

### ***1801***

- Spain annexes Olivenza from Portugal

## **18th century**

### ***1800***

- October 1 - After a secretly negotiated treaty between France and Spain, Spain returns the colony of Louisiana to France
- January 1 - The Kingdom of Great Britain changes its name to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- July 7 — Establishment of the Sikh Empire after capture of Lahore by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and unification of the Sikh Confederacy under him.

### ***1798***

- January 4 — France annexes Mulhouse

### ***1796***

- Tennessee becomes the 16th state of the United States of America

### ***1795***

- France annexes Southern Netherlands

### ***1793***

- June 25 — Avignon is transferred from the Papal States to France
- March 2 — France annexes the Principality of Salm-Salm

### ***1792***

- June 1 — Kentucky becomes the 15th state of the United States of America

### ***1791***

- March 4 — Vermont becomes the 14th state of the United States of America

**1788**

- January 26 — British colony of New South Wales is established

**1784**

- Russian seafarer and merchant Grigory Ivanovich Shelikhov arrives in Three Saints Bay in Alaska

**1783**

- September 3 — The independence of the United States of America is recognized by Britain in the Treaty of Paris
- January 20 - Great Britain surrenders East Florida and West Florida to Spain

**1776**

- July 4 — The United States of America declares its independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain

**1768**

- May 15 — Genoa sells to France its rights to Corsica

**1763**

- February 10 — The Treaty of Paris creates a number of territory transfers between Great Britain, France, and Spain. New France (Canada) now belongs to the British.
- The capital of the colony of Brazil is moved from Salvador to Rio de Janeiro

**1762**

- The Louisiana Territory is transferred from France to Spain in the Treaty of Fontainebleau

**1758**

- The Zunghar Khanate is annexed by Qing Dynasty China.

**1752**

- Georgia becomes a colony of British North America

**1747**

- Safavid Empire collapses
- October — The Durrani Empire is founded near Kandahar on a Loya jirga, when Ahmad Shah Abdali is chosen as the king of the newly independent empire. He is later regarded as the founder of modern Afghanistan.

**1740**

- Prussia annexes Silesia from Austria

**1739**

- January 1 — Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier discovers Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean

**1729**

- North Carolina and South Carolina become royal colonies, due to the division of the Province of Carolina

**1728**

- On Greenland (then part of Denmark-Norway), Hans Egede founds the colony of Godthåb

**1721**

- August 30 — The Treaty of Nystad assigns Swedish Estonia, Ingria and Livonia to the Russian Empire.

**1715**

- November 28 — Kingdom of Castile integrates the Kingdom of Majorca last part of the Crown of Aragon through invasion

**1714**

- September 11 — Fall of the Crown of Aragon invaded by Kingdom of Castile marked by the invasion of the City of Barcelona (Siege of Barcelona). Creation of a unified Kingdom of Spain through the Nueva Planta decrees.

**1713**

- Gibraltar passes from Spain to Great Britain

**1707**

- April 25 — Kingdom of Castile integrates the Kingdom of Valencia part of the Crown of Aragon through invasion (Battle of Almansa)
- May 1 — The creation of the Kingdom of Great Britain through the Acts of Union

**17th century**

**1685**

- New York becomes a royal colony

**1682**

- Robert de La Salle sails down the Mississippi River

**1681**

- Pennsylvania becomes a colony

**1664**

- New Jersey founded

**1663**

- Rhode Island becomes a colony

**1662**

- Connecticut becomes a British royal colony



**1661**

- Aurangzeb of the Mughal Empire gives the port of Bombay to the British

**1660**

- May 27 — The treaty of Copenhagen leads to Sweden returning Trøndelag to Norway and Bornholm to Denmark

**1658**

- February 26 — Sweden gains in Danish-Norwegian regions of Blekinge, Bornholm, Bohuslän (Båhuslen), Scania (Skåne) and Trøndelag and the 30 year ownership of Halland is made permanent in the treaty of Roskilde

**1648**

- The Netherlands, Switzerland, and many Italian city-states are made independent of the Holy Roman Empire

**1645**

- August 13 — Torstenson War ends with Second Treaty of Brömsebro (1645). Sweden gains the Norwegian provinces of Jämtland and Härjedalen and Idre & Särna as well as the Danish Baltic Sea islands of Gotland and Ösel. The Danish province of Halland was also transferred for a period of 30 years.

**1640**

- December 1 — Portugal separates from personal union with Spain

**1638**

- Delaware founded

**1634**

- Maryland founded

**1626**

- Dutch purchase Manhattan

**1623**

- New Hampshire founded

**1620**

- Massachusetts founded

**1617**

- February 27 — In the treaty of Stolbovo Sweden gained the Russian province and fortress of Kexholm (Käkisalmi, now Priozersk) and the province of Ingria including the fortress of Nöteborg (now Shlisselburg, Russia)

**1610**

- Henry Hudson discovers Hudson Bay

**1607**

- Jamestown and Virginia Colony founded

**1601**

- January 17 — France gains Bresse, Bugey, and Gex from Savoy, and cedes Saluzzo to Savoy in exchange

### **16th century**

**1596**

- Willem Barentsz makes the first indisputable discovery of the Svalbard archipelago

**1591**

- Moroccans conquer Timbuktu

**1580**

- Personal union of Spain and Portugal

**1575**

- The capital of Chile is moved from Concepción to Santiago
- Francisco Pizarro conquers the Inca

**1530**

- Malta is separated from the Kingdom of Sicily when it falls under the rule of the Order of Saint John

**1526**

- Babur of the Mughal Empire defeats the sultan of Delhi

**1522**

- Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigates the Earth

**1519-1521**

- Hernando Cortés conquers the Aztecs

**1513**

- Juan Ponce de León claims Florida for Spain

**1513**

- Vasco Núñez de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Panama

**1501**

- May 20 — João da Nova discovers Ascension Island

### **15th century**

**1500**

- 22 April — Pedro Álvares Cabral discovers Brazil

**1499-1501**

- Safavids conquer Persia

**1498**

- 20 May — Vasco da Gama discovers the sea route to India

**1494**

- May 3 — Christopher Columbus discovers Xamayca

**1492**

- October 12 — Christopher Columbus rediscovers America by sighting land in The Bahamas
- January 2 — The combined forces of Castile and Aragon captured the Emirate of Granada, completing the Spain's Reconquista.

**1488**

- Bartolomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope

**1482**

- The Burgundian Netherlands are disestablished

**1481**

- France gains the County of Provence

**1478**

- Commenced the completion of the conquest of the Canary Islands by Catholic Monarchs' Spain.

**1472**

- The Kingdom of Scotland annexes Orkney and Shetland.

**1469**

- October 18 — The crowns of the Iberian Christian kingdoms of Castile and Aragon were united by the marriage of Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon, the Catholic Monarchs.

**1453**

- May 29 — The Byzantine capital of Constantinople falls after an invasion by the Ottoman Empire, ending the Byzantine Empire

**1432**

- Burgundy acquires the County of Hainaut

**14th century**

**1384**

- The Burgundian Netherlands are established

**1366**

- Liège annexes the County of Loon
- *1349*
- Dauphiné sold to France
- *1316*
- France gains the Counties of Valentinois and Diois
- *1305*
- France gains the County of Vivarais
- *1301*
- France gains *Barrois mouvant* (County of Bar west of Meuse River)

### **13th century**

- *1299*
- Ottoman Empire founded
- *1278*
- Andorra granted independence from the Crown of Aragon
- *1260*
- Mongol Empire splits
- *1258*
- Mongols occupy Baghdad
- *1236*
- Mongols invade Korea
- *1235*
- Kingdom of Mali established
- *1223*
- Mongols defeat East Slavic warriors
- *1218*
- The Principality of Wales is recognized in the Treaty of Worcester
- *1217*
- Serbian kingdom established
- *1216*
- The Principality of Wales is founded at the Council of Aberdyfi
- *1210*
- Mongols capture much of China

### **12th century**

**1197**

- The Kingdom of Deheubarth is disestablished

**1190**

- Lower Lorraine is disestablished

**1154**

- Al-Idrisi creates an early world map named Tabula Rogeriana, which describes the Eurasian continent and the northern half of Africa

**1139**

- The County of Portugal declares independence from the Kingdom of León, as the Kingdom of Portugal.

### **11th century**

**1076**

- Muslim Almoravids conquer Ghana

**1075**

- Muslims conquer Syria

**1065**

- The Duchy of Limburg is established

### **10th century**

**1000**

- December — King Stephen I of Hungary is crowned and begins the transformation of the early Hungarian state into the Christian Kingdom of Hungary. This is considered to be the official date of foundation of the country.

- Gunnbjörn Ulfsson spots islands off the coast of Greenland. European discovery of the island itself is dated to the 980s, when explorers arrived from Iceland and Norway.

- Leif Ericson discovers Newfoundland and establishes a short-lived colony at L'Anse aux Meadows.

**959**

- Lower Lorraine is established

**948**

- The Kingdom of Nri is established

**920**

- The Kingdom of Seisyllwg unites with the Kingdom of Dyfed to form the Kingdom of Deheubarth

- The County of Horne is established

## **9th century**

**872**

- The Kingdom of Norway is unified.

**843**

- The Kingdom of Scotland is unified.

## **8th century**

**788**

- Franks conquer Bavaria

**784**

- Franks conquer Frisia

**774**

- Franks conquer Kingdom of Lombardy

**769**

- Franks conquer Gascony

**768—769**

- Franks conquer Aquitania

**759**

- Franks conquer Septimania

**754**

- The Papal States is established

**751**

- The Exarchate of Ravenna, the center of Byzantine power in Italy, is disestablished after the Lombards invade

**744**

- Franks conquer Alemannia

**717**

- Córdoba becomes the capital of Muslim Al-Andalus.

**711**

- A Berber force under the Berber general Tariq ibn Ziyad, loyal to the Emir of Damascus, enters the Iberian peninsula from North Africa, thus starting the foundation of Al-Andalus.

## **7th century**

**690**

- Muslims conquer North Africa

**680**

- The Kingdom of Ceredigion changes its name to the Kingdom of Seisyllwg.

**6th century**

**553**

- The Ostrogothic Kingdom is conquered by the Byzantine Empire

**534**

- The Vandal Kingdom is conquered by the Byzantine Empire

**5th century**

**493**

- Ostrogoths establish a kingdom in Italy

**490**

- Odoacer is defeated at the river Adda by the Goths and flees

**486**

- The Kingdom of Soissons, a Roman rump state ruled by Syagrius, is conquered by the Franks

**480**

- A Roman rump state, Roman Dalmatia, is disestablished after Julius Nepos is murdered

**476**

- September 4 — The Western Roman Empire falls due to Odoacer deposing Romulus Augustulus

**469**

- The Hunnic Empire is disestablished after Dengizich dies

**457-461**

- Western Roman Emperor Majorian makes a conceited effort to try to restore the Empire, and reconquers most of Hispania and southern Gaul

**451-453**

- Huns attack the Western Roman Empire

**435**

- The Vandals establish a kingdom in North Africa

**429**

- Vandals enter Africa

**426**

- Alans leave Hispania

**418**

- The Visigoths establish a kingdom in southern Gaul

**411**

- The Burgundians establish a kingdom in the western bank of the Rhine

**405**

December 31 — A mixed group of barbarians including Vandals, Alans, and Suebi enter the Western Roman Empire in the Crossing of the Rhine

**402**

- Western Roman Empire capital moved to Ravenna

#### **4th century**

**395**

- Roman Empire splits into eastern and western portions

**370**

- The Bosporan Kingdom is disestablished
- Huns appear north of the Black Sea

**358**

- Franks allowed to settle in Toxandria (present-day Belgium)

**330**

- Eastern Roman capital moved to Constantinople

**301**

- 3 September- San Marino secedes from Roman Empire

#### **3rd century**

**274**

- The Gallic Empire is disestablished

**273**

- The Palmyrene Empire is disestablished

**271**

- Roman Dacia is abandoned

**269**

- Roman Emperor Claudius II recovers Hispania from the Gallic Empire

**260**



- Two Roman breakaway states, the Gallic Empire and the Palmyrene Empire, are formed

**240**

- Gupta Empire forms in India

**1st century CE**

- Conquest of Wales and Scotland by Romans

**43–47**

- The Romans found Londinium, a town that will with time become modern London
- Romans conquer much of the Middle East

**1st millennium BCE**

**1st century BCE**

- The Romans conquer the city of Sirmium, modern Sremska Mitrovica

**30**

- Egypt becomes a Roman province

**58-50**

- Romans conquer Gaul

**63**

- Romans conquer Jerusalem

**146**

- Romans conquer Iberia
- Ancient Carthage is disestablished

**211**

- Romans capture Syracuse

**221**

- Qin Dynasty unifies China

**230**

- Han state conquered by Qin

**238**

- Sardinia and Corsica become Roman provinces

**241**

- Sicily becomes first Roman province

**266**

- Ashoka unifies most of South Asia



### **3rd millennium BCE**

**2055**

- The Middle Kingdom of Egypt is established
- Utu-hengal defeats the Gutians and establishes the Third Dynasty of Ur

**2181**

- The Old Kingdom of Egypt collapses, beginning the First Intermediate Period of Egypt

**2193**

- The Akkadian Empire collapses after an invasion by the Gutians

**2271**

- Sargon of Akkad of the Akkadian Empire comes to power after defeating Lugal-zage-si at the Battle of Uruk

**2686**

- The Old Kingdom of Egypt is established

### **4th millennium BCE**

**c. 3150**

- Upper and Lower Egypt are united under Menes/Narmer

## List of national border changes since World War I

**List of national border changes since World War I** refers to changes in borders between nations during or since 1914. For information on border changes from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to 1914, see List of national border changes from 1815 to 1914. This is a list of significant boundary changes with countries. This refers to where there have been changes in borders only, not necessarily including changes in ownership of a territory. For instance many European colonies in Africa became independent without any adjustment to their borders, although some did have many changes. Also mentioned are some de facto changes, not recognized by the international community, like Crimea.

### Africa

- 1919 — The Treaty of Versailles divides Germany's African colonies into mandates of the victors (which largely become new colonies of the victors). Most of Cameroon becomes a French mandate with a small portion taken by the British and some territory incorporated into France's previously existing colonies; Togo is mostly taken by the British, though the French gain a slim portion; German East Africa was separated between Belgium (Rwanda and Burundi), Portugal ( the Kionga Triangle ) and the United Kingdom (Tanganyika, later merging with Zanzibar to form Tanzania); and German South-West Africa (Namibia) becomes a mandate of South Africa. In September, France settles its African colonial borders with Italian Libya. On September 8, following the signing of the Anglo-French Convention of September 8, 1919, the borders of Italian Libya and French Chad are settled to the present-day boundaries. A few days later, the borders of western and southwestern Libya are extended to their current boundaries after French concessions with the Franco-Italian Arrangement of 12 September 1919.
  - 1923 — the city of Tangier becomes an International Free Zone after France and Spain end their control over parts of the city.
  - 1924 - Britain ceded a portion of Jubaland to Italy (Trans-Juba, it. Oltregiuba) as a reward for the Italians having joined the Allies in World War I.
  - 1925 — The eastern borders of Libya and British Egypt are changed to their present boundaries, with the exception of parts of present-day southern Libya still remaining part of British Sudan.
  - 1931 — France moves the control of the area of the present day Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Prefecture from the territory of Niger in French West Africa to Chad in French Equatorial Africa. Prior to this the territory of the modern-day state of Chad was split in half between the two federations.
  - 1934 — The borders of Libya are changed to their present-day boundaries after the Italo-British-Egyptian Agreement, British Sudan cedes northern territory to Libya.
  - 1935 — The Franco-Italian Agreement cedes the Aouzou Strip from French Chad to Italian Libya.
  - 1936 — After the success of Italy during the Second Italo-Abyssinian War, Ethiopia is annexed by Italy. Ethiopia joins with Eritrea and Italian Somaliland to form Italian East Africa. The international community does not accept Italy's occupation of Ethiopia and maintains relations with exiled Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie.
  - World War II — With the outbreak of World War II, war arrives in Africa in 1940, with Italy joining the war, initially British forces in British Somaliland are defeated by the Italians coming from Italian East Africa and the territory is taken. However by 1941, the British retake lost territory and take over Italian East Africa. In North Africa, after a period of retreat into Libya, Italian forces receive vital aid from the German army and the Germans move deep

into Egypt by 1942, before beginning to lose ground. By 1943, The German and Italian forces retreat from Libya and capture Tunisia from France prior to fleeing to Sicily.

- 1948 - The State of Israel is created after the 1947 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 called for the partition of the British-ruled Palestine Mandate into a Jewish state and an Arab state. It was approved on November 29, 1947. The resolution was accepted by the Jews in Palestine, yet rejected by the Arabs in Palestine and the Arab states.
- 1952 — After the WWII, Ethiopia was granted Eritrea.
- 1953 August 1 — Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland established from the British self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia and the British protectorates of Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.
- 1956 March 2 — French Morocco, the International Zone of Tangier, and most of Spanish Morocco join to become the independent nation of Morocco; December 13 — British Togoland joins with the Gold Coast before becoming the independent nation of Ghana in 1957.
- 1958 — French West Africa splits into Mauritania, Senegal, French Sudan (now Mali), French Guinea (now Guinea), Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso) and Dahomey (now Benin)
- 1960 - Belgian Congo is granted independence as the Republic of the Congo. In 1964 it changes its name to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to differentiate itself from Congo-Brazzaville.
- 1960 July 1 — State of Somaliland (formerly British Somaliland) joins with Italian Somaliland to form Somalia. French Equatorial Africa's interim successor, the Union of Central African Republics dissolves in August with independence of Chad (August 11), Oubangui-Chari (now Central African Republic) (August 13), Congo-Brazzaville (now the Republic of the Congo) (August 15), and Gabon (August 17).
- 1961 May 31 — the northern two-thirds of British Cameroons joins Nigeria; October 1 — the southern third of British Cameroons joins with the Republic of Cameroon to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon. This year also the tiny Portuguese outpost of São João Baptista de Ajudá was annexed by Dahomey (now Benin)
- 1962 July 1 — The Belgian colony of Ruanda-Urundi separated into Rwanda and Burundi.
- 1963 December 31 — Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland dissolved; over the next two years Nyasaland becomes independent Malawi, Northern Rhodesia wins independence as Zambia, and Southern Rhodesia (or simply Rhodesia) unilaterally declares independence.
- 1964 — Tanganyika unites with the island of Zanzibar to form Tanzania.
- 1967 May 30 — The break-away state of Biafra is formed from southern Nigeria. Officially Biafra receives *de jure* acknowledgement of existence by only a few nations, but has the *de facto* support of France, Israel, Portugal, and South Africa which provide arms to the state in its war of independence against Nigeria.
- 1969 January 4 — Spain returns Ifni to Morocco.
- 1970 January 15 — Biafra is occupied and annexed by Nigeria.
- 1975 December — Spanish Sahara divided between Morocco and Mauritania (although Spain's formal mandate did not end until February 26, 1976)
- 1977 — South African Government reimposed direct rule on Walvis Bay
- 1979 — Mauritania withdraws from southern Western Sahara, which is taken over by Morocco
- 1990 - Namibia gets independent from occupying South Africa.
- 1991 May 18 — Somaliland declares independence from Somalia but is not recognized by any other country.
- 1993 May 24 — Eritrea breaks off from Ethiopia.

- 1994 February 28 — Walvis Bay formally transferred by South Africa to Namibia.
- 2011 July 9 — South Sudan formally obtains independence from The Republic of Sudan.

### Asia

- 1921 — The Soviet satellite state of Tannu Tuva is formed after Bolshevik revolutionaries take the region by force from Mongolia
  - 1922 - The Saudi-Iraqi neutral zone is created.
  - 1928 - The ICJ awards the Island of Palmas from the Philippines to the Dutch East Indies.
- 1932 February 18 — The Empire of Japan declares Manchukuo independent of China
- 1936 May 12 — Japan declares Mengjiang independent of China.
- 1938 — The British split Burma off from the rest of India. Hatay State, a city-state, is formed when it separates from French-held Syria.
  - 1939 — Hatay joins Turkey.
- World War II — In the early stages of World War II in the Pacific, Japan made steady gains against the Allies. In 1940, with the collapse of France in Europe, the new Vichy regime allows Japan to annex French Indochina. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan proceeds to occupy Wake Island, the Philippines, British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, northern New Guinea and a number of pacific islands. Also Japan begins attacks against British-held Burma and India, and creates a puppet regime in Burma. From 1943 to its defeat, Japan steadily loses territory in the Pacific to the Allies and in 1945, Japan surrenders, abolishing its remaining puppet regimes in Manchukuo and Mengjiang, and abandoning its hold on Korea.
  - 1944 — USSR annexes Tannu Tuva
  - 1945 — The Republic of China annexes Taiwan
  - 1946 April 1 — Straits Settlements, Unfederated Malay States and Federated Malay States join to form the Malayan Union. (Although these could have been considered remaining part of British Malaya). Jordan becomes independent after separating from the British Mandate of Palestine. The Turtle Islands is awarded by Britain to the Philippines.
    - 1947 August — The Partition of India as India and Pakistan are given independence from Britain
    - 1948 — The British Mandate of Palestine is dissolved, Israel is created based on the UN partition plan, while the Arabs reject the state granted by the UN and attack Israel starting the Arab–Israeli War. Jordan and Egypt capture much of the proposed Arab state, while Israel gains other land in the fighting.
    - 1948 - After war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, a Line of Control is created in Kashmir, creating Indian and Pakistani controlled zones.
  - 1949 — The Republic of China loses control of all of mainland China to the newly formed People's Republic of China in the Chinese Civil War
  - 1949 — The Arab–Israeli War ends in an armistice, with Israel gaining sections of the undefined Arab territories of the former mandate, that were to be organized and founded as a state in 1948, with the war disrupting that. Egypt and Jordan also gain sections of the Arab territories, with Egypt gaining the Gaza Strip and Jordan gaining the West Bank.
  - 1950 — Chandannagar is taken over by India from French control.
  - 1953 — Following the Korean War, the boundary between North Korea and South Korea is the Military Demarcation Line, which roughly follows the previous 38th parallel
  - 1954 — Bands of Indian irregulars took over the Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. On June 13, the port of Mahé breaks away from French rule and joins India.

French Indochina dissolves, and the nations of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam become independent states.

- 1960 — Cyprus declares its independence from the United Kingdom. The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia are established on the island of Cyprus by the United Kingdom
- 1961 December 19 — India takes over the Portuguese colony of Goa, Daman and Diu, which becomes a single Union Territory of India. In 1987, Goa is elevated to full statehood, with Daman and Diu remaining a Union Territory.
- 1962 August 16 — India officially absorbs the French enclaves of Puducherry.
- 1962 - The Federation of South Arabia is created.
- 1963 - The Protectorate of South Arabia is created.
- 1963 - Pakistan cedes claimed areas of Kashmir to the People's Republic of China.
- 1963 September 16 — Singapore, British North Borneo (renamed Sabah), Sarawak and Malaya join to form Malaysia
- 1965 August 9 — Singapore withdraws from Malaysia
- 1965 - Jordan and Saudi Arabia concluded a bilateral agreement that realigned and defined the boundary.
- 1967 - The Federation of South Arabia and the Protectorate of South Arabia join to form South Yemen.
- 1967 June — Egypt loses the Gaza Strip to Israel following the Six-Day War, while Jordan the West Bank and Syria the Golan Heights
- 1969 December 18 — Saudi–Kuwaiti neutral zone partitioned between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
- 1971 December 16 — Bangladesh becomes independent.
- 1975 May 16 — Sikkim becomes part of India
- 1976 July 2 — South Vietnam and the North Vietnam were officially unified as Vietnam
- 1976 July 17 — After being relinquished by Portugal in 1974, and invaded by Indonesia in 1975, East Timor is annexed by Indonesia
- 1990 May 22 — North Yemen unites with South Yemen. August 2 — Kuwait annexed by Iraq
- 1991 February 27 — Kuwait liberated from Iraq; Saudi–Iraqi neutral zone is officially recognized as being disbanded, it was *de facto* disbanded since 1981.
- 1994 — The Palestinian National Authority is created, resulting in Israel officially recognizing the borders between of the Palestinian territories of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- 1997 July 1 — Hong Kong transferred to People's Republic of China by Britain as a special administrative region.
- 1999 December 20 — Macau transferred to People's Republic of China by Portugal as a special administrative region.
- 2002 May 20 - East Timor gains independence from Indonesia.
- 2005 August - All of the Gaza Strip is handed to the Palestinian Authority by Israel when it dismantled all of its settlement blocs there.

### **Europe**

- 1918 — Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia declare their independence from the Russian Empire. Russia recognizes the independence of Finland, declared in 1917. The Kingdom of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs (later known as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) is formed.
- 1919–20 — The Austro-Hungarian Empire is formally dissolved by the Treaty of Saint-Germain signed September 10, 1919 and the Treaty of Trianon signed June 4, 1920.

Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia are formed. Territory of the former kingdom is additionally awarded to Italy, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. In 1919, Germany suffers substantial territorial losses in the Treaty of Versailles. Belgium receives Neutral Moresnet and three German cantons as compensation for extensive damage during World War I. These three cantons still form the German speaking community of Belgium: Eupen, Malmedy and Sankt Vith. Denmark receives Northern Schleswig from Germany (with local plebiscites concluding in 1920). Most of the Prussian provinces of Posen and of West Prussia were returned to Poland. The east part of Upper Silesia and the area of Soldau in East Prussia are annexed to Poland as well. Danzig and Saarland fall under the control of the League of Nations. The Memel territory comes under a temporary French administration.

- 1920 — Greece is promised most of eastern Thrace as well as Ionia with the city of İzmir (Smyrna) in the Treaty of Sèvres. The Free State of Fiume is established as the result of an Italo–Yugoslav border dispute.

- 1922 — The Soviet Union is officially formed under the Treaty on the Creation of the USSR. In December, the Irish Free State and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are formed from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The United Kingdom maintains Treaty Ports at Berehaven, Cobh, and Lough Swilly.

- 1923 — The Treaty of Sèvres is superseded by the Treaty of Lausanne under which Greece loses its earlier territorial gains and the borders of modern Turkey are established. Western Thrace is ceded by Bulgaria to Greece, a decision earlier agreed upon in the 1919 Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. On the Baltic sea, Lithuania annexes the Memel territory without plebiscite. Italian military forces take control of the Greek island of Corfu.

- 1924 — The Treaty of Rome is concluded on January 27, ending the existence of the Free State of Fiume and the Italo–Yugoslav border dispute. The treaty assigns Fiume (Rijeka) to Italy and Sušak to Yugoslavia, with joint port administration. On March 16, Italy formally annexes Fiume.

- 1926 — Albania cedes territory to the Kingdom of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs.

- 1929 — Vatican City becomes independent after the signing of the Lateran Treaty with Italy.

- 1935 — Saar is annexed by Nazi Germany after a plebiscite was held.

- 1938 — Austria is annexed by Nazi Germany in the Anschluss with plebiscite but also with a pre-vote invasion. On April 25, the United Kingdom returns the Treaty Ports to Ireland as part of the Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement. The Munich Agreement on September 29 permits Germany to also annex the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia.

- 1939 — The Memel territory is ceded to Nazi Germany by Lithuania under pressure from Berlin on March 23. The rest of Czechoslovakia is taken over by Nazi Germany, a German protectorate called Bohemia and Moravia is formed on the remaining Czech land, while Slovak territory is split between a puppet state of Slovakia and land given to Hungary. On August 23, the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact is signed. Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union invade Poland on September 1.

- World War II — Many boundary changes occurred during the Second World War as Axis powers and the Soviet Union re-divided the areas under their control.

- 1945 — Following the war, the borders of Germany were moved west to the Oder-Neisse line, while the approximate boundary of the Curzon Line was used as the eastern border of Poland. In addition to incorporating the Kresy territories, the Soviet Union also annexed the Baltic states, Carpathian Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia, and Bessarabia, Hertza, and part of Bukovina from Romania. From Germany, the Soviet Union acquired the northeastern third of the former East Prussian exclave with the Klaipeda/Memel region becoming part of the Lithuanian SSR and the bulk of the territory forming the Kaliningrad Oblast of the Russian SFSR. Additionally, Finland ceded major portions of Karelia and Salla to the Soviet Union as



well as islands in the Gulf of Finland, the whole Petsamo, and a lease to use Porkkala as a Soviet naval base for 50 years.

- 1947 — In the Paris Peace Treaties of 1947, Italy cedes the Dodecanese to Greece and Goriška, Inner Carniola, most of Istria, Zadar, its Dalmatian islands (such as Cres and Lastovo), and Rijeka (Fiume) to the newly established Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The status of Trieste, however, is still disputed between Italy and Yugoslavia and the Free Territory of Trieste is established.

- 1949 - April 23, Federal Republic of Germany cedes the villages Elten and Tüddern to the Netherlands.

- 1949 — May 23, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) is formed and shortly afterwards, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) is established on October 7.

- 1954 — The Free Territory of Trieste is abolished and provisionally distributed between Yugoslavia and Italy.

- 1955 July 27 — Austrian State Treaty comes into force, established Austria from the four occupation zones of the Allied powers.

- 1956 — The Soviet Union returns Porkkala to Finland.

- 1957 — With plebiscite, Saar is incorporated into the Federal Republic of Germany, having previously bordered Luxembourg, France and West Germany.

- 1964 — Malta is independent from the United Kingdom.

- 1972 — The United Kingdom formally annexes Rockall (by the Island of Rockall Act 1972, declaring it to be part of Scotland).

- 1974 — After an attempted Greek Cypriot coup sponsored by the Greek military junta of that period, Turkey invades and occupies one-third of Cyprus.

- 1975 — Provisional border between Italy and Yugoslavia within the territory of the former Free Territory of Trieste is permanently fixed.

- 1983 — The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is declared but is not recognized by any country except Turkey.

- 1990 — East Germany reunites with West Germany on October 3. Transnistria declares independence from the Moldavian SSR but is not recognized by any country.

- 1991 — With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the USSR is split up into 15 independent states, including the European states of Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine and Moldova. All the former Soviet republics had their independence recognized by December 26. Slovenia (June 25), Croatia (June 25), and the Republic of Macedonia (September 8) all declare their independence from Yugoslavia.

- 1992 — Bosnia and Herzegovina declares independence from Yugoslavia on March 1 and is formally recognized on April 6. The remaining rump of Yugoslavia becomes the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (renamed Serbia and Montenegro in 2003).

- 1993 January 1 — Czechoslovakia is dissolved into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in the "Velvet Divorce".

- 2006 June 8 — The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro is dissolved. Montenegro and Serbia each become independent states.

- 2008 February 17 — Kosovo declares independence from Serbia and is recognized by a majority of UN member states including the United States, most western European states, Turkey, and Canada, though its independence is not recognized by Serbia, Greece, Spain, Russia, and the People's Republic of China.

- 2008 August 30 — After the Russian–Georgian war, Abkhazia and South Ossetia became partially recognized countries.

- 2014 — Annexation of Ukrainian Crimea by Russia.

### **North America**

- 1927 April 1 — The Imperial Privy Council of the United Kingdom establish the boundaries of the Dominion of Newfoundland and Canada, in particular, the province of Quebec, which transfers territories claimed by Quebec to Newfoundland. Previous maps showed the disputed territory as undefined.
- 1949 March 31 — The Dominion of Newfoundland joins with Canada. The territory is now called Newfoundland and Labrador.
- 1999 — Panama Canal Zone returned from joint US–Panamanian control to Panamanian control (the actual change in borders could also be regarded as the 1979 change from US control to joint US–Panama control).

### **South America**

- 1938 — A ceasefire signed between Paraguay and Bolivia awards Paraguay three-quarters of the Chaco Boreal which it took over during the Chaco War (1932–35).
- 1941 — The Rio Protocol recognises Peru as having control of the territory it won in the Ecuadorian–Peruvian war.

### **Oceania**

- 1949 July — Territory of New Guinea joins with the Australian Territory of Papua to form The Territory of Papua and New Guinea.
- 1969 — Western Papua becomes part of Indonesia under the 1969 Act of Free Choice.

## Decolonisation of Americas































### Timetable

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence date	First head of state	War for independence
<b>United States</b>	Thirteen Colonies	Britain	September 3, 1783	George Washington	American Revolutionary War
<b>Haiti</b>	Saint-Domingue	France	January 1, 1804	Jean-Jacques Dessalines	Haitian Revolution
<b>Paraguay</b>	Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata	Spain	May 14, 1811	Junta	Paraguay campaign
<b>Argentina</b>	Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata	Spain	July 9, 1816	Juan Martín de Pueyrredón	Argentine War of Independence
<b>Chile</b>	Captaincy General of Chile	Spain	February 12, 1818	Bernardo O'Higgins	Chilean War of Independence
<b>Colombia as part of Gran Colombia</b>	Viceroyalty of New Granada	Spain	August 7, 1819	Simón Bolívar	Bolívar's campaign to liberate New Granada
<b>Venezuela as part of Gran Colombia</b>	Captaincy General of Venezuela	Spain	June 24, 1821	Simón Bolívar	Venezuelan War of Independence, Battle of Carabobo
<b>Costa Rica as part of UPCA</b>	Viceroyalty of New Spain	Spain	September 15, 1821	Gabino Gaínza	-
<b>Guatemala as part of UPCA</b>	Viceroyalty of New Spain	Spain	September 15, 1821	Gabino Gaínza	-
<b>Nicaragua as part of UPCA</b>	Viceroyalty of New Spain	British-Spain	September 15, 1821	Gabino Gaínza	-
<b>Honduras as part of UPCA</b>	Viceroyalty of New Spain	British-Spain	September 15, 1821	Gabino Gaínza	-
<b>El Salvador as part of UPCA</b>	Viceroyalty of New Spain	Spain	September 15, 1821	Gabino Gaínza	-
<b>Mexico</b>	Viceroyalty of New Spain	Spain	September 27, 1821	Agustín I	Mexican War of Independence
<b>Dominican Republic as the Republic of Spanish Haiti</b>	Captaincy General of Santo Domingo	Spain	November 20, 1821	José Núñez de Cáceres	Haitian occupation of Santo Domingo
<b>Panama as part of Gran Colombia</b>	Viceroyalty of New Granada	Spain	November 28, 1821	Simón Bolívar	-
<b>Ecuador as part of Gran Colombia</b>	Viceroyalty of New Granada	Spain	May 24, 1822	Simón Bolívar	Ecuadorian War of Independence












<b>Brazil</b>	United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves	Portugal	September 7, 1822	Pedro I	Brazilian War of Independence
<b>Peru</b>	Viceroyalty of Peru	Spain	December 9, 1824	Simón Bolívar	Peruvian War of Independence
<b>Bolivia</b>	Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata	Spain	August 6, 1825	Simón Bolívar	Bolivian War of Independence
<b>Uruguay</b>	Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata; Cisplatina Province	Spain; Portugal; Brazil	May 18, 1811; August 27, 1828	José Gervasio Artigas; Juan Antonio Lavalleja	Battle of Las Piedras; Cisplatine War
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Captaincy General of Santo Domingo	Haiti	February 27, 1844	Juan Pablo Duarte	Dominican War of Independence
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Captaincy General of Santo Domingo	Spain	August 16, 1865	José María Cabral	Dominican Restoration War
<b>Cuba</b>	Cuba	Spain; USA	May 20, 1902	Tomás Estrada Palma	Spanish–American War
<b>Jamaica</b>	Jamaica	Britain	August 6, 1962	Alexander Bustamante	-
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	Trinidad and Tobago	Britain	August 31, 1962	Eric Williams	-
<b>Guyana</b>	British Guiana	Britain	May 26, 1966	Forbes Burnham	-
<b>Barbados</b>	Barbados	Britain	November 30, 1966	Errol Barrow	-
<b>Bahamas</b>	Bahamas	Britain	July 10, 1973	Lynden Oscar Pindling	-
<b>Grenada</b>	British Windward Islands	Britain	February 7, 1974	Eric Matthew Gairy	-
<b>Suriname</b>	Suriname	Netherlands	November 25, 1975	Johan Ferrier	-
<b>Dominica</b>	British Windward Islands	Britain	November 3, 1978	Louis Cools-Lartigue	-
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	British Windward Islands	Britain	February 22, 1979	John Compton	-
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	British Windward Islands	Britain	October 27, 1979	Milton Cato	-
<b>Belize</b>	British Honduras	Britain	September 21, 1981	George Cadle Price	-
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	British Leeward Islands	Britain	November 1, 1981	Vere Cornwall Bird	-
<b>Canada</b>	Canada	Britain	1867/1931/1982	Sir John. A Macdonald	-
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	British Leeward Islands	Britain	September 19, 1983	Robert L. Bradshaw	-

## Decolonisation of Africa

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence date	First head of state	Independence won through
 <b>Libya</b>	Italian Libya; Allied Military Administration	 Italy  United Kingdom  France	December 24, 1951	King Idris I Sarwat	Western Desert Campaign
 <b>Egypt</b>	British Egypt	 United Kingdom	1922/1936/1952	Pasha, Farouk,	1952 Egyptian revolution
 <b>Sudan</b>	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	 United Kingdom  Egypt	1 January 1956	Ismail al-Azhari	Condominium ended
 <b>Tunisia</b>	French protectorate of Tunisia	 France	March 20, 1956	Muhammad VIII al-Amin	-
 <b>Morocco</b>	Protectorate of Morocco	 France  Spain	April 7, 1956	Mohammed V	Rif War, Ifni War
 <b>Ghana</b>	Gold Coast	 United Kingdom Britain	March 6, 1957	Kwame Nkrumah	-
 <b>Guinea</b>	French Guinea (part of French West Africa)	 France  France	October 2, 1958	Sékou Touré	-
 <b>Cameroon</b>	Cameroon	 United Kingdom	January 1, 1960	Ahmadou Ahidjo	UPC rebellion
 <b>Togo</b>	French Togoland	 France	April 27, 1960	Sylvanus Olympio	-
 <b>Mali</b>	French Sudan (part of French West Africa)	 France	June 20, 1960	Modibo Keita	-
 <b>Senegal</b>	part of French West Africa	 France	June 20, 1960	Léopold Senghor	-
 <b>Madagascar</b>	Malagasy Protectorate	 France	June 26, 1960	Philibert Tsiranana	Malagasy Uprising
 <b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	Belgian Congo	 Belgium	June 30, 1960	Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba	Congo Crisis
 <b>Somalia</b>	British Somaliland Italian Somaliland	 United Kingdom  Italy	June 26, 1960 July 1, 1960	Muhammad Haji Ibrahim Egal Aden Abdullah Osman Daar	- -

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence date	First head of state	Independence won through
 <b>Benin</b>	French Dahomey (part of French West Africa)	 France	August 1, 1960	Hubert Maga	-
 <b>Niger</b>	Colony of Niger (part of French West Africa)	 France	August 3, 1960	Hamani Diori	-
 <b>Burkina Faso</b>	French Upper Volta (part of French West Africa)	 France	August 5, 1960	Maurice Yaméogo	-
 <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Ivory Coast (part of French West Africa)	 France	August 7, 1960	Félix Houphouët-Boigny	-
 <b>Chad</b>	French Chad (part of French Equatorial Africa)	 France	August 11, 1960	François Tombalbaye	-
 <b>Central African Republic</b>	Ubangi-Shari (part of French Equatorial Africa)	 France	August 13, 1960	David Dacko	-
 <b>Republic of the Congo</b>	French Congo (part of French Equatorial Africa)	 France	August 15, 1960	Fulbert Youlou	-
 <b>Gabon</b>	part of French Equatorial Africa	 France	August 17, 1960	Léon M'ba	-
 <b>Nigeria</b>	British Nigeria	 United Kingdom	October 1, 1960	Nnamdi Azikiwe	-
 <b>Mauritania</b>	part of French West Africa	 France	November 28, 1960	Moktar Ould Daddah	-
 <b>Sierra Leone</b>	Sierra Leone	 United Kingdom	April 27, 1961	Milton Margai	-
 <b>South Africa</b>	Union of South Africa	 United Kingdom	1910/1931/1961	James Barry Munnik Hertzog	-
 <b>Tanzania</b>	Tanganyika Zanzibar	 United Kingdom	December 9, 1961	Julius Nyerere	-
 <b>Rwanda</b>	part of Ruanda-Urundi	 Belgium	July 1, 1962	Jamshid ibn Abdullah	-
 <b>Burundi</b>	part of	 Belgium	July 1, 1962	Grégoire Kayibanda	-

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence date	First head of state	Independence won through
	Ruanda-Urundi			Muhirwa	
 <b>Algeria</b>	French Algeria ( <i>de jure</i> part of France)	 France	July 3, 1962	Ahmed Ben Bella	Algerian War of Independence
 <b>Uganda</b>	Uganda Protectorate	 United Kingdom	October 9, 1962	Milton Obote	-
 <b>Kenya</b>	Kenya Colony	 United Kingdom	December 12, 1963	Jomo Kenyatta	Mau Mau Uprising (debated)
 <b>Malawi</b>	Nyasaland Protectorate	 United Kingdom	July 6, 1964	Hastings Kamuzu Banda	-
 <b>Zambia</b>	Northern Rhodesia	 United Kingdom	October 24, 1964	Kenneth Kaunda	-
 <b>The Gambia</b>	Gambia Colony and Protectorate	 United Kingdom	February 18, 1965	Dawda Kairaba Jawara	-
 <b>Botswana</b>	Bechuanaland Protectorate	 United Kingdom	September 30, 1966	Seretse Khama	-
 <b>Lesotho</b>	Basutoland	 United Kingdom	October 4, 1966	Leabua Jonathan	-
 <b>Namibia</b>	South West Africa	 South Africa	October 27, 1966 (De jure) March 21, 1990 (De facto)	Sam Nujoma	Namibian War of Independence
 <b>Mauritius</b>		 United Kingdom	March 12, 1968		-
 <b>Swaziland</b>	Swaziland	 United Kingdom	September 6, 1968	Sobhuza II	-
 <b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	Spanish Guinea	 Spain	October 12, 1968	Francisco Macías Nguema	-
 <b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	Portuguese Guinea	 Portugal	September 24, 1973	Luís Cabral	Guinea-Bissau War of Independence/Portuguese Colonial War
 <b>Mozambique</b>	Portuguese East Africa	 Portugal	June 25, 1975	Samora Machel	Mozambican War of Independence/Portuguese Colonial War influenced by Guinea-Bissau War of Independence
 <b>Cape Verde</b>		 Portugal	July 5, 1975		
 <b>Comoros</b>	French Madagascar, French Comoros	 France  Madagascar	July 6, 1975		-
 <b>São Tomé and Príncipe</b>		 Portugal	July 12, 1975		-

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence date	First head of state	Independence won through
 <b>Angola</b>	Portuguese West Africa	 Portugal	November 11, 1975	Agostinho Neto	Angolan War of Independence/Portuguese Colonial War
 <b>Seychelles</b>		 United Kingdom	June 29, 1976	James Richard Marie Mancham	-
 <b>Djibouti</b>	French Somaliland	 France	June 27, 1977	Hassan Gouled Aptidon	-
 <b>Zimbabwe</b>	Southern Rhodesia	 United Kingdom	April 18, 1980	Canaan Banana Robert Mugabe	Lancaster House Agreement
 <b>Sahrawi Republic</b>	Spanish Sahara; Moroccan Sahara	 Spain;  Morocco	February 27, 1976; <i>Independence not effectuated over most of the territory</i>	El-Ouali Mustapha Sayed; Mohamed Abdelaziz	Western Sahara War; Saharawi Intifada



## Decolonisation of Asia

### Timeline of decolonization

The "colonial power" and "colonial name" columns are merged when required to denote territories, where current countries are established, that have not been de-colonised, but achieved independence in different ways.

Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence declared	First head of state	War for independence
<b>Japan</b>	Establishment under the first Legendary Emperor		11 February 660 BC	Emperor Jimmu	-
<b>Thailand</b>	Establishment as the Kingdom of Sukhothai		1238	Sri Indraditya	-
<b>Turkey</b>	Established in Anatolia of the Byzantine Empire		1299	Osman I	Byzantine–Ottoman Wars
<b>RoC (Taiwan) and PR China</b>	Overthrow of Mongol rule over China		23 January 1368	Hongwu Emperor	Red Turban Rebellion
<b>Russia</b>	Duchy of Moscow terminates Mongol vassalage		8 September 1380	Dmitry of Moscow	Battle of Kulikovo
<b>Iran</b>	Establishment under the Safavid dynasty		1502	Ismail I	-
<b>Bhutan</b>	Establishment as the Kingdom of Bhutan		1616	Ngawang Namgyal	-
<b>Nepal</b>	Unification as the Kingdom of Nepal		21 December 1768	Prithvi Narayan	-
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	Arabia	Ottoman	1824	Turki bin Abdullah bin Muhammad	Reconquest of Riyadh
<b>Yemen</b>	Kingdom of Yemen Colony and Protectorate of Aden	Ottoman Britain	1 November 1918 30 November 1967	Yahya I Qahtan Mohammed al-Shaabi	World War I Aden Emergency
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Afghanistan	Britain	19 August 1919	Amānullāh Khān	Third Anglo-Afghan War
<b>Mongolia</b>	Outer Mongolia	China	9 July 1921	Bogd Khan	Outer Mongolian Revolution
<b>Iraq</b>	Mesopotamia mandate	Ottoman; Britain	3 October 1932	Faisal I	Iraqi revolt against the British
<b>Lebanon</b>	Lebanon mandate	Ottoman; France	8 November 1943	Bechara Khoury	-
<b>Syria</b>	Syria mandate	Ottoman; France	30 November 1943	Shukri al-Quwatli	Syrian Revolution
<b>Jordan</b>	Transjordan	Ottoman;	25 May 1946	Abdullah I	-

<b>Country</b>	<b>Colonial name</b>	<b>Colonial power</b>	<b>Independence declared</b>	<b>First head of state</b>	<b>War for independence</b>
	mandate Commonwealth of the	Britain			
<b>Philippines</b>	Philippines	Spain; USA	4 July 1946	Manuel Roxas	-
<b>Pakistan</b>	British India (part)	Britain	14 August 1947	Muhammad Ali Jinnah	-
<b>India</b>	British India (part)	Britain	15 August 1947	Jawaharlal Nehru	-
<b>Burma</b>	Burma	Britain	4 January 1948	Sao Shwe Thaik	-
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Dominion of Ceylon	Britain	4 February 1948	Don Senanayake	-
<b>Israel</b>	Palestine mandate	Ottoman; Britain	14 May 1948	David Ben-Gurion	1948 Palestine war
<b>South Korea</b>	Korea	Japan	15 August 1948	Rhee Syung-man	Division of Korea in World War II
<b>North Korea</b>	Korea	Japan	9 September 1948	Kim Tu-bong	Division of Korea in World War II
<b>Indonesia</b>	Netherlands East Indies	Netherlands	August 17, 1945	Sukarno	Indonesian National Revolution
<b>Egypt</b>	Egypt	Britain	1922/1936/1953	n/a	Urabi Revolt, Suez Crisis
<b>Cambodia</b>	French Indochina	France	17 October 1953	Norodom Sihanouk	-
<b>Laos</b>	French Indochina	France	August 1, 1954	Sisavang Vong	First Indochina War
<b>Vietnam</b>	French Indochina	France	August 1, 1954	Hồ Chí Minh Bảo Đại	First Indochina War
<b>Malaysia</b>	Malaya	Britain	31 August 1957	Tuanku Abdul Rahman	-
<b>Cyprus</b>	Sabah, Sarawak Cyprus	Britain	16 September 1963	Makarios III	-
<b>Kuwait</b>	Kuwait	Britain	August 16, 1960	Abdullah III Al-Salim Al-Sabah	-
<b>Oman</b>	Muscat, Oman <i>Muscat and Oman</i>	Portugal <i>Britain</i>	19 June 1961 January 26, 1650 <i>1962</i>	Sultan I bin Saif <i>Said bin Taimur</i>	Night attack on Muscat -
<b>Singapore</b>	Singapore	Britain	August 31, 1963	Yusof bin Ishak	-

















<b>Country</b>	<b>Colonial name</b>	<b>Colonial power</b>	<b>Independence declared</b>	<b>First head of state</b>	<b>War for independence</b>
<b>Maldives</b>	Maldives	Britain	26 July 1965	Muhammad Fareed Didi	-
<b>Bangladesh</b>	East Pakistan	Britain; Pakistan	16 December 1971	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Bangladesh Liberation War
<b>Qatar</b>	Qatar	Britain	3 September 1971	Ahmad bin Ali Al Thani	-
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	Trucial States	Britain	2 December 1971	Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan	-
<b>Bahrain</b>	Bahrain	Britain	16 December 1971	Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa	-
<b>Brunei</b>	Brunei	Britain	1 January 1984	Hassanal Bolkiah	-
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<i>Portuguese Timor;</i> Timor Timur	<i>Portugal;</i> Indonesia	<i>November 28, 1975;</i> May 20, 2002	<i>Francisco Xavier do Amaral;</i> Xanana Gusmão	<i>Carnation Revolution;</i> Indonesian occupation
<b>Palestine</b>	Palestine mandate; <i>Occupied Palestinian Territories</i>	Ottoman; Britain; <i>Israel</i>	May 15, 1948; <i>independence not yet effectuated</i>	<i>Mahmoud Abbas</i>	1948 Palestine war; <i>Israeli–Palestinian conflict</i>













## Decolonisation of Oceania Timeline









Country	Colonial name	Colonial power	Independence date	First head of state	War for independence
 <b>Indonesia</b>	Netherlands East Indies	 Netherlands	17 August 1950	Sukarno	Indonesian National Revolution
 <b>Samoa</b>	UN Trust Territory	 Germany;  Britain;  New Zealand	1 January 1962	Malietao Tanumafili II and Tui Atua Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole	-
 <b>Nauru</b>	UN Trust Territory	 Germany;  Britain;  Australia	31 January 1968	Hammer DeRoburt	-
 <b>Tonga</b>	Tonga	 Britain	4 June 1970	Taufa'ahau Tupou IV	-
 <b>Fiji</b>	Fiji	 Britain	10 October 1970	Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara	-
 <b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Papua and New Guinea	 Germany/  Britain;  Australia	16 September 1975	Michael Somare	-
 <b>Solomon Islands</b>	Solomon Islands	 Britain	7 July 1978	Peter Kenilorea	-
 <b>Tuvalu</b>	Ellice Islands	 Britain	1 October 1978	Toaripi Lauti	-
 <b>Kiribati</b>	Gilbert Islands	 Britain	12 July 1979	Ieremia Tabai	-
 <b>Vanuatu</b>	New Hebrides	 Britain/  France	30 July 1980	George Kalkoa	-
 <b>Australia</b>	Australia	 Britain	1901/1942/1986	n/a	-
 <b>Marshall Islands</b>	UN Trust Territory	 Spain;  Germany;  Japan;  USA	21 October 1986	Amata Kabua	-
 <b>Micronesia</b>	UN Trust Territory	 Spain;  Germany;  Japan;  USA	3 November 1986	Tosiwo Nakayama	-
 <b>New Zealand</b>	New Zealand	 Britain	1853/1907/1947/1986	Henry Sewell	-
 <b>Cook Islands</b>	<i>Cook Islands</i>	 <i>New Zealand</i>	<i>1965/1992/current</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-
 <b>Palau</b>	UN Trust Territory	 Spain;  Germany;  Japan;  USA	1 October 1994	Kuniwo Nakamura	-
 <b>Niue</b>	<i>Niue</i>	 <i>New Zealand</i>	<i>1974/1994/current</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-

## Colonial migrations

Nations and regions outside of Europe with significant populations of European ancestry

- **Africa**
  -  South Africa (White South African): 9.6% of the population
  -  Namibia (White Namibians): 6% of the population, of which most are Afrikaans-speaking, in addition to a German-speaking minority.
  -  Réunion estimated to be approx. 25% of the population
  -  Zimbabwe (Whites in Zimbabwe)
  -  Algeria (Pied-noir)
  -  Botswana
  -  Kenya (Whites in Kenya)
  -  Mauritius (Franco-Mauritian)
  -  Côte d'Ivoire (French people)
  -  Senegal
  -  Canary Islands (Spaniards), known as Canarians.
  -  Seychelles (Franco-Seychellois)
  -  Somalia (Italian Somalis)
  -  Saint Helena (UK) including
  -  Tristan da Cunha (UK): predominantly European.
  -  Swaziland: 3% of the population
- **Asia**
  -  Siberia (Russians, Germans and Ukrainians)
  -  Kazakhstan (Russians in Kazakhstan, Germans of Kazakhstan): 30% of the population
  -  Uzbekistan (Russians and other Slavs): 5.5% of the population
  -  Kyrgyzstan (Russians and other Slavs): 13.5% of the population
  -  Turkmenistan (Russians and other Slavs): 4% of the population
  -  Tajikistan (Russians and other Slavs)
  -  Hong Kong
  -  People's Republic of China (Russians in China)
  -  Indian subcontinent (Anglo-Indians)
- **Latin America**
  -  Argentina (European Immigration to Argentina): 97% of the population
  -  Bolivia: 15% of the population
  -  Brazil (White Brazilian): 47.3% of the population
  -  Chile (White Chilean): 60%-70% of the population.
  -  Colombia (White Colombian): 20% of the population
  -  Costa Rica
  -  Cuba (White Cuban): 65% of the population
  -  Dominican Republic: 16% of the population
  -  Ecuador: 7% of the population
  -  El Salvador: 12% of the population
  -  Mexico (White Mexican): 9% or ~17% of the population and 70-80% more as Mestizos.
  -  Nicaragua: 17% of the population
  -  Panama 10% of the population
  -  Puerto Rico approx. 80% of the population
  -  Peru (European Peruvian): 15% of the population
  -  Paraguay approx. 20% of the population
  -  Venezuela (White Venezuelan): 42.2% of the population

-  Uruguay: 88% of the population
- **Rest of the Americas**
  -  Bahamas: 12% of the population
  -  Barbados (White Barbadian): 4% of the population
  -  Bermuda: 34.1% of the population
  -  Canada: 80% of the population
  -  Falkland Islands, mostly of British descent.
  -  French Guiana: 12% of the population
  -  Greenland: 12% of the population
  -  Martinique: 5% of the population
  -  Saint Barthélemy
  -  Trinidad and Tobago: 0.6% of the population
  -  United States of America (European American): 72.4% of the population, including Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Whites.

- **Oceania**
  -  Australia: 89.3% of the population
  -  New Zealand (New Zealand European): 78% of the population
  -  New Caledonia (Caldoche): 34.5% of the population
  -  French Polynesia: 10% of the population
  -  Hawaii: 24.7% of the population
  -  Christmas Island: approx. 20% of the population.
  -  Guam: 6.9% of the population
  -  Norfolk Island: 50% of the population

## The countries of the world and capitals of every country

Afghanistan - Kabul	Czech Republic - Prague
Albania - Tirana	Denmark - Copenhagen
Algeria - Algiers	Djibouti - Djibouti
Andorra - Andorra la Vella	Dominica - Roseau
Angola - Luanda	Dominican Republic - Santo Domingo
Antigua and Barbuda - Saint John's	East Timor (Timor-Leste) - Dili
Argentina - Buenos Aires	Ecuador - Quito
Armenia - Yerevan	Egypt - Cairo
Australia - Canberra	El Salvador - San Salvador
Austria - Vienna	Equatorial Guinea - Malabo
Azerbaijan - Baku	Eritrea - Asmara
The Bahamas - Nassau	Estonia - Tallinn
Bahrain - Manama	Ethiopia - Addis Ababa
Bangladesh - Dhaka	Fiji - Suva
Barbados - Bridgetown	Finland - Helsinki
Belarus - Minsk	France - Paris
Belgium - Brussels	Gabon - Libreville
Belize - Belmopan	The Gambia - Banjul
Benin - Porto-Novo	Georgia - Tbilisi
Bhutan - Thimphu	Germany - Berlin
Bolivia - La Paz (administrative); Sucre (judicial)	Ghana - Accra
Bosnia and Herzegovina - Sarajevo	Greece - Athens
Botswana - Gaborone	Grenada - Saint George's
Brazil - Brasilia	Guatemala - Guatemala City
Brunei - Bandar Seri Begawan	Guinea - Conakry
Bulgaria - Sofia	Guinea-Bissau - Bissau
Burkina Faso - Ouagadougou	Guyana - Georgetown
Burundi - Bujumbura	Haiti - Port-au-Prince
Cambodia - Phnom Penh	Honduras - Tegucigalpa
Cameroon - Yaounde	Hungary - Budapest
Canada - Ottawa	Iceland - Reykjavik
Cape Verde - Praia	India - New Delhi
Central African Republic - Bangui	Indonesia - Jakarta
Chad - N'Djamena	Iran - Tehran
Chile - Santiago	Iraq - Baghdad
China - Beijing	Ireland - Dublin
Colombia - Bogota	Israel - Jerusalem*
Comoros - Moroni	Italy - Rome
Congo, Republic of the - Brazzaville	Jamaica - Kingston
Congo, Democratic Republic of the - Kinshasa	Japan - Tokyo
Costa Rica - San Jose	Jordan - Amman
Cote d'Ivoire - Yamoussoukro (official); Abidjan (de facto)	Kazakhstan - Astana
Croatia - Zagreb	Kenya - Nairobi
Cuba - Havana	Kiribati - Tarawa Atoll
Cyprus - Nicosia	Korea, North - Pyongyang
	Korea, South - Seoul
	Kosovo - Pristina
	Kuwait - Kuwait City

Kyrgyzstan - Bishkek  
 Laos - Vientiane  
 Latvia - Riga  
 Lebanon - Beirut  
 Lesotho - Maseru  
 Liberia - Monrovia  
 Libya - Tripoli  
 Liechtenstein - Vaduz  
 Lithuania - Vilnius  
 Luxembourg - Luxembourg  
 Macedonia - Skopje  
 Madagascar - Antananarivo  
 Malawi - Lilongwe  
 Malaysia - Kuala Lumpur  
 Maldives - Male  
 Mali - Bamako  
 Malta - Valletta  
 Marshall Islands - Majuro  
 Mauritania - Nouakchott  
 Mauritius - Port Louis  
 Mexico - Mexico City  
 Micronesia, Federated States of - Palikir  
 Moldova - Chisinau  
 Monaco - Monaco  
 Mongolia - Ulaanbaatar  
 Montenegro - Podgorica  
 Morocco - Rabat  
 Mozambique - Maputo  
 Myanmar (Burma) - Rangoon (Yangon);  
 Naypyidaw or Nay Pyi Taw (administrative)  
 Namibia - Windhoek  
 Nauru - no official capital; government  
 offices in Yaren District  
 Nepal - Kathmandu  
 Netherlands - Amsterdam; The Hague (seat  
 of government)  
 New Zealand - Wellington  
 Nicaragua - Managua  
 Niger - Niamey  
 Nigeria - Abuja  
 Norway - Oslo  
 Oman - Muscat  
 Pakistan - Islamabad  
 Palau - Melekeok  
 Panama - Panama City  
 Papua New Guinea - Port Moresby  
 Paraguay - Asuncion  
 Peru - Lima  
 Philippines - Manila  
 Poland - Warsaw  
 Portugal - Lisbon  
 Qatar - Doha  
 Romania - Bucharest  
 Russia - Moscow  
 Rwanda - Kigali  
 Saint Kitts and Nevis - Basseterre  
 Saint Lucia - Castries  
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines -  
 Kingstown  
 Samoa - Apia  
 San Marino - San Marino  
 Sao Tome and Principe - Sao Tome  
 Saudi Arabia - Riyadh  
 Senegal - Dakar  
 Serbia - Belgrade  
 Seychelles - Victoria  
 Sierra Leone - Freetown  
 Singapore - Singapore  
 Slovakia - Bratislava  
 Slovenia - Ljubljana  
 Solomon Islands - Honiara  
 Somalia - Mogadishu  
 South Africa - Pretoria (administrative);  
 Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein  
 (judiciary)  
 South Sudan - Juba (Relocating to Ramciel)  
 Spain - Madrid  
 Sri Lanka - Colombo; Sri Jayewardenepura  
 Kotte (legislative)  
 Sudan - Khartoum  
 Suriname - Paramaribo  
 Swaziland - Mbabane  
 Sweden - Stockholm  
 Switzerland - Bern  
 Syria - Damascus  
 Taiwan - Taipei  
 Tajikistan - Dushanbe  
 Tanzania - Dar es Salaam; Dodoma  
 (legislative)  
 Thailand - Bangkok  
 Togo - Lome  
 Tonga - Nuku'alofa  
 Trinidad and Tobago - Port-of-Spain  
 Tunisia - Tunis  
 Turkey - Ankara  
 Turkmenistan - Ashgabat  
 Tuvalu - Vaiaku village, Funafuti province  
 Uganda - Kampala  
 Ukraine - Kyiv  
 United Arab Emirates - Abu Dhabi



United Kingdom - London  
United States of America - Washington D.C.  
Uruguay - Montevideo  
Uzbekistan - Tashkent  
Vanuatu - Port-Vila  
Vatican City (Holy See) - Vatican City

Venezuela - Caracas  
Vietnam - Hanoi  
Yemen - Sanaa  
Zambia - Lusaka  
Zimbabwe - Harare

## List of sovereign states by date of formation

Below is a list of sovereign states and with the dates of their formation (date of their independence or of their constitution), sorted by continent. This list includes the 195 states which currently are undisputedly sovereign; it does not include former sovereign states or states with limited recognition. For proposed states or various indigenous nations which consider themselves still under occupation, see list of active autonomist and secessionist movements. Micronations are not included in this list.

Nation-building is a long evolutionary process, and in most cases the date of a country's "formation" cannot be objectively determined; e.g. the fact that England and France were sovereign kingdoms on equal footing in the medieval period does not prejudice the fact that England is not now a sovereign state (having passed sovereignty to the UK in 1707), while France is a Republic founded in 1789 (technically, France currently refers to the French Fifth Republic, formed in 1958).





An unambiguous measure is the date of national constitutions; but as constitutions are an entirely modern concept, all formation dates by that criterion are modern or early modern (the oldest constitution being that of San Marino, dating to 1600).














Independence dates for widely recognised states earlier than 1919, should be treated with caution, since prior to the founding of the League of Nations, there was no international body to recognise nationhood, and independence had no meaning beyond mutual recognition of *de facto* sovereigns (the role of the League of Nations was effectively taken over by the United Nations after the Second World War). : disputed territories.











Many countries have some remote (or fantastically remote) symbolic foundation date as part of their national mythology, sometimes artificially inflating a country's "age" for reasons of nationalism, sometimes merely gesturing at a long and gradual process of the formation of an ethnic identity. Such dates reflect not the formation of a state (an independent political entity), but of a nation (an ethnic or cultural grouping), terms that are often conflated in the context of nation states.














The following list contains the formation dates of countries with a short description of those events..









### Africa





Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>Algeria</b>	1963	Adoption of the present constitution.	July 3, 1962	French recognition of Algerian referendum on independence held two days earlier	July 5, 1962	Algeria gains sovereignty over the entire Algerian territory upon independence from France.
 <b>Angola</b>	1975		November 11, 1975	Independence from Portugal		
 <b>Benin</b>			August 1, 1960	Independence from France	January 15, 1894	Borders of French Protectorate of Dahomey set at conclusion of Second Franco-Dahomean War
 <b>Botswana</b>			March 31, 1885	Establishment of the	1894	Extended north into Ngamiland

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
				Bechuanaland Protectorate by the United Kingdom		
			September 30, 1966	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 <b>Burkina Faso</b>			December 11, 1958	Self-government achieved and republic within Franco-African Community	September 4, 1947	Restoration of colonial boundaries used from 1919–1932
			August 5, 1960	Independence from France		
 <b>Burundi</b>	November 28, 1966	Monarchy replaced by republic	July 1, 1962	Independence from Belgium		
 <b>Cabo Verde</b>			July 5, 1975	Independence from Portugal		
 <b>Cameroon</b>			January 1, 1960	Independence from France	October 1, 1961	Merger of part of British Cameroons with Cameroon
 <b>Central African Republic</b>	September 21, 1979	Monarchy replaced by republic	August 13, 1960	Independence from France		
 <b>Chad</b>			August 11, 1960	Independence from France	February 3, 1994	Aouzou Strip awarded to Chad
 <b>Comoros</b>			July 6, 1975	Independence from France declared		
				Congo Free State recognized as an independent state		
 <b>Congo, Democratic Republic of the</b>			April 22, 1884			
			June 30, 1960	Independence from Belgium		
 <b>Congo, Republic of the</b>			August 15, 1960	Independence from France		
			December 4, 1958	Autonomous republic within French Community		
 <b>Ivory Coast</b>			August 7, 1960	Independence from France		
 <b>Djibouti</b>			June 27, 1977	Independence from France		
 <b>Equatorial Guinea</b>			October 12, 1968	Independence from Spain		
 <b>Eritrea</b>			May 24, 1993	Independence from Ethiopia declared	April 1, 2002	Badme ruled to be Eritrean by the Eritrea–Ethiopia






Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Ethiopia	March 21, 1975	Monarchy abolished and replaced by republic	980 BC	Formation of the state of D'mt	April 1, 2002	Boundary Commission (EEBC after the Eritrean–Ethiopian War). Contested by Ethiopia Badme ruled to be Eritrean by the Eritrea–Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC after the Eritrean–Ethiopian War). Contested by Ethiopia
 Gabon			August 17, 1960	Independence from France		
 Gambia			February 18, 1965	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Ghana			March 6, 1957	Independence from the United Kingdom	December 13, 1956	Union of British Togoland with Gold Coast
 Guinea			October 2, 1958	Independence from France		
 Guinea-Bissau			September 24, 1973	Independence from Portugal declared		
			September 10, 1974	Independence from Portugal recognized		
 Kenya			December 12, 1963	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Lesotho			October 4, 1966	Independence from the United Kingdom	March 12, 1868	Area that is now present-day Lesotho placed under British rule
 Liberia			July 26, 1847	Independence from the United States	January 6, 1986	Current constitution came into effect
 Libya	September 1, 1969	Monarchy replaced by republic	December 24, 1951	Independence from UN Trusteeship (British and French administration after Italian governance ends in 1947)	February 13, 1984	Aouzou Strip awarded to Chad
 Madagascar			October 14, 1958	The Malagasy Republic was created as autonomous state within French		









Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
				Community France recognizes Madagascar's independence		
 Malawi			July 6, 1964	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Mali			November 25, 1958	French Sudan gains autonomy	August 20, 1960	Senegal secedes from Mali Federation
			September 22, 1960	Independence from France		
 Mauritania			November 28, 1960	Independence from France	August 11, 1979	Mauritania withdraws from Tiris al- Gharbiyya (part of Western Sahara)
 Mauritius			March 12, 1968	Independence from the United Kingdom	1965	Separation of Chagos Archipelago
	February 5, 789	Enthronement of Idris I in Volubilis	November 18, 1955	Independence from France	January 4, 1969	<i>Internationally recognized :</i> Return of Ifni to Morocco
 Morocco	1666	Enthronement of Al-Rashid ibn Sharif in Fez	April 7, 1956	Return of Spanish Morocco to Morocco	April 1987	<i>Disputed, de facto under Moroccan control :</i> Completion of the Moroccan Wall in Western Sahara
 Mozambique			June 25, 1975	Independence from Portugal		
 Namibia			March 21, 1990	Independence from South African rule	March 1, 1994	Walvis Bay integrated into Namibia
			December 4, 1958	Autonomy within French Community		
 Niger			August 3, 1960	Independence from France		
			October 1, 1960	Independence from the United Kingdom	January 15, 1970	Biafra re-integrated into Nigeria
 Nigeria					June 1, 1961	Northern Cameroons integrated in Nigeria
 Rwanda			July 1, 1962	Independence from Belgium		
 São Tomé and Príncipe			July 12, 1975	Independence from Portugal		
 Senegal			August 20, 1960	Independence from France		
 Seychelles			June 29, 1976	Independence from the United Kingdom		

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>Sierra Leone</b>			April 27, 1961	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 <b>Somalia</b>			July 1, 1960	Union of Trust Territory of Somalia (former Italian Somaliland) and State of Somaliland (formerly British Somaliland)		
			December 11, 1931	Statute of Westminster, which establishes a status of legislative equality between the self-governing dominion of the Union of South Africa and the UK		
 <b>South Africa</b>	May 31, 1961	Republic declared		Creation of the autonomous Union of South Africa from the previously separate colonies of the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and Orange River	April 27, 1994	Reincorporation of the nominally independent bantustans into post-apartheid South Africa
			May 31, 1910			
 <b>South Sudan</b>	July 9, 2011	Independence and Republic declared on July 9, 2011	July 9, 2011	Separation of Southern Sudan from Sudan	July 9, 2011	
 <b>Sudan</b>			January 1, 1956	Independence from Egyptian and British joint rule	July 9, 2011	South Sudan secedes from Sudan
 <b>Swaziland</b>			September 6, 1968	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 <b>Tanzania</b>			December 9, 1961	Independence of Tanganyika from the United Kingdom	April 26, 1964	Merger of Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form Tanzania
 <b>Togo</b>			August 30, 1958	Autonomy within French Union		
			April 27, 1960	Independence		






Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Tunisia	July 25, 1957	Declaration of Republic	March 20, 1956	Independence from France		
 Uganda			March 1, 1962	Self-government granted		
 Zambia			October 24, 1964	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Zimbabwe			November 11, 1965	Unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia	1901	BSAC separates North-Eastern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia
			April 18, 1980	Recognized independence from the United Kingdom as Zimbabwe		









## The Americas









Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Antigua and Barbuda			November 1, 1981	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Argentina	May 1, 1853	The current Constitution of Argentina enters in force	May 25, 1810	May Revolution installs first local government	October 18, 1884	Conquest of the Desert
 Bahamas			July 9, 1816	Argentine Declaration of Independence		
			January 7, 1964	Internal self-governance granted		
 Barbados			July 10, 1973	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Belize			November 30, 1966	Independence from the United Kingdom		
			September 21, 1981	Independence from the United Kingdom	1859	Treaty establishes border between British Honduras and Guatemala
			January 1, 1964	Self-governing colony		


Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>Bolivia</b>	May 25, 1809		August 6, 1825	Bolivian War of Independence	November 11, 1903	Signing of the Treaty of Petrópolis with Brazil whereby Bolivia gained lands in Mato Grosso in exchange for the territory of Acre
 <b>Brazil</b>	November 15, 1889	Proclamation of the Republic	September 7, 1822 August 29, 1825	Independence from Portugal declared Independence recognized by Portugal	November 11, 1903	Signing of the Treaty of Petrópolis with Bolivia whereby Brazil was given the territory of Acre in exchange for lands in Mato Grosso
 <b>Canada</b>	July 1, 1867	Dominion of Canada established as a federation	July 1, 1867 December 11, 1931	Granted nominal independence (Dominion status) Statute of Westminster	April 1, 1999	Nunavut is created as the third territory of Canada
 <b>Chile</b>	September 18, 1810	First Government Junta declares Chile an autonomous republic within Spain	February 12, 1818 April 25, 1844	Independence declared from Spain Independence recognized by Spain	July 3, 1929	Chile awarded Arica district in Treaty of Lima
 <b>Colombia</b>			July 20, 1810 August 7, 1819	Independence declared from Spain Independence recognized by Spain	November 3, 1903	Separation of Panama from Colombia
 <b>Costa Rica</b>			September 15, 1821 November 15, 1838	Costa Rica declared independence from Spain Independence from Federal Republic of Central America	July 25, 1824	Partido de Nicoya
 <b>Cuba</b>	January 1, 1959	Cuban Revolution	December 10, 1898 May 20, 1902	Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba United States military occupation ends		
 <b>Dominica</b>			February 27, 1967	Became an associated state		









Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
				of the United Kingdom		
			November 3, 1978	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Dominican Republic			March 3, 1865	Independence regained from Spain following the Dominican Restoration War		
 Ecuador	August 10, 1809		May 24, 1822	Independence from Spain of Gran Colombia, of which Ecuador is a part	February 26, 1942	Rio Protocol ends border dispute with Peru
			May 13, 1830	Dissolution of Gran Colombia		
			September 15, 1821	El Salvador becomes province in First Mexican Empire, which declared independence from Spain		
 El Salvador			1823	El Salvador becomes a state of Federal Republic of Central America		
			1841	Dissolution of the Federal Republic of Central America, El Salvador becomes independent		
			February 27, 1967	Associated state of the United Kingdom		
 Grenada			February 7, 1974	Full independence from the United Kingdom		
			September 15, 1821	Guatemala becomes state in Federal Republic of Central America, which declared independence from Spain		
 Guatemala						









Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
			April 17, 1839	Independence from Federal Republic of Central America declared		
 <b>Guyana</b>			May 26, 1966	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 <b>Haiti</b>	March 1987	Constitution of 1987 (superseded)	January 1, 1804	The French colony Saint-Domingue gains independence as Haiti	February 27, 1844	The Dominican Republic gains independence from Haiti
			September 15, 1821	Honduras becomes state in Federal Republic of Central America, which declared independence from Spain	September 1, 1972	Swan Islands returned to Honduras from United States occupation
 <b>Honduras</b>			October 26, 1838	Independence from Federal Republic of Central America		
 <b>Jamaica</b>			August 6, 1962	Independence from the United Kingdom		
			September 16, 1810	Independence from Spain declared	December 30, 1853	Gadsden Purchase
 <b>Mexico</b>	1917	Constitution of Mexico	August 24, 1821	Independence recognized by Spain in Treaty of Córdoba		
			September 15, 1821	Nicaragua becomes state in Federal Republic of Central America, which declared independence from Spain		
 <b>Nicaragua</b>			November 5, 1838	Independence from Federal Republic of Central America		
 <b>Panama</b>			November 3, 1903	Separation of Panama from Colombia	October 1, 1979	United States returns Panama the Panama Canal Zone
 <b>Paraguay</b>	June 1992	Democratic Constitution of	May 14, 1811	Independence from Spain	1938	Paraguay awarded a large portion of the









Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
		Paraguay		declared		Gran Chaco as a result of the Chaco War
 Peru			July 28, 1821	Independence from Spain declared		
			1879	Independence from Spain recognized	February 26, 1942	Rio Protocol ends border dispute with Ecuador
 Saint Kitts and Nevis			February 27, 1967	Associated state of the United Kingdom		Anguilla separated from Saint
			September 19, 1983	Independence from the United Kingdom	December 19, 1980	Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
 Saint Lucia			February 27, 1967	Associated statehood		
			February 22, 1979	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			October 27, 1969	Associated statehood		
			October 27, 1979	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Suriname			December 15, 1954	Self-government granted		
			November 25, 1975	Independence from Netherlands		
 Trinidad and Tobago			August 31, 1962	Independence from the United Kingdom		
				Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain declared	August 21, 1959	<i>United States territory:</i> Territory of Hawaii joins as the state of Hawaii
 United States	September 17, 1787	Ratification of the United States Constitution replaced the previous Articles of Confederation creating a new system of government	July 4, 1776			
			September 3, 1783	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized	September 7, 1981	<i>Insular area:</i> The United States cedes Serrana Bank and Roncador Bank to the Republic of Colombia as a result of a treaty signed in 1972
 Uruguay			August 25, 1825	Independence declared, joined in union with United Provinces of the Río de la Plata (current Argentina).(Inde		







Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Venezuela			August 27, 1828	pendence from Brazil declared) Treaty of Montevideo signed, recognizing Uruguay's independence		
			April 19, 1810	Independence from Spain declared		
			January 13, 1830	President José Antonio Páez declares Venezuela independent from Gran Colombia		









### Asia

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Afghanistan			1747	Afghan separation from Persia gives Afghanistan full control over the country by Ahmed Shah Durrani.		
 Bahrain			August 15, 1971	End of treaties with the United Kingdom	July 1, 1521	Portuguese conquest of current territory
 Bangladesh			March 26, 1971	Independence from Pakistan declared		
 Bhutan			1885	Ugyen Wangchuck ends period of civil war and unites Bhutan	November 11, 1865	Treaty of Sinchula
 Brunei			January 1, 1984	Brunei regains its independence after an agreement with the British on 4 January 1979		
 Cambodia	Septem	Becomes free	September 9,	France grants		







Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
	ber 26, 1989	from Vietnamese occupation; it gets back its name instead of the People's Republic of Kampuchea	1953	Cambodia independence		
 Republic of China	October 10, 1911	After the Xinhai Revolution the Republic of China formally replaced the Qing Dynasty	December 7, 1949	Republic of China government moved to Taiwan after the Chinese Civil War	February 25, 1955	Withdrawal of the Republic of China from the Dachen Archipelago
 People's Republic of China	October 1, 1949	Establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the Chinese Civil War nears its end	221 BC	Nation firstly unified by Qin Dynasty	December 20, 1999	Transfer of the sovereignty of Macau from Portugal to the PRC
 India	August 15, 1947	Independence from British Empire	600 BC	Nation first unified by Mahajanapada	May 16, 1975	Accession of Daman, Diu + Sikkim to India
 Indonesia	August 18, 1945	Ratification of the Constitution of Indonesia by the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence	August 17, 1945	Indonesian Declaration of Independence from Netherlands	May 20, 2002	Independence of East Timor, formerly administered as a province of Indonesia
 Iran	February 11, 1979	Iranian Revolution ends monarchism and establishes an Islamic Republic	December 27, 1949	Independence from the Netherlands recognized		
 Iraq	March 20, 2003	Iraq defeated and occupied. New gov. formed	October 3, 1932	Median Empire recognized as the first Persian Empire	April 4, 1857	Anglo-Persian War leads to loss of Herat to the Emirate of Afghanistan
 Israel			May 14, 1948	Kingdom of Iraq	February 28, 1991	Kuwait was liberated.
 Japan	May 3, 1947	Coming into force of the current Constitution of Japan, whereby	660 BC (Traditional)	Reading of the Declaration of Independence of Israel before the expiration of the British Mandate of Palestine at midnight	September 12, 2005	Completion of Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip
				Victory of Emperor Jimmu, and the capital established in	May 15, 1972	Return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan and abolition of the United States Civil

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
		the emperor was deprived of his powers and a liberal democracy was established		Yamato.		Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
 <b>Jordan</b>			May 25, 1946	End of the British Mandate for Palestine	October 26, 1994	Signing of the Israel–Jordan Treaty of Peace, whereby most of the disputed 400 square-kilometer area in the Arabah was handed back to Jordan
 <b>Kuwait</b>			February 28, 1991	End of Iraqi occupation (Gulf War)	December 18, 1969	Formal division of Saudi-Kuwaiti neutral zone
 <b>Kyrgyzstan</b>			August 31, 1991	Independence from the Soviet Union	December 5, 1936	Establishment of the Kirghiz SSR
 <b>Laos</b>	December 2, 1975	Lao PDR formed	October 22, 1953	Independence from France		
 <b>Lebanon</b>	May 23, 1926	Lebanese Republic formed	November 26, 1941 November 22, 1943	Independence from France declared Independence from France recognized	September 1, 1920	France establishes State of Greater Lebanon with current boundaries
 <b>Malaysia</b>	September 16, 1963	Formation of Malaysia	August 31, 1957 September 16, 1963	Malayan Independence from the United Kingdom was declared in Dataran Merdeka (Independence Square) Malaysia was formed by the federation of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore with the existing States of the Federation of Malaya.	August 9, 1965	Singapore separates from Federation of Malaysia
 <b>Maldives</b>	November 11, 1968	Declaration of Republic	July 26, 1965	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 <b>Mongolia</b>			209 BC	Xiongnu Empire formed		


Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
			December 29, 1911	Proclamation of Mongolian independence from Manchu's Qing Dynasty		
 Myanmar			January 4, 1948	Myanmar (Burma) declares independence from the British Empire	1956	Signing of border treaty with the People's Republic of China
 Nepal	May 28, 2008	Formation of Republic	December 21, 1768	Nepali unification	December 2, 1815	Sugauli Treaty ends the Gurkha War
 North Korea			September 9, 1948	Declaration of creation of North Korea	July 27, 1953	Cease-fire in the Korean War creates the southern border along the Military Demarcation Line
 Oman	October 4, 2003	universal suffrage	January 26, 1650	Expulsion of the Portuguese		
 Pakistan	August 14, 1947	Independence from British India	1947	Partition of India	December 16, 1971	<i>De facto:</i> Province of East Pakistan dissolved following the surrender of the Pakistani Army at the end of the Bangladesh Liberation War <i>De jure:</i> Recognition by Pakistan of Bangladesh as an independent country, whereby Pakistan definitely surrenders claims over the former province of East Pakistan
 Philippines	November 30, 1935	The Commonwealth of the Philippines was established through provisions of the Tydings–McDuffie Act.	June 12, 1898	The First Philippine Republic declares itself independent from the Spanish Empire.	1930	Seven of the Turtle Islands were returned by the United Kingdom to the United States as the successor of the Sultanate of Sulu, becoming part of the Philippine Archipelago. The remaining three islands became the Turtle Islands National Park (Malaysia).
			July 4, 1946	The United States recognises independence under the provisions of the Treaty of Manila (1946). The		







Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
				1935 Constitution remained in effect until 1973, when the Marcos regime promulgated a new one, in turn replaced by the present 1987 Constitution.		
 Qatar			September 3, 1971	Independence from the United Kingdom		
 Saudi Arabia	September 23, 1932	Regions of Al-Hasa, Qatif, Nejd and Hejaz unified to become Saudi Arabia	May 20, 1927	Kingdom of Nejd and Hejaz recognized as independent in Treaty of Jeddah (1927)	June 12, 2000	Border with Yemen finalized by Treaty of Jeddah (2000)
 Singapore	August 9, 1965	Singapore ceased to be a state of Malaysia	June 3, 1959 August 9, 1965	Self-government under the United Kingdom separate from and independent of Malaysia	August 9, 1965	Establishment of Singapore as an independent sovereign state
 South Korea	August 15, 1948	First Republic of Korea established	400 BC (Est. October 3)	Korean monarch establishes kingdom over north Korean peninsula and southern Manchuria	July 27, 1953	Cease-fire in the Korean War creates the northern border along the Military Demarcation Line
 Sri Lanka			543 BC May 22, 1972	Nation first unified by Kingdom of Tambapanni Full independence from the United Kingdom		
 Syria			September 28, 1961	End of the United Arab Republic		
 Tajikistan			September 9, 1991	Independence from the Soviet Union	December 5, 1929	Establishment of the Tajik SSR
 Thailand			1776	Expulsion of Burmese and reunification of	March 10, 1909	Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909














Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
				Thailand		
			November 28, 1975	East Timor declares its independence but was suppressed by the Indonesian invasion		
 Timor-Leste			May 20, 2002	Independence was recognized by the international community following the UN-sponsored act of self-determination of 1999		
 Turkmenistan			October 27, 1991	Independence from the Soviet Union	August 7, 1921	Establishment of the Turkmen SSR
 United Arab Emirates			December 2, 1971	End of treaty relationship with the United Kingdom	February 11, 1972	Ras al-Khaimah joins the UAE
 Uzbekistan			August 31, 1991	Independence from the Soviet Union declared	October 24, 1924	Establishment of the Uzbek SSR
 Vietnam	September 2, 1945	Independence from Japan and France	2879 BC	Formation of Van Lang, traditionally regarded as the first nation of the Vietnamese people	July 2, 1976	Reunification of North Vietnam and South Vietnam
 Yemen			May 22, 1990	Unification of North Yemen and South Yemen	May 22, 1990	Unification of North Yemen and South Yemen






## Europe








Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Albania	1992	Socialist People's Republic of Albania was replaced by the Republic of	c. 1190 November 28,	Principality of Arbër was established by <i>archon</i> Progon. Declaration of		






Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
		Albania.	1912	independence from Ottoman Empire		
			November 28, 1944	Albanian state re-established after Italian/German occupation		
 <b>Andorra</b>			1813	Reversal of annexation of Andorra by the Napoleonic Empire, through the Peninsular war		
 <b>Austria</b>			May 15, 1955	Austrian Independence Treaty re-established Austria as a sovereign state	December 14, 1921	City of Sopron, and 8 other towns moved to Hungary after plebiscite
 <b>Belarus</b>			July 27, 1990	Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic	1945	Curzon Line
			August 25, 1991	Independence recognized by Soviet Union		
 <b>Belgium</b>	July 21, 1831	King Leopold I of Belgium swears allegiance to the constitution making the country a constitutional monarchy	October 4, 1830	Independence was proclaimed by the provisional government	June 28, 1919	Treaty of Versailles and annexation of the East Cantons
 <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	March 3, 1992	Independence declared from the SFRY	1154	Formation of the Banate of Bosnia	November 25, 1943	Establishment of SR Bosnia in Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
			632	Formation of Old Great Bulgaria		
 <b>Bulgaria</b>	November 10, 1989	People's Republic of Bulgaria was replaced by the Republic of Bulgaria	681	First Bulgarian Empire formed	September 7, 1940	Under the Vienna Awards, Southern Dobruja was returned to Kingdom of Bulgaria
			1185	Second Bulgarian Empire formed		
			July 13, 1878	Autonomy within Ottoman Empire recognized		









Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
				internationally by the Treaty of Berlin		
 Croatia	October 8, 1991	Independence from SFR Yugoslavia	925	September 22, 1908 Independence from Ottoman Empire	February 10, 1947	Annexation of most of Istria to SR Croatia as a result of signing the 1947 Paris Peace Treaties
 Cyprus				August 16, 1960 Independence from United Kingdom		
 Czech Republic			895 (Independence from Great Moravia)	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia, creating Czech Republic and Slovakia		
 Denmark	June 5, 1953	Constitutional Act of Denmark	958 (Or prior)	The Jelling stones, a pair of rune stones considered to be the "birth certificate" of Denmark reads: "King Haraldr ordered this monument made ... who won for himself all of Denmark and Norway and made the Danes Christian."	June 15, 1920	Sønderjylland was recovered from Germany
 Estonia	February 24, 1918	Estonian Declaration of Independence, whereby a republic was declared	February 24, 1918	Independence declared from the Russian Empire	July 1, 1920	<i>De jure</i> : Signing of the Estonia–Latvia Border Treaty whereby Valga proper was ceded to Estonia
			August 20, 1991	Independence (from the Soviet Union) reasserted, end of occupation	January 1, 1945	<i>De facto</i> : Eastern coast of Narva river and most of Petseri County were transferred to Russian SFSR
 Finland	March 29, 1809	Diet of Porvoo, birth of Finland as an autonomous state entity within Russian Empire	December 6, 1917 January 3, 1918	Independence from Russian Empire declared Independence from Russia recognized by the highest Soviet executive	January 26, 1956	Porkkala returned from Soviet control

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>France</b>	September 4, 1870	Establishment of a lasting republican form of government, considered uninterrupted in French law	481	Kingdom of the Franks becomes the first Christian State after the fall of the Western Roman Empire	February 10, 1947	<i>Metropolitan France:</i> Annexation of Tende, La Brigue and other villages formerly in Italy
	October 5, 1958	Establishment of the current semi-presidential system known as the Fifth Republic	843	Creation of the Kingdom of France (West Francia), Treaty of Verdun	July 5, 1962	<i>Overseas France:</i> Loss of the French departments in Algeria following the latter's independence
 <b>Germany</b>	January 18, 1871	German Realm (Empire) founded	May 5, 1955	Federal Republic of Germany (commonly referred to at the time as West Germany) declared fully sovereign	October 3, 1990	Reunification of West Germany and East Germany
 <b>Greece</b>	June 11, 1975	Third Hellenic Republic	March 25, 1821 (Traditional)	Greek Revolution starts, various regional administrations established during 1821	February 10, 1947	Peace treaty with Italy awards the Dodecanese to Greece
			February 23, 1821 (Actual)	First Hellenic Republic proclaimed		
			January 1, 1822	Independence recognized (as Kingdom of Greece)		
 <b>Hungary</b>			March 4, 1832	Principality of Hungary formed		With the Paris Peace Treaty, Hungary loses all territories that were regained with the Vienna Awards and during World War II, thus it returns to the 1920 borders (except for three villages in the northwest given to Czechoslovakia).
	October 23, 1989	People's Republic of Hungary was replaced by the Republic of Hungary	1000	Formation of the Kingdom of Hungary by Stephen I of Hungary.	February 10, 1947	No territorial changes on land have taken place, however the expansion of the Exclusive Economic Zone was such an important change in
 <b>Iceland</b>	930	The Icelandic Commonwealth established.	June 17, 1944	Secedes from a Union with Denmark formally as an independent republic.	September 1, 1972	


Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>Ireland</b>	January 21, 1919	Elected Irish Parliament Dáil Éireann unilaterally declares Ireland's independence from the United Kingdom	December 11, 1931	Irish Free State secedes from United Kingdom by agreement in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty but remains a dominion of the British Empire Statute of Westminster confers legislative independence from the United Kingdom	December 8, 1922	Northern Ireland secedes from the Irish Free State and rejoins the United Kingdom in accordance with the Irish Free State Constitution Act 1922
			December 6, 1922			territory for Iceland that it merits a special inclusion here.
			April 18, 1949	Republic of Ireland Act 1948 declares the state to be a republic and thus no longer subject in any way to the British Crown		
 <b>Italy</b>	March 17, 1861	Italian unification	April 25, 1945	Disestablishment of the German-backed Italian Social Republic, whereby the unity and independence of the Italian state was restored	November 10, 1975	Signing of the Treaty of Osimo which definitely divides the Free Territory of Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia
 <b>Latvia</b>	November 7, 1922	Constitution of Latvia enforced	November 18, 1918	Independence declared from Russia	1944	Abrene district ceded to Russian SFSR (modern Russia)
			May 4, 1990	Independence (from Soviet Union) reasserted		
 <b>Liechtenstein</b>			October 19, 1813	Dissolution of the Confederation of the Rhine	January 23, 1719	Purchase of Vaduz
 <b>Lithuania</b>	March 11, 1990	Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania independence	1253	Coronation of King Mindaugas (state established some time	October 27, 1939 and August 3, 1940	Western part (approximately half) of Vilnius Region ceded to Lithuania

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
		(from the Soviet Union) reasserted, end of occupation		earlier, perhaps in the 1230s		
 Luxembourg	November 23, 1890	Separates from union with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, becomes Grand Duchy in its own right	February 16, 1918	Independence declared from Germany and Russia	April 19, 1839	Partition of Luxembourg under the Treaty of London
 Macedonia			September 8, 1991	After a referendum, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia	August 2, 1944	Establishment of SR Macedonia
 Malta	December 13, 1974	The State of Malta became a republic	September 21, 1964	Independence from United Kingdom	September 4, 1800	Gozo rejoined Malta
 Moldova			August 27, 1991	Independence from Soviet Union	August 2, 1940	Moldavian SSR formed
 Monaco			1861	Franco-Monegasque Treaty confirms Monaco's sovereignty (formerly a protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia)		
 Montenegro	1077	Formation of Kingdom of Duklja/Zeta by King Mihajlo I	July 13, 1878	Independence officially confirmed by Ottoman Empire internationally by the Treaty of Berlin other countries recognized earlier.	November 25, 1943	Establishment of SR Montenegro
	June 3, 2006	Declaration of independence from Serbia and Montenegro.				
 Netherlands	May 15, 1648	Treaty of Münster signed, independence from Spain	August 24, 1815	Adoption of the constitution of the United Kingdom of the	March 16, 1839	The United Kingdom of the Netherlands divided under the Treaty of London








Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>Norway</b>	872	King Harald I of Norway unifies the Petty kingdoms of Norway.	1814	Netherlands. Dissolution of the union between Norway and Denmark and establishment of the Constitution of Norway	February 27, 1930	(1839). Jan Mayen was made part of the Kingdom of Norway.
			June 7, 1905	Dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden		
			May 8, 1945	German occupying forces surrender.		
			966	adoption of Christianity by the first historically documented Polish ruler Mieszko I.		
 <b>Poland</b>	June 4, 1989	The first partially free Parliament's vote after 45-year long Soviet domination	1025	formation of the Kingdom of Poland by Mieszko's son Bolesław I Chrobry.	February 15, 1951	Polish-Soviet border adjustment treaty
			July 26, 1139	County of Portugal becomes independent from the Kingdom of León after the Battle of Ourique as part of the Reconquista. Recognized by León in 1143 and by the Pope in 1179.		
 <b>Portugal</b>	October 5, 1143	Treaty of Zamora Independence from the Kingdom of Leon	May 21, 1877	Independence declared from the Ottoman Empire	June 6, 1801	Spain occupies the present day border town of Olivença since the War of the Oranges.
			July 13, 1878	International recognition by the Treaty of Berlin.		
 <b>Romania</b>	December 22, 1989	Romanian Revolution of 1989			February 10, 1947	Soviet occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina
 <b>San Marino</b>	1600	Constitution of	September 3,	Traditional	1463	Added Fiorentino,



Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
		San Marino	301	founding		Montegiardino, Serravalle, and Faetano
			1243	Formation of republican government		
 Serbia	June 8, 2006	Republic of Serbia declared legal successor to Serbia and Montenegro, ending the process of the dissolution of Yugoslavia.	768	Independence of Serbian Principality from the Byzantine Empire.		
 Slovakia			January 1, 1993	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia, creating Slovakia and Czech Republic		
 Slovenia			June 25, 1991	Declaration of independence from Yugoslavia		
			718	Kingdom of Asturias		
 Spain	1978	Spanish Constitution of 1978	1479	Unification of the Crown of Castile and the Crown of Aragon by the Catholic Monarchs.	1492-1512	Unification of the Kingdom of Granada and the Kingdom of Navarra by the Spanish Empire.
 Sweden	June 6, 1523	Gustav Vasa elected King of Sweden and marking a definite secession from the Kalmar Union.	970	Eric the Victorious, the first king of Sweden about whom anything definite is known, becomes king.	March 29, 1809	Loss of Finland to Imperial Russia.
			1291	Traditional founding		
 Switzerland	November 12, 1848	Foundation of the federal state after Sonderbund war	August 7, 1815	Restoration of the <i>Ancien Régime</i> (federalism), reverting the changes imposed by Napoleon Bonaparte.		
 Ukraine			August 24, 1991	Independence from Soviet Union declared	March 18, 2014	Annexation of Crimea by Russia
 United Kingdom of Great Britain	May 1, 1707	The Acts of Union united the two kingdoms of	519 then 927	Kingdom of Wessex Kingdom of	December 6, 1922 then	Irish Free State secedes from the United Kingdom of








Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
<b>and Northern Ireland</b>		England (including Wales) and Scotland to create the Kingdom of Great Britain	843 1171 then 1542 1216	England Kingdom of Scotland Lordship of Ireland Kingdom of Ireland Principality of Wales	December 8, 1922	Great Britain and Ireland by agreement in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and the Irish Free State Constitution Act 1922
 <b>Vatican City</b>	1274	Birth of current form of government the Papal conclave in 1274	June 7, 1929	Ratification of the Lateran Treaty, making the Vatican City a sovereign State	February 11, 1929	Signing of the Lateran Treaty




## Oceania





Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 <b>Australia</b>	January 1, 1901	Commonwealth of Australia established as federation.	January 1, 1901	Independence from United Kingdom.	March 30, 2013	Murrawarri Republic declared their independence from Australia.
 <b>Fiji</b>			October 10, 1970	Independence from United Kingdom		
 <b>Kiribati</b>			July 12, 1979	Independence from United Kingdom	October 1, 1975	Separation of Gilbert Islands (later Kiribati) and Ellice Islands (later Tuvalu)
 <b>Marshall Islands</b>	May 1, 1979	Constitution and local government established	October 21, 1986	Compact of Free Association with the United States		
 <b>Federated States of Micronesia</b>	May 10, 1979	Constitution ratified	November 3, 1986	Compact of Free Association with the United States	May 10, 1979	Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae unite to form the Federated States of Micronesia
 <b>Nauru</b>			January 31, 1968	Independence from UN Trusteeship (Australian, British and New Zealand administration ends)		
 <b>New Zealand</b>	February 6, 1840	Treaty of Waitangi between the British Crown and the	January 17, 1853 April 18, 1856	Self-Government Responsible Government	February 6, 1840	Treaty of Waitangi effectively unites the New Zealand archipelago as a

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
		indigenous Māori tribes cedes <i>kawanatanga</i> of New Zealand to Queen Victoria.	September 26, 1907	Granted nominal independence (Dominion status).		single territory. The Kermadec Islands were incorporated in 1887.
			October 25, 1926	Balfour Declaration of 1926 — Great Britain and the Dominions are “autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs”		
			July 27, 1938	Governor-General ceases to represent the British Government and becomes the personal representative of the King.		
			November 25, 1947	Statute of Westminster adopted — Britain loses the power to legislate for New Zealand except by request		
			December 10, 1947	Full power to amend own constitution		
			December 1, 1967	Governor-General becomes a New Zealand appointment		
 Palau	January 1, 1981	Republic of Palau created upon adoption of constitution	October 1, 1994	Emergenced from United Nations trusteeship (administered by the United States).		
 Papua New Guinea			December 1, 1973	Self-governing territory		
			September 16,	Independence		

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Samoa			1975	from Australia		
			June 1, 1962	Independence from New Zealand		
 Solomon Islands			January 2, 1976	Self-government granted by United Kingdom		
			July 7, 1978	Independence from United Kingdom		
 Tonga			July 4, 1970	Independence from United Kingdom	December 4, 1845	Unification of what is now the islands of Tonga by George Tupou I of Tonga
 Tuvalu	October 1, 1975	Separation of Gilbert Islands (later Kiribati) and Ellice Islands (later Tuvalu)	October 1, 1978	Independence from United Kingdom	February 7, 1979	Treaty with United States recognizing Tuvaluan control over Funafuti, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae, and Niulakita atolls
 Vanuatu			July 30, 1980	Independence from joint British-French condominium		

### Transcontinental states

Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
 Armenia	May 28, 1918	Establishment of the Republic of Armenia	August 23, 1990	Independence from the Soviet Union declared	December 5, 1936	Establishment of the Armenian SSR
<b>a</b>	September 21, 1991	Independence recognized by the Soviet Union				
 Azerbaijan	May 28, 1918	Establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic	October 18, 1991	Declaration of independence from the Soviet Union	April 28, 1920	Establishment of the Azerbaijan SSR
<b>jan</b>						
 Egypt	July 23, 1952	Egyptian Revolution of 1952	February 28, 1922	Unilateral recognition of independence by the United Kingdom but continued British military occupation	April 25, 1982	Withdrawal of last Israeli troops and settlers from Sinai as agreed upon in the peace treaty with Israel
	June 18, 1953	Republic proclaimed	June 18, 1956	Withdrawal of last British troops from the Suez Canal Zone		


Country	Date	Birth of current form of government	Date	Date of acquisition of sovereignty	Date	Date of most recent significant territorial modification
			September 28, 1961	<i>De facto</i> disestablishment of the United Arab Republic following a military coup in Damascus		
 Georgia	May 26, 1918	Establishment of the Democratic Republic of Georgia	April 9, 1991	Independence from the Soviet Union declared	July 23, 1992	Abkhazia asserted its declared independence from the Soviet Union
					November 28, 1991	South Ossetia declared independence from Georgia
 Kazakhstan			December 16, 1991	Independence declared from the Soviet Union	December 5, 1936	Establishment of the Kazakh SSR
 Russia	1480	Grand Duchy of Muscovy secures its independence from the Golden Horde	June 12, 1990	Russian SFSR declares sovereignty over its own territory	March 18, 2014	Annexation of Crimea by Russia
 Turkey	October 29, 1923	Turkey was declared as a republic.	June 24, 1923	Treaty of Lausanne recognizes the new Turkish state as the successor state of the Ottoman Empire	June 29, 1939	Syrian province of Iskanderun transferred by French Mandatory Government to Turkey. Annexed by Turkey as Hatay State







### Sortable list





In this list, "date of last subordination" refers to the last date of control by an external government. In some cases this is the same as the date of independence marking decolonization or dissolution of a political union. In other cases, a sovereign state submitted to foreign military occupation or political subjugation for a period of time and later regained its independence.

Dates refer to *de facto* rule or occupation of the major territory, whether or not legitimized by international recognition.

In a union such as Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, or the Kalmar Union, one of the constituents can be considered the dominant power – generally where the seat of government was located. The United Kingdom is a particularly complicated case. If England is viewed as the dominant member, then history can be traced from Roman conquest, Saxon invasions, 10th century unification, and the 1066 Norman Conquest before the union of England and Scotland in 1707. However, if viewed from a Scottish perspective, an unbroken history of sovereignty can be traced from unification in 843 through the 1707 union with England (with a brief annexation by England from 1657 to 1660). Some Scots view the 1707 union as a ceding of sovereignty to England.

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Afghanistan	Apr 1709	Feb 15, 1989	Soviet Union	2001–present: <b>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</b> 1992-2001: Islamic State of Afghanistan (UN-supported occupation by United States in 2001) 1978-92: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (occupied by Soviet Union 1979-89) 1973-78: Republic of Afghanistan 1926-29; 1929-73: Kingdom of Afghanistan 1823-1926; 1929: Emirate of Afghanistan (Treaty of Rawalpindi granted sovereignty from United Kingdom in 1919) 1747-1826: Durrani Empire 1736-1796: Part of Afsharid Empire. 1709-1736: Hotaki Empire 1526-1709: Part of Mughal Empire. 1370-1526: Part of Timurid Kingdom. 1256-1335: Part of Ilkhanate. 1294-1370: Part of Chagatai Khanate. 1219-1294 Part of Mongol Empire. 1077-1219: Part of Khwarazmid Empire 1037-1077: Part of the Great Seljuq Empire. 963-1187: Part of Ghaznavid Empire. 861-963: Part of Saffarid Emirate. 821-861: Part of various territories governed by the Tahirids. 750-821: Part of the Abbasid Caliphate. 708-750: Part of the Umayyad Caliphate. 632-708: Yagbu of Tukhara. 224-632; Part of the Sassanid Empire. 227 BCE-224: Part of the Parthian

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Albania	Nov 28, 1912	Nov 1944	Germany	<p>Empire.  312 BCE-227 BCE: Part of the Seleucid Empire.  336 BCE-312 BCE: Part of the Macedonian Empire.  549 BCE-336 BCE: Part of the Achaemenid Empire.  678 BCE-545 BCE: Part of the Median Empire.  Before 678 BCE various Indo-Iranian tribes and early Iranian city-states.  1992–present: <b>Republic of Albania</b>  1944-92: People's Socialist Republic of Albania  1928-44: Albanian Kingdom (<i>de facto</i> protectorate of Italy 1928-1939; occupied by Italy 1939-43; occupied by Germany 1943-44)  1925-28: Albanian Republic (<i>de facto</i> protectorate of Italy)  1914-25: Principality of Albania (via Albanian Declaration of Independence)  1912-14: Provisional Government of Albania  1479-1912: Part of Ottoman Empire  1444-79: League of Lezhë  1190-1444: Various Albanian principalities  Before 1190: Part of Byzantine Empire  1962–present: <b>People's Democratic Republic of Algeria</b> (via Évian Accords)  1830-1962: integral part of France (as French Algeria)  1556-1830: part of the Ottoman Empire (as the Eyalet of Algiers)  1278–present: <b>Principality of Andorra</b> (via Paréage of Andorra; occupied by France 1812-13, 1870, 1914, 1936, 1939, 1944)  1992–present: <b>Republic of Angola</b>  1975-1992: People's Republic of Angola (via the Alvor Agreement)  1575-1975: Portuguese Angola (colony of Portugal)  1981–present: <b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>  1632-1981: Colony of England/Great Britain/United Kingdom (ruled by France in 1666)  Before 1632: Inhabited by indigenous peoples of the Americas  1861–present: <b>Argentine Republic</b>  1831-1861: Argentine Confederation  1810-1831: Part of the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata (via the</p>
 Algeria	Jul 3, 1962	Jul 3, 1962	France	
 Andorra	Sep 7, 1278	Nov 1944	France	
 Angola	Nov 11, 1975	Nov 11, 1975	Portugal	
 Antigua and Barbuda	Nov 1, 1981	Nov 1, 1981	United Kingdom	
 Argentina	May 25, 1810	July 9, 1816	Spain	

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Armenia	190 BC	Sep 23, 1991	Soviet Union	<p>May Revolution; on 9 July 1816, the Congress of Tucumán issued formal Declaration of Independence)</p> <p>1776-1810: Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata (colony of Spain)</p> <p>1542–1824: Part of Viceroyalty of Peru (colony of Spain)</p> <p>1528-1542: Part of Spanish colony</p> <p>Before 1528: Inhabited by indigenous peoples of the Americas, including the Inca Empire</p> <p>1991–present: <b>Republic of Armenia</b></p> <p>1920-1991: Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic</p> <p>1918-1920: Democratic Republic of Armenia</p> <p>1829-1918: Part of Russian empire</p> <p>Before 1829: Part of Ottoman Empire</p> <p>321 BC-AD 428: First independent as Kingdom of Armenia</p> <p>549 BC-331 BC: Part of Achaemenid Empire</p> <p>860 BC-590 BC: Kingdom of Ararat</p> <p>2492 BC: Traditional foundation</p> <p>1901–present: <b>Commonwealth of Australia</b> (via Constitution of Australia)</p> <p>1788-1901: Part of British empire</p> <p>Before 1788: Inhabited by Indigenous Australians</p> <p>1955–present: <b>Republic of Austria</b> (via Austrian State Treaty)</p> <p>1945-55: Allied-occupied Austria</p> <p>1938-45: Occupied by Nazi Germany</p> <p>1934-38: Federal State of Austria (client state of Italy)</p> <p>1919-34: First Republic of Austria (via Treaty of Saint Germain)</p> <p>1918-19: Republic of German-Austria (via Proclamation of Charles I)</p> <p>1867-1918: Austria-Hungary (via Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867)</p> <p>1804-67: Austrian Empire</p> <p>1457-1804: Archduchy of Austria (state of the Holy Roman Empire)</p> <p>1156-1457: Duchy of Austria (state of the Holy Roman Empire)</p> <p>1995–present: <b>Republic of Azerbaijan</b> (independence from Soviet Union declared 1991; constitution adopted 1995)</p> <p>1920-1995: Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic</p> <p>1918-1920: Azerbaijan Democratic</p>
 Australia	Jan 1, 1901	Oct 9, 1942	United Kingdom	
 Austria	Nov 12, 1918	May 15, 1955	World War II Allies	
 Azerbaijan	May 28, 1918	Aug 30, 1991	Soviet Union	

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
				<p>Republic</p> <p>1824-1918: Part of Russian Empire</p> <p>1796-1824: Part of Qajar Empire</p> <p>1747-1796: Part of Afsharid Dynasty</p> <p>(1760-1794): Part of Zand Dynasty</p> <p>1736-1747: Part of Afsharid Empire</p> <p>(1722-1729): Part of Hotaki Dynasty</p> <p>1501-1736: Part of Safavid Empire</p> <p>1468-1508: Part of Agh Qoyunlu</p> <p>1405-1507: Part of Timurid Dynasty</p> <p>1406-1468: Part of Qara Qoyunlu</p> <p>1370-1405: Part of Timurid Empire</p> <p>1337-1376: Part of Sarbadars</p> <p>1336-1432: Part of Jalayirid Dynasty</p> <p>1335-1393: Part of Muzaffarid Dynasty</p> <p>1335-1357: Part of Chobanid Dynasty</p> <p>1256-1335: Part of Ilkhanate Empire</p> <p>1077-1231: Part of Khwarazmian Empire</p> <p>1037-1194: Part of Great Seljuq Empire</p> <p>963-1186: Part of Ghaznavid Empire</p> <p>875-999: Part of Samanid Dynasty</p> <p>934-1055: Part of Buyid Dynasty</p> <p>867-1002: Part of Saffarid Dynasty</p> <p>928-1043: Part of Ziyarid Dynasty</p> <p>750-1258: Part of Abbasid Caliphate</p> <p>661-750: Part of Umayyad Caliphate</p> <p>(642-759/760): Part of Dabuyid dynasty</p> <p>224-651: Part of Sassanid Empire</p> <p>247 BCE - 224 CE: Part of Parthian Empire</p> <p>312-63 BCE: Part of Seleucid Empire</p> <p>550-330 BCE: Part of Achaemenid Empire</p> <p>(652-625 BCE): Part of Scythian Kingdom</p> <p>678-550 BCE: Part of Median Empire</p> <p>850-616 BCE: Part of Mannaeans</p> <p>2700-539 BCE: Part of Elam</p> <p>3200-2700 BCE: Part of Proto-Elamite</p> <p>1973-present: <b>Commonwealth of the Bahamas</b>(Self-government gained from the United Kingdom in 1964; independence gained on 10 July 1973)</p>
 Bahamas	July 10, 1973	July 10, 1973	United Kingdom	<p>1718-1973:Part of the British West Indies</p> <p>1492-1718: Part of the Spanish Empire</p> <p>500to 800-1492: Inhabited by the Lucayans</p>
 Bahrain	Dec 16, 1971	Dec 16, 1971	United Kingdom	<p>1971-present <b>Kingdom of Bahrain</b></p> <p>1861-1971:Protectorate of the British Empire by way of the Perpetual Truce of Peace and Friendship</p> <p>1783-1861:Ruled by the Bani Utbah</p>








Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Bangladesh	Mar 26, 1971	Dec 16, 1971	Pakistan	<p>1717-1783: Ruled by Oman after a successful invasion</p> <p>1602-1717: Part of Persia under the Safavid dynasty</p> <p>1521-1602: Part of the Portuguese Empire</p> <p>Mid-1400s-1521: Ruled by the Jabrid dynasty</p> <p>1253-mid-1400s: Ruled by the usfurid dynasty</p> <p>1076-1235: Ruled by the Uyunid dynasty</p> <p>976-1076: Ruled as part of the Abbasid Caliphate</p> <p>899-976: Ruled by the Qarmatians</p> <p>3rd Century CE-899: Ruled by the Sassanids of Persia</p> <p>130 BCE-3rd Century BCE: Ruled by the Parthians</p> <p>6th Century BCE-3rd Century BCE- Part of the Persian Empire under the Achaemenids</p> <p>4th millennium BCE-6th century BCE: Dilmun civilization</p> <p>1972–present: <b>People's Republic of Bangladesh</b></p> <p>1971-1972: Provisional Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh</p> <p>1955-1971: East Pakistan (Part of Pakistan)</p> <p>1947-1955: East Bengal (Part of Pakistan)</p> <p>1858-1947: Part of the British Raj</p> <p>1717-1880: Ruled by the Nawabs (Lost ruling power after the Battle of Plassey)</p> <p>1576-1717: Part of the Mughal Empire</p> <p>1556-1576: Ruled by the Karrani Dynasty</p> <p>1540-1556: Ruled by the Sur dynasty</p> <p>1538-1540: Part of the Mughal Empire</p> <p>1494-1538: Ruled by the Hussain Shahi Dynasty</p> <p>1414-1494: Ruled by the Ganesha Dynasty</p> <p>1342-1487: Shamsuddin Iliyas Shah ruled an independent city-state within modern Bangladesh</p>
 Barbados	Nov 30, 1966	Nov 30, 1966	United Kingdom	
 Belarus	Jul 27, 1990	Aug 25, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Belgium	Oct 4, 1830	1945	Germany	<p>1813-1830: Part of the Netherlands</p> <p>1795-1813: Ruled by France</p> <p>1713-1795: Austrian Netherlands</p> <p>1581-1714: Spanish Netherlands</p>
 Belize	Sep 21, 1981	Sep 21, 1981	United Kingdom	
 Benin	Aug 1, 1960	Aug 1, 1960	France	

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Bhutan	1634	(none)	(none)	Autonomous since at least the 10th century. Unified 1634, after the Battle of Five Lamas. Early history is sketchy, but may have been part of Kamarupa kingdom, and may have been occupied by Tibetan-Mongol forces ca. 10th century.
 Bolivia	Aug 6, 1825	Aug 6, 1825	Spain	1836–39 as dominant partner in Peru–Bolivian Confederation, governed from Tacna, Peru.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1377	Mar 3, 1992	Yugoslavia	Subject to Kingdom of Hungary 1154–1377 as a Banate of Bosnia, then independent as Kingdom of Bosnia 1377–1463. Later under Ottoman Empire until 1908, Austria-Hungary until 1918, and Yugoslavia until 1992.
 Botswana	Sep 30, 1966	Sep 30, 1966	United Kingdom	
 Brazil	Sep 7, 1822	Sep 7, 1822	Portugal	
 Brunei	Jan 1, 1984	Jan 1, 1984	United Kingdom	Previously occupied by Japan
 Bulgaria	681	Oct 5, 1908	Ottoman Empire	Occupied by Byzantine Empire 1018–1185 and Ottoman Empire 1393–1908.
 Burkina Faso	Aug 5, 1960	Aug 5, 1960	France	
 Burundi	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1962	Belgium	
 Cambodia	802	Nov 9, 1953	France	Khmer Empire founded 802 according to Sdok Kok Thom Inscription
 Cameroon	Jan 1, 1960	Oct 1, 1961	United Kingdom	French Cameroons gained independence in 1960; added British Southern Cameroons in 1961.
 Canada	July 1, 1867	Dec 11, 1931	United Kingdom	Dominion status 1867, Statute of Westminster 1931.
 Cape Verde	July 5, 1975	July 5, 1975	Portugal	
 Central African Republic	Aug 13, 1960	Aug 13, 1960	France	
 Chad	Aug 11, 1960	Aug 11, 1960	France	
 Chile	Sep 18, 1810	Feb 12, 1818	Spain	
 China, People's Republic of China	221 BC	Feb 12, 1912	Qing Empire	Unified 221 BC under Qin Dynasty. Previously part of the Mongol Empire under the Yuan Dynasty from 1279 Battle of Yamen until 1368. Partial occupation by Japan, 1937–1945. Note: Although the Mongol's Yuan Dynasty and the Manchu's Qing Dynasty were considered foreign by the Han Chinese in their times, current Chinese official position considers these two dynasties as Chinese, as they were established by Chinese ethnic minorities and had their capitals in present-day Beijing. The PRC government considers itself the successor of the Qing Dynasty and the
















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 Colombia	Jul 20, 1810	Aug 7, 1819	Spain	Republic of China. Battle of Boyacá 1819
 Comoros	Jul 6, 1975	Jul 6, 1975	France	
 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1885	Jun 30, 1960	Belgium	1885 Berlin Conference established Congo Free State as sovereign entity (private domain of King Leopold of Belgium); annexed to Belgium 1908–1960.
 Congo, Republic of the	Aug 15, 1960	Aug 15, 1960	France	
 Costa Rica	Sep 15, 1821	1838	Federal Republic of Central America	Previously part of Mexico 1822–23 and a colony of Spain before 1821.
 Côte d'Ivoire	Aug 7, 1960	Aug 7, 1960	France	
 Croatia	May 21, 879	Oct 8, 1991	Yugoslavia	Croats came to Roman Dalmatia as free people from White Croatia in the early 7th century.
 Cuba	May 20, 1902	May 20, 1902	United States	A colony of Spain until 1898, then occupied but not annexed by United States 1899–1902.
 Cyprus	Aug 16, 1960	Aug 16, 1960	United Kingdom	
 Czech Republic	895(Independence from Great Moravia )	Sep 20, 1968	Warsaw Pact	Unified under Boleslaus I, Duke of Bohemia, who acceded to the throne in 935. Later part of Austria-Hungary until 1918 independence as Czechoslovakia. Occupied by Germany in 1938, by WWII Allies in 1945, and by Warsaw Pact armies in 1968.
 Denmark	980	May 5, 1945	Germany	Unified ca 980 by Harald Bluetooth.
 Djibouti	Jun 27, 1977	Jun 27, 1977	France	
 Dominica	Nov 3, 1978	Nov 3, 1978	United Kingdom	
 Dominican Republic	1821	July 13, 1924	United States	Previously occupied by Spain, France, and Haiti
 Ecuador	May 24, 1822	May 13, 1830	Gran Colombia	Previously a colony of Spain
 Egypt	3100 BC	Feb 28, 1922	United Kingdom	Unified in 3100 BC by Pharaoh Menes or probably Narmer, founder of the First Dynasty. Conquered at various times by Achaemenid, Macedonian, Roman, Arab/Islamic, Ottoman, and Napoleonic Empires.
 El Salvador	Sep 15, 1821	Nov 21, 1898	Greater Republic of Central America	Previously a part of the Federal Republic of Central America 1823–38, Mexico 1822–23, and a colony of Spain before 1821.
 Equatorial Guinea	Oct 12, 1968	Oct 12, 1968	Spain	
 Eritrea	1137	May 24, 1993	Ethiopia	Independent 1137-1889 as Medri Bahri kingdom. Occupied 1889 by Italy, 1941 by Britain. Ruled 1952-1993 by Ethiopia.

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 Estonia	Feb 24, 1918	Aug 20, 1991	Soviet Union	Previously ruled by Sweden and occupied by Denmark, Poland, Russia, and Germany.
 Ethiopia	50	May 5, 1941	Italy	Aksumite Empire founded ca 50. Occupied 1936–1941 by Italy. on 5 May 1941 the ousted Emperor of Ethiopia restored its power.
 Fiji	Oct 10, 1970	Oct 10, 1970	United Kingdom	
 Finland	Dec 6, 1917	Jan 4, 1918	Russian Empire	Previously ruled by Sweden.
 France	843	1944	Germany	843 Treaty of Verdun established West Francia. Occupied by Germany in WWII.
 Gabon	Aug 17, 1960	Aug 17, 1960	France	
 Gambia	Feb 18, 1965	Feb 18, 1965	United Kingdom	
 Georgia	1300 BC	Apr 8, 1991	Soviet Union	1991–Present: Republic of Georgia 1921-1991: Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic 1918-1921 : Democratic Republic of Georgia 1801-1918: Part Of Russian Empire 1490-1801 Fragmentized into three independent kingdoms – Kartli, Kakheti, and Imereti and five semi-independent principalities – Odishi, (Mingrelia), Guria, Abkhazia, Svaneti, and Samtskhe 978 -1490: Kingdom of Georgia Unified in 1871. Occupied 1945–1955 until ratification of Bonn–Paris conventions. Become fully sovereign on 15 March 1991 after the Treaty on the Final Settlement with Respect to Germany came into effect.
 Germany	Jan 18, 1871	March 15, 1991	World War II Allies	
 Ghana	Mar 6, 1957	Mar 6, 1957	United Kingdom	
 Greece	800 BC	1944	Germany	Previously occupied jointly by Italy, Germany and Bulgaria; before 1821 by Ottoman Empire.
 Grenada	Feb 7, 1974	Feb 7, 1974	United Kingdom	
 Guatemala	Sep 15, 1821	1838	Federal Republic of Central America	Previously part of Mexico 1822–23 and a colony of Spain before 1821.
 Guinea	Oct 2, 1958	Oct 2, 1958	France	
 Guinea-Bissau	Sep 24, 1973	Sep 10, 1974	Portugal	
 Guyana	May 26, 1966	May 26, 1966	United Kingdom	Previously colonized by Dutch
 Haiti	Jan 1, 1804	Aug 1, 1934	United States	Previously a colony of France.
 Honduras	Sep 15, 1821	1925	United States	Occupied several times by United States. Previously a part of the Greater Republic of Central America 1896–98, the Federal Republic of Central America 1823–38, Mexico 1822–23











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 Hungary	895	1956	Soviet Union	and a colony of Spain before 1821. Principality of Hungary founded 895. Ruled by Austria 1526/1699-1867, part of Austria-Hungary 1867-1918.
 Iceland	930	June 17, 1944	Denmark	Icelandic Commonwealth formed 930. Ceded to Norway 1262; ruled by Danish monarchs 1380-1944 (de facto to 1940). Regained home rule in 1918 as Kingdom of Iceland, fully independent Republic of Iceland founded 1944.
 India	322 BC	Aug 15, 1947	United Kingdom	India gets its name Bhārat Gaṇarājya from Bharata who was the first emperor to unite whole of Indian subcontinent. Indian Empire by Chandragupta Maurya founder of Maurya Empire 322 BC, then Gupta Empire 320 AD, then Mughal Empire in 1527, then British Raj from 1857 until Independence. 1949–present: Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) 1945-1949: Indonesian Struggle for Independence 1942-1945: Part of Japan in World War II 1816-1942: Part of Dutch East Indies 1812-1816: Part of British India (following Dutch-French defeat in the Napoleonic War) 1802-1812: Part of Batavian Republic (Client State of the Napoleon French) 1619-1802: Under Administration of VOC 15th-17th Century: Various Islamic Kingdoms, most notably Mataram, Demak, and Banten in Java; Malaka, Johor-Riau, Minang and Aceh in Sumatra; Brunei and Banjarmasin in Kalimantan, Makassar in Sulawesi, and Ternate and Tidore in Moluccas 1292-1478: Majapahit Empire, united Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and parts of Philippines under the reign of Hayam Wuruk 4th Century-13th Century: Various Hindu-Buddhist Kingdoms, most notably Srivijaya in 8th-10th Century AD 4th Century: First Hindu Kingdom of Kutai in Kalimantan 2nd Century: Alleged Indian Kingdom of Salakanagara in Java
 Indonesia	Aug 17, 1945	Dec 27, 1949	Netherlands	1980–present: Part of Islamic Republic 1979–1980: Part of Interim Government
 Iran	3200 BC	May 1946	World War II Allies	

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Iraq	Oct 3, 1932	Jun 28, 2004	United States	1925–1979: Part of Pahlavi Dynasty (Anglo-Soviet occupation 1941-1946) 1796–1925: Part of Qajar Empire 1747–1796: Part of Afsharid Dynasty (1760–1794): Part of Zand Dynasty 1736–1747: Part of Afsharid Empire (1722–1729): Part of Hotaki Dynasty 1501–1736: Part of Safavid Empire 1468–1508: Part of Agh Qoyunlu 1405–1507: Part of Timurid Dynasty 1406–1468: Part of Qara Qoyunlu 1370–1405: Part of Timurid Empire 1337–1376: Part of Sarbadars 1336–1432: Part of Jalayirid Dynasty 1335–1393: Part of Muzaffarid Dynasty 1335–1357: Part of Chobanid Dynasty 1256–1335: Part of Ilkhanate Empire 1077–1231: Part of Khwarazmian Empire 1037–1194: Part of Great Seljuq Empire 963–1186: Part of Ghaznavid Empire 875–999: Part of Samanid Dynasty 934–1055: Part of Buyid Dynasty 867–1002: Part of Saffarid Dynasty 928–1043: Part of Ziyarid Dynasty 750–1258: Part of Abbasid Caliphate 661–750: Part of Umayyad Caliphate (642–759/760): Part of Dabuyid dynasty 224–651: Part of Sassanid Empire 247 BCE – 224 CE: Part of Parthian Empire 312–63 BCE: Part of Seleucid Empire 550–330 BCE: Part of Achaemenid Empire (652–625 BCE): Part of Scythian Kingdom 678–550 BCE: Part of Median Empire 850–616 BCE: Part of Mannaeans 2700–539 BCE: Part of Elam 3200–2700 BCE: Part of Proto-Elamite founded in 4000 BC by Sumer Civilization (the first Civilization on the world), and then unified under Sargon of Akkad the founder of Akkadian Empire, but Iraq was part of Persian Empire (Iran), and Ottoman Empire (until 1922). see History of Iraq. Occupied by United States 2003–2004
 Ireland	Jan 21, 1919	Dec 11, 1931	United Kingdom	Independence declared 1919, Dominion status 1922, Statute of Westminster 1931, declared a republic 1948.
 Israel	1020 BC	May 14, 1948	United Kingdom	Kingdom of Israel unified under King Saul, c. 1020 BC, divided into separate kingdoms of Israel and Judea, which

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Italy	Mar 17, 1861	Apr 25, 1945	World War II Allies	fall to Neo-Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian empires in 722 and 586 BC, respectively. In 2nd century BC, Judea re-gains independence as Hasmonean kingdom after revolt against the Hellenist Seleucid Empire. Conquered by Pompey of the Roman Empire in 63 BC, and subsequently falls to Byzantine, Umayyad, Abbasid, Crusader, Mamluk, Ottoman Turkish, and British rule, before regaining independence as the State of Israel in 1948.
 Jamaica	Aug 6, 1962	Aug 6, 1962	United Kingdom	Unified in 1861. Previously a Spanish colony
 Japan	400	April 28, 1952	World War II Allies	Founded 660 BC by Emperor Jimmu according to legend. Unified state emerged during the Kofun period c. 400 AD. 1952 Treaty of San Francisco ended postwar occupation.
 Jordan	May 25, 1946	Aug 2, 1958	Arab Federation	Part of Arab Federation Feb–Aug 1958 governed from Baghdad, Iraq. Previously ruled by Persian, Roman, Islamic, and Ottoman Empires; UK, etc.
 Kazakhstan	Dec 16, 1991	Dec 16, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Kenya	Dec 12, 1963	Dec 12, 1963	United Kingdom	
 Kiribati	Jul 12, 1979	Jul 12, 1979	United Kingdom	
 Kuwait	Jun 19, 1961	Feb 1991	Iraq	Previously ruled by Ottoman Empire and UK.
 Kyrgyzstan	Aug 31, 1991	Aug 31, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Laos	1354	Oct 22, 1953	France	Occupied by Japan during World War II
 Latvia	Nov 18, 1918	May 4, 1990	Soviet Union	Previously ruled by Lithuania, Sweden, and Russia
 Lebanon	Nov 8, 1943	Dec 31, 1946	France	Previously ruled by Ottoman Empire
 Lesotho	1822	Oct 4, 1966	United Kingdom	
 Liberia	Jul 26, 1847	Jul 26, 1847	American Colonization Society	Settled but not claimed by United States
 Libya	Dec 24, 1951	Dec 24, 1951	United Kingdom and France	Previously occupied by Italy and by Ottoman Empire
 Liechtenstein	Jul 12, 1806	Aug 24, 1866	German Confederation	Previously subject to the Confederation of the Rhine. Formed 1719 from Vaduz and Schellenberg, but under the Holy Roman Empire.
 Lithuania	1253	Mar 11, 1990	Soviet Union	Kingdom of Lithuania; Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania
 Luxembourg	1815	1945	Germany	Independent from France 1815 but in personal union with Netherlands until 1890

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 Macedonia	Sep 8, 1991	Sep 8, 1991	Yugoslavia	
 Madagascar	1787	Jun 26, 1960	France	
 Malawi	Jul 6, 1964	Jul 6, 1964	United Kingdom	
 Malaysia	Aug 31, 1957	Aug 31, 1957	United Kingdom	The Federation of Malaya gained independence in 1957; in 1963 it added territories of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, and changed its name to Malaysia. Singapore became independent in 1965.
 Maldives	1140	Jul 26, 1965	United Kingdom	Unified according to legend by King Koimala (1117–1141). Independent sultanate until 1887, when it became a British protectorate.
 Mali	1230	Sep 22, 1960	Mali Federation	Mali Empire ca. 1230. A colony of France 1890–1960, then part of Mali Federation governed from Dakar, Senegal.
 Malta	Sep 21, 1964	Sep 21, 1964	United Kingdom	1974–present: <b>Republic of Malta</b> 1964-1974: State of Malta 1813-1964: Crown Colony of Malta 1800-1813: Protectorate of Malta 1798-1800: French occupation of Malta, the insurrection and independent Gozo 1530-1798: Order of Saint John 1130-1530: part of the Kingdom of Sicily 1091-1130: part of the County of Sicily 909-1091: part of the Fatimid Caliphate 870-909: part of the Abbasid Caliphate 395-870: part of the Byzantine Empire 218 BC-395 AD: part of Roman Sicilia 480 BC-218 BC: part of the Carthaginian Empire 800 BC-480 BC: part of the Phoenician Empire
 Marshall Islands	Oct 21, 1986	Oct 21, 1986	United States	Compact of Free Association
 Mauritania	Nov 28, 1960	Nov 28, 1960	France	
 Mauritius	Mar 12, 1968	Mar 12, 1968	United Kingdom	Previously controlled by the Netherlands and France.
 Mexico	Sep 16, 1810	1863	Spain	Parts of northern Mexico continued under control of Benito Juárez. Previously a colony of Spain
 Micronesia, Federated States of	Nov 3, 1986	Nov 3, 1986	United States	Compact of Free Association
 Moldova	Aug 27, 1991	Aug 27, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Monaco	1297	1945	Germany	Previously occupied by Italy and France. Subject to Sardinia 1815–1861.
 Mongolia	209 BC	Mar 13, 1921	Republic of China	Xiongnu Empire formed 209 BC; occupied by the Qing Dynasty (1699–1911) and the Republic of China



Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Montenegro	1042	May 21, 2006	Serbia and Montenegro	(1919–1921) 2006–present: <b>Montenegro</b> 1918-2006 : Union with Serbia/Yugoslavia 1696-1916 : Petrović's dynasty. 1435-1496 : Crnojević's dynasty. 1356-1421 : Balšić's dynasty. (1018)1042-1186 : Vojislavljević's dynasty. Duklja established statehood 823-830 by archont Petar but gained its full independence from the Byzantine Empire in 1042. Independent from Ottoman Empire in 1799, formally 1878. Occupied by Ottoman Empire 1496-1799(1878),Austria-Hungary 1916-1918, Italy 1941-1943, and Germany 1943-1945. February 5, 789 : Induction of Idris I 789-974 : Idrisid dynasty 974-1060 : Disputed between the Fatimid Caliphate and the Caliphate of Córdoba, divided into several Zenata principalities 1061-1147 : Almoravid dynasty 1147-1244 : Almohad dynasty 1244-1465 : Marinid dynasty 1465-1472 : Idrisid dynasty, Joutey branch 1472-1554 : Wattasid dynasty 1554-1659 : Saadi dynasty 1664–present : Alaouite dynasty Under French and Spanish protectorate (1912–1956).
 Morocco	February 5, 789	Apr 7, 1956	France/Spain	Portuguese colony from 1498 Pagan Kingdom founded 849. Occupied by Japan 1942–1945 German colony from 1884; governed by South Africa 1915-1990 Previously occupied by Germany 1888, Australia 1914, Japan 1942-45 Autonomous throughout its recorded history, and certainly since its 1768 unification. The ancient Maurya Empire occupied southern Nepal, but not the core Kathmandu valley. Independent from Spain in 1581; occupied by France under Napoleon. Dominion status 1907, Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947. Previously a part of the Greater Republic of Central America 1896–98,
 Mozambique	Jun 25, 1975	Jun 25, 1975	Portugal	
 Myanmar	849	Jan 4, 1948	United Kingdom	
 Namibia	Mar 21, 1990	Mar 21, 1990	South Africa	
 Nauru	Jan 31, 1968	Jan 31, 1968	Australia/ New Zealand/ United Kingdom	
 Nepal	1768	(none)	(none)	
 Netherlands	Jul 26, 1581	1945	Germany	
 New Zealand	Nov 25, 1947	Nov 25, 1947	United Kingdom	
 Nicaragua	Sep 15, 1821	Jan 1933	United States	

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Niger	Aug 3, 1960	Aug 3, 1960	France	the Federal Republic of Central America 1823–38, Mexico 1822–23, and a colony of Spain before 1821.
 Nigeria	Oct 1, 1960	Oct 1, 1960	United Kingdom	
 North Korea	2333 BC	Sep 9, 1948	Soviet Union	Gojoseon established in 24th century BC according to legend. Modern state established 1948 after Soviet occupation since 1945. Previously occupied by Japan (1910–1945).
 Norway	872	May 9, 1945	Germany	Unified ca 872 at Battle of Hafrsfjord. For a long time in unions with Denmark and with Sweden (until 1905). Occupied by Germany 1940–45.
 Oman	751	1743	Persia	Previously occupied by Great Seljuq Empire, Ottoman Empire, Portugal (1508–1650), etc.
 Pakistan	Aug 14, 1947	Mar 23, 1956	United Kingdom	Previously a colony of the British Empire.
 Palau	Oct 1, 1994	Oct 1, 1994	United States	Previously ruled by Spain, Germany, Japan.
 Panama	Nov 3, 1903	Jan 12, 1990	United States	A colony of Spain until 1821, then a dependency of Colombia until 1903. Occupied by United States 1989–90.
 Papua New Guinea	Sep 16, 1975	Sep 16, 1975	Australia	
 Paraguay	May 14, 1811	1876	Brazil	Occupied 1870–1876 by Brazil, in Triple Alliance with Argentina and Uruguay. Colony of Spain before 1811.
 Peru	July 28, 1821	Aug 25, 1839	Peru–Bolivian Confederation	Independent from Spain 1821; part of Peru–Bolivian Confederation 1836-39.
 Philippines	1402	July 4, 1946	United States	1986–present: <b>Fifth Philippine Republic</b> 1981 - 1986: Fourth Philippine Republic 1973 - 1981: Philippines in the Martial Law 1946 - 1972: Third Philippine Republic 1942 - 1943: A puppet state of the Japanese Empire ( Second Philippine Republic ) . 1898 - 1942, 1943 - 1946: Part of the United States 1535 - 1898: A colony of Spain 1402 - 1535: Luzon island contained a kingdom and a dynasty while the Southern Philippines had nine sultanates (The Sulu Sultanate is not included as a part of the Philippines )
 Poland	960	1945	Soviet Union	Unified ca 960 by Mieszko I. Rise of power in 16th century. Occupied by Germany and the USSR during WWII.
 Portugal	July 25, 1139	1143	Portucale	Independent from Kingdom of León in

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Qatar	Sep 3, 1971	Sep 3, 1971	United Kingdom	1139. Between 1580 and 1640 Portugal and Spain had the same King, Filipe I in Portugal and Filipe II in Spain.
 Romania	Jul 13, 1878	Aug 1958	Soviet Union	Occupied by the USSR 1944–1958.
 Russia	860	Oct 8, 1480	Golden Horde	Rurik Dynasty founded ca 860. Great stand on the Ugra river in 1480 marked end of Mongol/Tatar rule.
 Rwanda	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1962	Belgium	
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sep 19, 1983	Sep 19, 1983	United Kingdom	
 Saint Lucia	Feb 22, 1979	Feb 22, 1979	United Kingdom	
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Oct 27, 1979	Oct 27, 1979	United Kingdom	
 Samoa	Jan 1, 1962	Jan 1, 1962	New Zealand	German colony 1900 to 1914; occupied by New Zealand 1914; Trust Territory first of the League of Nations, then of the United Nations and administered by New Zealand, 1920 to 1962.
 San Marino	301	1945	World War II Allies	Previously occupied by Roman Empire, and briefly by Rimini (1503), and Papal States (1739).
 São Tomé and Príncipe	Jul 12, 1975	Jul 12, 1975	Portugal	
 Saudi Arabia	1744	Jan 1919	Ottoman Empire	First Saudi State independent 1744–1818; last Ottoman troops evicted from Medina by Kingdom of Hejaz 1919; Hejaz incorporated 1926 into Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd, precursor to Saudi Arabia
 Senegal	Jun 20, 1960	Jun 20, 1960	France	Independent first as Mali Federation with capital in Dakar. Previously part of Ghana, Mali and Songhai Empires.
 Serbia	768	1945	Germany	<p>Serbian Sklavinia(520s-768)</p> <p> Principality of Serbia (768-1217)</p> <p> Kingdom of Serbia (1217–1346)</p> <p> Serbian Empire (1346–1371)</p> <p> Moravian Serbia (1371–1402)</p> <p> Serbian Despotate (1402–1540)</p> <p>Kingdom of Serbia (1718–1739) 1718–1739 and 1788-1791</p> <p> Principality of Serbia (1817–1882)</p> <p> Kingdom of Serbia (1882–1918)</p> <p> Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (1918–1929)</p> <p> Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1929–1943)</p> <p> Democratic Federal Yugoslavia</p>

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
				(1943–1946)  Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1946–1992)  Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1992–2003)  State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (2003–2006)  <b>Republic of Serbia</b> (2006–present)
 Seychelles	Jun 29, 1976	Jun 29, 1976	United Kingdom	Perhaps sovereign 1790–1794
 Sierra Leone	Apr 27, 1961	Apr 27, 1961	United Kingdom	
 Singapore	Aug 31, 1963	Aug 9, 1965	Malaysia	British colony 1824–1963; occupied by Japan 1942–1945; declared independence, then merged with Malaysia from 1963 until 1965.
 Slovakia	Mar 14, 1939	Jan 1, 1993	Czechoslovakia	
 Slovenia	Jun 25, 1991	Jun 25, 1991	Yugoslavia	
 Solomon Islands	Jul 7, 1978	Jul 7, 1978	United Kingdom	
				1 July 1960: Union of Trust Territory of Somalia (former Italian Somaliland) and State of Somaliland (former British Somaliland) 19th century: Part of Sultanate of Hobyo 18th century: Part of Majeerteen Sultanate 15th century: Part of Adal Sultanate 13th century: Part of Ajuuraan Sultanate 13th century: Part of Warsangali Sultanate 13th century: Part of Ifat Sultanate 10th century: Part of Sultanate of Mogadishu 200 BCE: Somali city-states
 Somalia	200 BC	Jul 1, 1960	United Kingdom and Italy	
 South Africa	May 31, 1910	Dec 11, 1931	United Kingdom	Dominion status 1910, Statute of Westminster 1931.
 South Korea	300 BC	Aug 15, 1948	United States	Jin state established in 3rd century BC. Modern state established 1948 after US Army Military Government since 1945. Previously occupied by Japan (1910–1945).
 South Sudan	Jul 9, 2011	Jul 9, 2011	Sudan	
 Spain	1516	1814	France	Founding of the Spanish Monarchy by Charles I of Spain in 1516 when he united the Catholic Monarchy (Crown of Castile and Crown of Aragon) among other territories. Occupied by France 1808-1813. Between 1580 and 1640 Portugal and Spain had the same King, Filipe I in Portugal and Filipe II in Spain.






Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 Sri Lanka	377 BC	Feb 4, 1948	United Kingdom	Unified as Anuradhapura Kingdom 377 BC – 1017. Conquered by Indian kingdoms, Portuguese, Dutch, and British.
 Sudan	1070 BC	Jan 1, 1956	United Kingdom and Egypt	Kingdom of Kush 1070 BC – 350 AD. Later ruled by the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and then as Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 1899–1956.
 Suriname	Nov 25, 1975	Nov 25, 1975	Netherlands	
 Swaziland	Sep 6, 1968	Sep 6, 1968	United Kingdom	
 Sweden	unknown	Jun 6, 1523	Denmark	No exact date for consolidation of Sweden. In Kalmar Union 1397–1523.
 Switzerland	1291	1815	Austria	Old Swiss Confederacy formed 1291. Occupied by France 1798, then Austria 1813. 1815 Congress of Vienna restored independence.
 Syria	Apr 17, 1946	Sep 28, 1961	United Arab Republic	
 Tajikistan	Sep 9, 1991	Sep 9, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Tanzania	Dec 9, 1961	Dec 9, 1961	United Kingdom	Independent in 1961 as Tanganyika, added Zanzibar in 1963.
 Thailand	1238	1945	Japan	Independent from Khmer Empire in 1238. Briefly conquered by Burma in 1767. Occupied by Japan 1941–1945.
 Timor-Leste	Nov 28, 1975	May 20, 2002	United Nations	Ruled by Portugal 1515–1975, occupied by Indonesia 1975–1999, administered by U.N. 1999–2002.
 Togo	Apr 27, 1960	Apr 27, 1960	France	
 Tonga	1845	Jun 4, 1970	United Kingdom	United 1845 by George Tupou I. British protectorate 1900–1970.
 Trinidad and Tobago	Aug 31, 1962	Aug 31, 1962	United Kingdom	
 Tunisia	Mar 20, 1956	Mar 20, 1956	France	Occupations by Rome, Ottoman Empire and France
 Turkey	1037	June 26, 1243	Mongol Empire	Seljuq Empire founded 1037; conquered at 1243 Battle of Köse Dağ
 Turkmenistan	Oct 27, 1991	Oct 27, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Tuvalu	Oct 1, 1978	Oct 1, 1978	United Kingdom	
 Uganda	Oct 9, 1962	Oct 9, 1962	United Kingdom	
 Ukraine	860	Aug 24, 1991	Soviet Union	860-1240 - Kievan Rus' 1199-1340 - Kingdom of Rus 1648-1764 - Cossack Hetmanate 1917-20 - Ukrainian People's Republic 1918 - Ukrainian State
 United Arab Emirates	Dec 2, 1971	Dec 2, 1971	United Kingdom	
 United Kingdom	519	May 1, 1707	Roman Empire	Annexed by Roman emperor Claudius in 43 as Provincia Britannia, abandoned in 410 by Honorius. Kingdom of Wessex formed in 519, later becoming

Country	First acquisition of sovereignty	Date of last subordination	Previous Governing power	Notes
 United States of America	Jul 4, 1776	Oct 19, 1781	United Kingdom	the unified Kingdom of England in 927. Kingdom of Scotland unified 843. Tender of Union 1657–1660, Acts of Union 1707, adding Kingdom of Ireland in 1801 (only Northern Ireland from 1922). Partial occupations by Normans, Vikings. Independence declared 1776; British surrender 1781; U.S. recognized by Treaty of Paris 1783.
 Uruguay	1815	Aug 27, 1828	Brazil	Independent 1815–1820 as Liga Federal; occupied 1820 by Portugal/Brazil until 1828 Treaty of Montevideo.
 Uzbekistan	Sep 1, 1991	Sep 1, 1991	Soviet Union	
 Vanuatu	July 30, 1980	July 30, 1980	United Kingdom and France	Governed 1906–1980 as the New Hebrides condominium.
 Vatican City	756	Feb 11, 1929	Italy	Independent as Papal States 756–1870; part of Italy until 1929 Lateran Treaty
 Venezuela	Jul 5, 1811	Jan 13, 1830	Gran Colombia	Previously a colony of Spain
 Vietnam	2879 BC	1954	France	Văn Lang confederacy arose 2879 BC under Kinh Dương Vương, founder of the Hồng Bàng Dynasty. Several periods of Chinese domination. French occupation from 1887 until Geneva Conference (1954), interrupted by Japanese occupation (1940–1945).
 Yemen	Nov 1, 1918	Nov 30, 1967	United Kingdom	North Yemen independent from Ottoman Empire 1918; South Yemen from UK in 1967; unified 1990
 Zambia	Oct 24, 1964	Oct 24, 1964	United Kingdom	
 Zimbabwe	Nov 11, 1965	Apr 18, 1980	United Kingdom	The British colony of Southern Rhodesia unilaterally declared Independence as Rhodesia 1965; known as Zimbabwe Rhodesia in 1979; unrecognised until 1980.



## Lists of dependent territories

### Australia

Although all territories of Australia are considered to be fully integrated in its federative system, and the official status of an external territory does not differ largely from that of a mainland territory, debate remains as to whether the external territories are integral parts of Australia, due to their not being part of Australia in 1901, when it's constituent stated federated. They are often listed separately for statistical purposes. The external territories of Norfolk Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are considered to be integral parts of the Commonwealth of Australia.










<b>Territory</b>	<b>Administration</b>
 Ashmore and Islands # and Cartier From Canberra by the Attorney-General's Department.	
 Christmas Island	
 Coral Sea Islands #	
 <i>Australian Antarctic Territory</i> #	From Canberra by the Australian Antarctic Division of the Department of the Environment and Heritage.
 Heard and McDonald Islands #	

### Denmark

<b>Division</b>	<b>Administration</b>
 Faroe Islands	Self-governing overseas administrative division since 1948. Part of the Kingdom of Denmark but not of the European Union.
 Greenland	Self-governing overseas administrative division since 1979. Part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Left the European Union in 1986.

### France

The integral area of France is referred to as Metropolitan France, while the collective dependent territories are often called **DOMTOMs**.

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Administration</b>
 Clipperton Island #	Atoll administered by the Minister for Overseas Territories. No permanent population.
 French Polynesia	Overseas collectivity since 2003; Overseas country since 2004.
 Mayotte	Departmental collectivity since 2001; overseas collectivity since 2003.
 New Caledonia	" <i>Sui generis</i> " collectivity since 1999; appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
 Saint Barthélemy	Overseas collectivities since 2007.
 Saint Martin	
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Territorial collectivity since 1985; overseas collectivity since 2003.
 Wallis and Futuna	Overseas territory since 1961; overseas collectivity since 2003.
 French Southern and Antarctic Lands #	and The French Southern and <i>Antarctic Lands</i> is an Overseas territory since 1955, administered from Paris by an Administrateur Superieur (since 16 October 2008, Rollon Mouchel-Blaisot). No permanent population.


## Netherlands






### Country

 Aruba

### Administration

Defined as a "country" ("land") within the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Statute of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Full autonomy in internal affairs obtained upon separation from the Netherlands Antilles in 1986; Government of the Netherlands responsible for defense, foreign affairs and nationality law. Part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands but not of the European Union although its citizens are Citizens of the European Union.

 Netherlands Antilles Defined as a "country" ("land") within the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Statute of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Full autonomy in internal affairs granted in 1954; Government of the Netherlands responsible for defense, foreign affairs and nationality law. Part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, but not of the European Union although its citizens are Citizens of the European Union.

The Netherlands Antilles are planned to be dissolved on 10 October 2010.  Curaçao and  Sint Maarten will then be defined as "countries" ("landen") in their own right.  Bonaire,  Saba and  Sint Eustatius will become special municipalities ("public bodies" or "openbare lichamen") of the country the Netherlands, where Dutch law only applies if this regional application is expressly mentioned.

## New Zealand

### In free association

 Cook Islands

### Administration

Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand since 1965. The Cook Islands are fully responsible for their internal affairs; New Zealand, in consultation, retains some responsibility for external affairs and defence. As of 2005, the Cook Islands have diplomatic relations in their own name with eighteen countries.

 Niue


Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand since 1974. Niue is fully responsible for its internal affairs; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs and defence. New Zealand's responsibilities confer no rights of control and are only exercised at the request of the Government of Niue.

### Territory

 Tokelau

### Administration

Self-administering territory of New Zealand. As it moves toward free association with New Zealand, Tokelau and New Zealand have agreed to a draft constitution. A UN-sponsored referendum on self-governance in February 2006 did not produce the two-thirds supermajority necessary for changing the current political status. Another one was in October 2007, which failed to reach the 2/3 margin.

 *Ross Dependency* # New Zealand's Antarctic claim.

## Norway

### Dependency

 Bouvet Island #

### Administration

Dependency administered from Oslo by the Polar Affairs Department of the Ministry of Justice and the Police.

*Peter I Island* #

*Queen Maud Land* #

Dependencies (subject to the Antarctic Treaty System) administered from Oslo by the Polar Affairs Department of the Ministry of Justice and the Police.


In contrast, Svalbard is fully a part of Norway. Svalbard is subject to several special laws, but it not partially independent and does not decide laws on its own.




## United Kingdom

### Overseas territories


 Anguilla


 Cayman Islands

 Montserrat


 Pitcairn Islands

 Turks and Caicos Islands

 Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

 South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands #

 Bermuda

 *British Antarctic Territory* #


 British Indian Ocean Territory #

 British Virgin Islands

 Falkland Islands

 Gibraltar


### Sovereign Base Areas

 Akrotiri and Dhekelia

### Crown dependencies

 Guernsey

 Jersey

 Isle of Man

### Administration


British overseas territories.

British overseas territory or self-governing territory as defined by the UK.

The UK's Antarctic claim.

British overseas territory administered by a commissioner resident in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.

British overseas territory with internal self-government.

British overseas territory. Falkland Islands also administers  South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands through the Governor of the Falkland Islands as representative of the British monarch.

British overseas territory.

### Administration

British overseas territory administered by the Commander of British Forces, Cyprus. Note SBAs are primarily required as military bases and not ordinary dependent territories


### Administration

Crown dependencies

## United States

### Territory

 American Samoa

 Baker Island #

 *Bajo Nuevo Bank* #

 Guam

 Howard Island #

### Administration











Unincorporated and unorganized territory administered by the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Unorganized and unincorporated territory administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Also claimed by Colombia, Jamaica and Nicaragua.

Unincorporated organized territory; policy relations between Guam and the U.S. conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.


Unorganized and unincorporated territory administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

 Jarvis Island #	Unorganized and unincorporated territory administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.
 Johnston Atoll #	Unorganized and unincorporated territory administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.
 Kingman Reef #	Unorganized and unincorporated territory administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.
 Midway Island #	Unorganized and unincorporated territory administered from Washington, D.C. by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.
 Navassa Island #	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior from the Caribbean Islands National Wildlife Refuge in Boquerón, Puerto Rico. Claimed by Haiti and privately via the Guano Islands Act.
 Northern Mariana Islands	Commonwealth in political union with the U.S.; federal funding administered by the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.
 Puerto Rico	Unincorporated organized territory of the U.S. with commonwealth status; policy relations between Puerto Rico and the U.S. conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of the President.
 <i>Serranilla Bank</i> #	Unincorporated territory of the U.S. administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Also claimed by Colombia and Nicaragua. Beacon Cay is occupied by Colombia.
 U.S. Virgin Islands	Unincorporated organized territory; policy relations between the Virgin Islands and the U.S. conducted under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Appears on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
 Wake Island #	Supervised by the U.S. Air Force, administered from Washington, D.C. by the U.S. Department of the Interior, and is claimed by the Marshall Islands.





## List of states with limited recognition

### Present geopolitical entities by level of recognition







#### Non-UN members not recognized by any state

Name	Status	Other claimants
Somaliland	Somaliland was granted independence by the United Kingdom in 1960 after the decolonization of British Somaliland and merged with Italian Somaliland a few days later to form Somalia. Withdrew from Somalia in 1991. Currently no state recognizes it.	 Somalia claims Somaliland as part of its sovereign territory.

#### Non-UN members recognized only by non-UN members

Name	Status	Other claimants
 Nagorno-Karabakh	Nagorno-Karabakh declared its independence in 1992. It is currently recognised by one UN non-member: Transnistria.	 Azerbaijan claims Nagorno-Karabakh as part of its sovereign territory.
 Transnistria (Pridnestrovie)	Transnistria declared its independence in 1990. It is currently recognized by three UN non-members: Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh and South Ossetia.	 Moldova claims Transnistria as part of its sovereign territory.


#### Non-UN members recognized by at least one UN member

Name	Status	Other claimants
 Abkhazia	Abkhazia declared its independence in 1992. It is currently recognized by four UN member-states (Russia, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Nauru), and two UN non-member states (South Ossetia and Transnistria).	 Georgia claims Abkhazia as part of its sovereign territory.
 Republic of China (Taiwan)	The Republic of China (ROC, commonly known as Taiwan), constitutionally formed in 1912, is currently recognized as a state by 22 UN members and the Holy See. All other UN member states do not officially recognize the ROC as a state; some of them regard its controlled territory exists as <i>de jure</i> part of the People's Republic of China (PRC) while some others have used careful diplomatic language to avoid taking a position to whether the current territory of the ROC is part of the PRC. <sup>a</sup>	 People's Republic of China claims that the Republic of China no longer exists and claims all of the territory under ROC as part of its sovereign territory.
 Kosovo	Kosovo declared its independence in 2008. It is currently recognized by 72 UN members and one UN non-member state, the Republic of China (Taiwan). The United Nations, as stipulated in Security Council Resolution 1244, has administered the territory since 1999 through the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in	 Serbia claims Kosovo as its sovereign territory.

Kosovo, with cooperation from the European Union since 2008.


 Northern Cyprus

Northern Cyprus declared its independence in 1983. It is currently recognized by one UN member, Turkey. The Organisation of the Islamic Conference has granted Northern Cyprus observer status under the name "Turkish Cypriot State". United Nations Security Council Resolution 541 defines the declaration of independence of Northern Cyprus as legally invalid.

 Cyprus claims Northern Cyprus as part of its sovereign territory.


 State of Palestine

The Palestinian Liberation Organization declared the State of Palestine in Algiers in 1988. The PLO had no control over any part of the proclaimed territory at the time. Today it has limited control over some of this territory through the Palestinian Authority established in 1994 according to the Oslo Accords with Israel. The exact number of countries recognizing the 1988 proclaimed state is unknown, due to the equivocal nature of many official statements of acknowledgment. The PA Prime Minister, Salam Fayyad, estimates the number at several dozens. Among the countries that issued clear statements of recognition are the Holy See, member states of the Arab League, and most member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. As a result of the Oslo Accords and the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement, the Israeli government has transferred certain powers and responsibilities of self-government to the Palestinian National Authority, which are in effect in parts of the West Bank, and used to be effective in the Gaza Strip before Hamas's takeover. Palestine participates in the United Nations as a non-member entity with observer status.


 Israel considers the West Bank disputed territory and has unilaterally disengaged from Gaza.

 Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic

Both the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and Morocco claim sovereignty over the territory of Western Sahara. The SADR, which declared its independence in 1976, has been recognised by 83 UN members and the African Union. Several states, however, have since retracted or suspended recognition, pending the outcome of a referendum on self-determination, with 58 retaining diplomatic ties. Western Sahara is currently regarded as *de jure* part of Morocco by 25 UN members and the Arab League. It is currently listed on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

 Morocco claims Western Sahara as part of its sovereign territory.












 South

South Ossetia declared its independence in 1991.  Georgia claims South

Ossetia It is currently recognized by four UN member- Ossetia as part of its states (Russia, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Nauru), sovereign territory. and two non-UN member states (Abkhazia and Transnistria).

<sup>a</sup> Both the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China claim sovereignty over the whole of China, stating China is *de jure* a single sovereign entity encompassing both the area currently controlled by the PRC and the area currently controlled by the ROC.

### Partially unrecognized UN member states


Name	Status	Other claimants
 Armenia	Armenia, independent since 1991, is currently not recognized by one UN member, Pakistan, as this country has a position of supporting Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.	
 People's Republic of China (PRC)	The People's Republic of China (PRC), proclaimed in 1949, is currently not recognized by one UN non-member, the Republic of China (ROC, commonly known as Taiwan). The PRC does not accept diplomatic relations with states that recognize the ROC (currently 22 UN member states and the Holy See). None of these states officially recognize the PRC as a state, though certain governments have made statements expressing an interest in official relations with both the PRC and the ROC. According to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758, the PRC is the only legitimate representative of China to the United Nations. <sup>a</sup>	 Republic of China considers itself the sole legal government over all of China; this claim is not actively pursued at present.
 Cyprus	Cyprus, independent since 1960, is currently not recognized by one UN member (Turkey) and one non-member (Northern Cyprus), due to the ongoing civil dispute over the island.	 Northern Cyprus does not recognize the Republic of Cyprus government
 Israel	Israel, independent since 1948, is currently not recognized by 20 UN members and one UN non-member, the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (see Arab-Israeli conflict). It is recognized by the government of the Gaza Palestine Liberation Organization, which claims the right to set up a state in territory currently controlled by Israel.	 Some Palestinian factions, such as the Hamas, do not recognize the government of the Gaza Strip.
 North Korea	North Korea, independent since 1948, is currently not recognized by two UN members: Japan and South Korea.	 South Korea claims to be the sole legitimate government of Korea.
 South Korea	South Korea, independent since 1948, is currently not recognized by one UN member, North Korea.	 North Korea claims to be the sole legitimate government of Korea.

<sup>a</sup> Both the Republic of China and the People's Republic of China claim sovereignty over the whole of China, stating China is *de jure* a single sovereign entity encompassing both the area currently controlled by the PRC and the area currently controlled by the ROC.

### **Unofficial relations**

Some states maintain informal (officially non-diplomatic) relations with states that do not officially recognize them. The Republic of China (Taiwan) is one such state, as it maintains unofficial relations with many other states through its Economic and Cultural Offices, which allow regular consular services. This allows the ROC to have economic relations even with states that do not formally recognise it. A total of 56 states, including Germany, Italy, the United States, and the United Kingdom, maintain some form of unofficial mission in the ROC.

### **Excluded entities**

-  The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is a sovereign subject of international law that is currently recognized as such by 110 UN member states and the Holy See, through the establishment of diplomatic or "official" relations. The order participates in the United Nations as an international organization with permanent observer status. However, it is a non-territorial entity and as such does not define itself as a state.
- By definition, the list does not include uncontacted peoples who exercise varying degrees of de facto sovereignty over the areas under their control, but either live in societies that cannot be defined as states or whose status as such are currently too data deficient to be definitively known.
- Entities considered to be micronations are not included. Even though micronations generally claim to be sovereign and independent, it is often up to debate whether a micronation truly controls its claimed territory. Micronations are usually not considered of geopolitical relevance. For a complete list, see list of micronations.

### **List of unrecognized countries**

Several geo-political entities in the world have no general international recognition, but they want to be recognized as sovereign states. The degree in which those have *de facto* control over the territory they claim is variable.

Most are subnational regions with an ethno-national identity of its own that have "broken off" (i.e. separated themselves) from their original parent state, and hence they are commonly referred to as "break-away" states. Some of these entities are in effect internally self-governing protectorates that enjoy military protection and informal diplomatic representation abroad through another state to prevent its forced reincorporation into its original state.

Note that the word "control" in this list refers to *control* over the area *occupied*, not *occupation* of the area *claimed*. Virtually no unrecognized country controls all the area it claims. Unrecognized countries can be separated into those which have full control over their occupied territory (such as, for instance, Republic of China) and those with only partial control (such as Tamil Eelam). The main difference is that in the former, the *de jure* governments of the areas in question have no (or nearly no) influence in the areas under question, whereas in the latter they can have varying degrees of control, and may provide essential services to people living in the areas.

#### **Partially recognized states with *de facto* control over their territory**

States that are recognized by the majority but not the totality of the other states are listed here

- **Republic of China**, which governs only Taiwan and some other small islands since losing the Chinese Civil War in 1949, lost most of its diplomatic recognition and UN seat to the People's Republic of China in October 25, 1971 by UN General Assembly Resolution 2758 and now is currently officially recognized by only 24 states as well as Vatican City of the Holy See. It conducts *de facto* (in all but name) relations with most countries through *de facto* embassies such as the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office. (*See political status of Taiwan*).
- **Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus** was set up in the northern part of the island of Cyprus after an invasion of forces from the Republic of Turkey in 1974, following a Greek Cypriot coup, which, backed by the Greek military junta of 1967-1974, overthrew president Makarios. TRNC declared independence in 1983 and has been recognized only by Turkey. In 2004, its territory was accepted *de jure* into the EU as part of the Republic of Cyprus, though it remains *de facto* outside the EU.

#### **Unrecognized states with *de facto* control over their territory**

- **Abkhazia** in Georgia is a self-declared and partially functioning independent state; it is not recognised by any state. It is situated between the Caucasus and the Black Sea, recognized as a part of northwestern Georgia.
- **Nagorno-Karabakh** in Azerbaijan is (since 1991) a self-declared and more or less functioning independent state with no international recognition from any other nation, including Armenia. It is internationally recognized as being part of Azerbaijan, but has an ethnic-Armenian majority.
- **Somaliland** (since 1991). Located in northwest Somalia. In May of 1991, northern clans declared an independent Republic of Somaliland that now includes five of the eighteen administrative regions of Somalia, corresponding to British Somaliland which is located between Ethiopia, Djibouti, Puntland and the Gulf of Aden.
- **South Ossetia** in Georgia is a self-declared and more or less functioning independent state with no international recognition from any other nation. After occupation of independent Georgia by Soviet Russia in 1921 during the Russian Civil

War it became the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast within Soviet Georgia. It proclaimed independence from Georgia in 1991, and a ceasefire was declared in 1992.

- **Transnistria** is the part of Moldova east of the river Dniester and (since 1990) a self-declared and more or less functioning independent state with no international recognition from any sovereign state. Transnistria is home to three major groups, roughly equal in numbers: Russians and Ukrainians as well as a Moldovan plurality.

#### **Unrecognized states with partial control over their territory**

- **Islamic Emirate of Waziristan** in Pakistan is a self-declared independent Islamic State with no international recognition from any other nation. It is situated on North-West Frontier Province, recognized as a part of Pakistan.

- **Tamil Eelam** in Sri Lanka is a self-declared independent state in the North East of the island with no international recognition from any other nation.

#### **Partially recognized states largely under military occupation**

- **Western Sahara** is a territory claimed and largely administered by Morocco since Spain abandoned the territory in 1976. The **Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic** controls the remainder of Western Sahara; it was proclaimed by the Front Polisario in 1976, is recognized by 48 states, and a full member of the African Union. Sovereignty is unresolved and the United Nations is attempting to hold a referendum on the issue through the mission MINURSO. The UN-administered cease-fire has been in effect since September 1991. Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

- **State of Palestine** was declared in 1988 and recognized by a series of Arab and Muslim countries (proposals for a Palestinian state, Palestinian territories, Gaza Strip, West Bank, and Israel all of which include articles about areas in the Palestine region.)

#### **Internationally administered territory**

- **Kosovo**, although not recognized as an independent entity, has functioned under UN administration independently of Serbia since 1999 (on the basis of Security Council resolution 1244). Legally, it is a Serbian autonomous province.

#### **Partially unrecognized states**

The following states are all recognised by the majority of the world's sovereign states. Barring the Holy See, they are all members of the United Nations. They all conduct relations with the majority of the world's nations. However, some of them are not recognized by certain countries. These partially unrecognized states are:

- **People's Republic of China** has, since 1971, been recognized by the majority of the world's states and now conducts relations with 168. 24 states, however, still recognize the Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of Mainland China.

- **Israel** is not recognised by the majority of Arab or Muslim states (24, relations with 4 others are suspended), though it has been recognized by Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Mauritania and others. It has relations with 161 states and is a member of the United Nations and many other international organisations.

- **Holy See** - the Episcopal See of the Catholic Church - has been considered a sovereign entity since Medieval times, and today is officially recognised by 174 states Bilateral and Multilateral Relations of the Holy See. Its territory is the State of the Vatican City and it is ruled by the Pope. In particular, it is not recognised by the People's Republic of China, due to its support for the Republic of China.



## Historic unrecognized or partially recognized states with *de facto* control over their territory

### Europe

- **Alsace-Lorraine** (proclaimed in 1918). Now part of France.
- **Banat Republic** (proclaimed in 1918). Now part of Romania, Serbia, and Hungary.
- **Baranya-Baja Republic** (proclaimed in 1921). Now part of Hungary and Croatia.
- **Carpatho-Ukraine** (1939). Now part of Ukraine.
- **Chechnya** (1996-1999). Now controlled by Russia. *Chechen Republic of Ichkeria*
- **Catalonia** (proclaimed in 1932); autonomous, not sovereign. Now part of Spain and France.
- **Republic of Connaught** Now part of the Republic of Ireland.
- **Independent State of Croatia** (1941-1945). Between 1945 and 1991, Croatia was a people's/socialist republic within Yugoslavia. Since 1991, Croatia is an independent country. Recognized since 1992.
- **Hungarian Soviet Republic** (1919). Now part of Hungary.
- **Idel-Ural State** (1917-1918). Republic on territory of Tatarstan and Bashkortostan was suppressed by Red Army.
- **Irish Republic** (1919-1922). Now it is part of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.
- **Southern Ireland** (1922). Now it is part of the Republic of Ireland.
- **Finnish Socialist Workers' Republic** (1918)
- **Gagauzia** (1990-1994). Now part of Moldova.
- **Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia** (1992-1994). Now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- **Lajtabansag State** (1921). Now part of Austria.
- **Munich Soviet Republic** (1919). Now part of Germany.
- **Munster Republic** (1922). Now part of Republic of Ireland.
- **Republic of Serbian Frontier** (1991-1995). Now part of Croatia.
- **Slovak Soviet Republic** (1919). Now part of Slovakia.
- **Slovakia** (1939-1945). Between these years, Slovakia was a puppet state of Nazi Germany. From 1918 until 1939, and again between 1945 and 1993, Slovakia was part of Czechoslovakia. Since 1993, Slovakia is an independent country.
- **Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (1992-1995). Now one of the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- **Republic of Tatarstan** (1991-1994). From 1994-2000 Tatarstan was associated state of Russian federation on confederal status, and since 2000 it is a subject (republic) of Russian Federation.
- **Republic of Užice** (1941). Now part of Serbia.
- **Republic of West Bosnia** (1993-1995). Now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### Asia

- **Adjara** (1991-2005). De-facto self-governing in past state now reintegrated into Georgia.

- **Kachin State** / Kachinland is the northernmost state of Myanmar, controlled since 1962 by the Kachin Independence Organization but not diplomatically recognized by any country. In 1994, KIO and the Union of Myanmar agreed to formalize the status quo by creating the "Kachin State Special Region #1", officially still a part of the Union of Myanmar but *de facto* controlled by KIO.
- **Kurdish Autonomous Region** (1991-2003). A “*de facto*” independent state in Northern Iraq. Now part of Iraq.
- **Manchukuo** (1932-1945). Out of 80 then existing nations 23 recognized the new state. Now part of the People's Republic of China.
- **Nakhichevan** (1990). Now part of Azerbaijan.
- **República Filipina** (1899-1901) Declared independence in 1898 but was conquered by the United States due to the Philippine-American War. Now independent as Philippines.
- **Republic of South Moluccas** Now part of Indonesia.
- **Talysh-Mughan Autonomous Republic** (1993). Now part of Azerbaijan.
- **Tibet** (1913-51). A unified Tibetan empire was created in the 8th century, and fell apart a century later. Mongol conquests in the 13th century made Tibet part of the Mongol Empire (but separately from China proper) while four centuries later the Manchu-ruled Qing Dynasty incorporated Tibet as a Chinese dependency. In 1913 the 13th Dalai Lama unilaterally declared independence but two years later indicated his willingness to sign a treaty granting Chinese *suzerainty* over "Inner Tibet" with "Outer Tibet" an independent state. Chinese sovereignty was confirmed by both Beijing and the Tibetans in 1951, but repudiated by the Dalai Lama in 1959.
- **Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic** (February – May 1918). Now Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.
- **Tuva** (1921-1944). Now part of Russia
- **Republic of West Papua** Now part of Indonesia.
- **Republic of West Melanesia** Now part of Indonesia.
- **Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam** Now part of Indonesia.

### Africa

- **Anjouan** (1997-2002). Now part of Comoros.
- **Biafra** controlled territory in eastern Nigeria between the time of its secession in May 1967 until its final military collapse in January 1970. It was recognized by 12 nations.
- **Bophuthatswana** (1977-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Transkei, Ciskei, and Venda. Now part of South Africa.
- **Ciskei** (1981-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda. Now part of South Africa.
- **Jubaland** (1998-2001). Now part of Southwestern Somalia.
- **Katanga** controlled the state of the same name within the former Belgian Congo after decolonisation, between 1960 and 1964.
- **Mohéli** (1997-1998). Now part of Comoros.
- **Rhodesia**. British Colony that unilaterally declared independence in 1965. This action was not legally recognized by any other nation, nor the declaration of Rhodesia as a republic in 1970. This entity remained until 1979, when it became Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, then Zimbabwe in 1980.

- **Transkei** (1976-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Venda. Now part of South Africa.
- **Venda** (1979-1994). Former apartheid homeland, formed and only recognized by South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Transkei. Now part of South Africa.
- **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia**. Formed in 1979 after negotiations between white minority government and moderate black leaders. Unrecognized until 1980 when it became the Republic of Zimbabwe.
- **Kingdom of Rwenzururu** (1963-82). Was based in the Rwenzori Mountains between Uganda and Congo.

Lado Kingdom - founded in 864 a.d still struggling for its freedom independence as occupied territory . Issue of independence was raised for the first time in United Nations Organisation ( UN )in 1947 but decidedly Britain stood against the independence using its Veto power . The territory Kingdom remains still occupied and stretched out in its devided parts into Republic of Uganda , The Republic of Sudan and The Democratic Republic of Congo , so done by Britain , thus removing it from the World Maps ( 1910 - 1914 ) .

### Americas

- **Republic of Lower Canada** (1838). Now Quebec, part of Canada.
- **Independent State of Acre** (1899-1903). Now part of Brazil.
- **California Republic** (1846). Now part of the United States.
- **Confederate States of America** (1861-1865). Originally formed by seven slave states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Louisiana). After the American Civil War began, the states of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and North Carolina joined. Recognized internationally only by Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Holy See, though recognized by some nations as a "belligerent power". Reintegrated into the United States.
  - **Free and Independent Republic of West Florida** (1810). Short-lived republic consisting of parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama. Annexed by the United States.
  - **Kingdom of Hawaii** (1810-1894). A unification of the smaller independent chiefdoms of O'ahu, Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i and the Big Island of Hawai'i. Now part of the United States.
    - **Republic of Hawaii** (1894-1898). Now part of the United States.
    - **State of Muskogee** (1799-1803). A short-lived Native American state in Florida; consisted of several tribes of Creeks and Seminoles.
    - **Piratini Republic** (1836-1845). Today's Rio Grande do Sul, part of Brazil.
    - **Republic of the Río Grande** (1840). Now part of the United States of America and Mexico.
    - **Republic of Texas** (1836-1845). Five nations recognized this entity. Now part of the United States.
      - **Vermont Republic** (1777-1791). Now part of the United States.
      - **Republic of the Yucatán** (1841-1843) & (1846-1848). Short-lived separatist state; reintegrated into Mexico.

### Oceania

- **Bougainville (Republic of North Solomons)** (1990-1997). Signed a peace deal with Papua New Guinea giving the island autonomy pending an independence referendum within a decade.

- **Rotuma** (1987-1988). This Polynesian-inhabited island which is administered by (Melanesian) Fiji declared its independence from Fiji by separatists after the military coups in Fiji in 1987. It did not have any substantive support.

**Historic unrecognized or partially recognized governments with *de facto* control over their territory**





















These regimes had control over the territory of a country for which most other states recognized a different government as being the legitimate government:






























- **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan** (1996-2001). Only three states recognized this entity while the Taliban controlled it.
- **People's Republic of Kampuchea** (1979-1989). Set up by the Vietnamese after their invasion and rout of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Only a few Soviet-Bloc nations recognized this entity, while the UN, China, and most other nations recognized the Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea government. Succeeded by the State of Cambodia, then the Kingdom of Cambodia.

## List of territorial disputes

This is a list of **territorial disputes** over lands around the world, both past and in modern times. **Bold** indicates one claimant's full control; *italics* indicates one or more claimants' partial control.

### Disputes between recognized sovereign states

Territory	Claimants	Africa	Notes
Abyei	 <b>Sudan</b>  South Sudan		Both Sudan and South Sudan claim the area. Controlled by Sudan after taking the area in May 2011.
Badme	 <b>Ethiopia</b>  Eritrea		Basis of the Eritrean-Ethiopian War which began in 1998. Currently controlled by Ethiopia.
Bakassi	 <b>Cameroon</b>  Nigeria		This area was handed over by Nigeria to Cameroon following an International Court of Justice ruling and the Greentree Agreement.
Banc du Geysir	 <i>Madagascar</i>  <i>Comoros</i>  <i>France</i>		France claims the reef as part of the Scattered Islands in the Indian Ocean, a district of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands.
Bassas da India, Europa Island and Juan de Nova Island	 <b>France</b>  Madagascar		<i>De facto</i> part of the French territory of French Southern and Antarctic Lands.
Bir Tawil	None  <b>Egypt</b> -administered		<i>De jure</i> no man's land. Egypt and Sudan both claim different borders in which they would have the Hala'ib Triangle, leaving the Bir Tawil to the other. As both claim the Hala'ib Triangle, neither claims Bir Tawil.
Bure	 <b>Ethiopia</b>  Eritrea		
Ceuta	 <b>Spain</b>  Morocco		
Chagos Archipelago	 <b>United Kingdom</b>  Mauritius		United Kingdom administers the archipelago as part of the British Indian Ocean Territory
Glorioso Islands	 <b>France</b>  Madagascar  Seychelles  Comoros		<i>De facto</i> part of the French territory of French Southern and Antarctic Lands.
Hala'ib Triangle	 <b>Egypt</b>  Sudan		Previously under joint administration; Egypt now maintains full <i>de facto</i> control
Heglig	 <b>Sudan</b>  South Sudan		Both Sudan and South Sudan claim the area. Controlled by South Sudan in mid-April 2012, internationally viewed as part of Sudan.
Ilemi Triangle	 <b>Kenya</b>  South Sudan		
Islas Chafarinas	 <b>Spain</b>		

	 <b>Morocco</b>	
Jodha	 <b>South Sudan</b>  <b>Sudan</b>	Both Sudan and South Sudan claim the area.
Part of Kabale District	 <b>Uganda</b>  <b>Rwanda</b>	
Kafia Kingi	 <b>South Sudan</b>  <b>Sudan</b>	Both Sudan and South Sudan claim the area.
Kaka	 <b>South Sudan</b>  <b>Sudan</b>	Both Sudan and South Sudan claim the area.
KaNgwane	 <b>South Africa</b>  <b>Swaziland</b>	Swaziland claims territories which it states were confiscated during colonial times. The area claimed by Swaziland is the former bantustan of KaNgwane, which now forms the northern parts of Jozini and uMhlabuyalingana local municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, and the southern part of Nkomazi, the southeastern part of Umjindi and the far eastern part of Albert Luthuli local municipalities in Mpumalanga. Following a March 2007 report on the disputed area on the joint border in the Kahemba region, the Congolese interior minister admitted the territory was in fact part of Angola and agreed to send a technical team to demarcate the border along colonial era lines. The countries agreed to end the dispute in July 2007.
Part of the Kahemba region	 <b>Angola</b>  <b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	
Koualou village	 <b>Burkina Faso</b>  <b>Benin</b>	
Kpeaba village area (near Sipilou (Siquita))	 <b>Ivory Coast</b>  <b>Guinea</b>	
Area near Logoba/Moyo District	 <b>South Sudan</b>  <b>Uganda</b>	
Lunchinda-Pweto Province	 <b>Zambia</b>  <b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	
Mayotte	 <b>France</b>  <b>Comoros</b>	Under the 2009 referendum, the population supported becoming an overseas department of France, and so became one on March 31, 2011.
Islands in Mbamba Bay, Lake Nyasa	 <b>Tanzania</b>  <b>Malawi</b>	Lundo Is. and Mbambo Is. are claimed as part of the lake, as Malawi claims to the shore based on 1890 Anglo-German treaty. See Lake Malawi#Tanzania–Malawi dispute
Mbañie Island, Cocotiers, and Congas Island	 <b>Gabon</b>  <b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	
Melilla	 <b>Spain</b>  <b>Morocco</b>	

Mingingo Island vicinity, and, farther north, the vicinity of the islands of Lolwe, Oyasi, Remba, Ringiti and Sigulu, all a maritime rights dispute in Lake Victoria.



 **Kenya**  
 **Uganda**

Ogaden

 **Ethiopia**  
 **Somalia**

Ogaden or West Somalia as referred to by locals, is exclusively inhabited by ethnic Somalis. Somalia claims the region as part of Greater Somalia and as a result have gone to war with Ethiopia twice in 1962 and 1977 see Ogaden War. The area is currently administered by Ethiopia.

Several islands in the Congo River

 **Republic of the Congo**  
 **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Several islands in the Ntem River

 **Cameroon**  
 **Equatorial Guinea**

Several villages near the Okpara River

 **Benin**  
 **Nigeria**

Orange River border line

 **Namibia**  
 **South Africa**

Namibia claims the border lies along the middle of the river, while South Africa claims it lies along the north bank.

Peñón de Alhucemas

 **Spain**  
 **Morocco**

Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera

 **Spain**  
 **Morocco**

Perejil Island

 **Spain**  
 **Morocco**

After the 2002 incident, both countries agreed to return to the *status quo* previous to the incident.

Ras Doumeira and Doumeira Island

 **Eritrea**  
 **Djibouti**

The Rufunzo Valley and Sabanerwa



 **Rwanda**  
 **Burundi**

Rukwanzi Island and the Semliki River valley

 **Democratic Republic of Congo**

 **Uganda**

Sindabezi Island

 **Zambia**  
 **Zimbabwe**

Socotran Archipelago



 **Yemen**  
 **Somalia**

Somalia, while not formally claiming the archipelago, asked for the United Nations to look into "the status" of the Socotran archipelago (i.e., whether or not it "should"




















belong to Yemen or rather Somalia).

South East Algeria	 <b>Algeria</b>	
	 <b>Libya</b>	
Tiran Island and Sanafir Island	 <b>Egypt</b>	
	 <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	
Tromelin Island	 <b>France</b>	<i>De facto</i> part of the French territory of French Southern and Antarctic Lands.
	 <b>Mauritius</b>	
	 <b>Seychelles</b>	
Tsorona-Zalambessa	 <b>Ethiopia</b>	
	 <b>Eritrea</b>	
Wadi Halfa Salient	 <b>Egypt</b>	
	 <b>Sudan</b>	



### Asia and the Pacific

Territory	Claimants	Notes
Aarsal, Deir El Achayer, Kfar Qouq, Qaa, Qasr and Tuffah	 <b>Lebanon</b>  <b>Syria</b>	
Abu Musa	 <b>Iran</b>  <b>United Arab Emirates</b>	
Artchvašen (Bashkend) exclave of Gegharkunik province of Armenia	 <b>Azerbaijan</b>  <b>Armenia</b>	Azerbaijan has controlled this Armenian exclave as part of the wider Nagorno-Karabakh War.
Kashmir	 <b>India</b>  <b>Pakistan</b>  <b>China (PRC)</b>	<i>Kashmir conflict</i>
Aksai Chin	 <b>India</b>  <b>China (PRC)</b>	Possibly also the ROC.
Baekdu Mountain	 <b>North Korea</b>  <b>China (PRC)</b>	Also possibly claimed by Republic of China (Taiwan) and South Korea.
Bhutanese enclaves in Tibet, namely Cherkip Gompa, Dho, Dungmar, Gesur, Gezon, Itse Gompa, Khochar, Nyanri, Ringung, Sanmar, Tarchen and Zuthulphuk	 <b>China (PRC)</b>  <b>Bhutan</b>	Possibly also the ROC.
Boraibari	 <b>India</b>  <b>Bangladesh</b>	Boraibari falls under the adverse possession category with the map suggesting that it should be within Indian control.
Daikhata-Dumabari	 <b>India</b>  <b>Bangladesh</b>	Daikhata-Dumabari fall under the adverse possession category with the map suggesting that it should be within Bangladeshi control.
Various areas: Dak Jerman/Dak	 <b>Cambodia</b>	





Duyt, Dak Dang/Dak Huyt, the La Drang area and the islands of Baie/Koh Ta Kiev, Milieu/Koh Thmey, Eau/Koh Ses, Pic/Koh Thonsáy and the Northern Pirates/Koh Po	 <b>Vietnam</b>	
David Gareja monastery complex boundary dispute	 <b>Georgia</b>  <b>Azerbaijan</b>	
Demchok, Chumar, Kaurik, Shipki Pass, Jadh, and Lapthal	 <b>India</b>  <b>China (PRC)</b>  <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>	Disputed areas located between Aksai Chin and Nepal, all administered by India except for most of the Demchok tract (administered by China.)
Doi Lang	 <b>Burma</b>  <b>Thailand</b>	
Durand Line/Federally Administered Tribal Areas	 <b>Pakistan</b>  <b>Afghanistan</b>	Region part of Pakistan but, claimed by Afghanistan.
Fasht Ad Dibal and Qit'at Jaradeh	 <b>Bahrain</b>  <b>Qatar</b>	These were not included in the 2001 International Court of Justice judgement, as low-tide elevations.  Kyrgyzstan: A tiny Kyrgyz village, Barak, in the Fergana Valley region (where Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan meet) is bordered on the north, west and south by Uzbekistan. Tajikistan: There are three Tajik exclaves, all of them in the Fergana Valley. One of them, the village of Sarvan, is surrounded by Uzbek territory, whereas the remaining two, the village of Vorukh and a small settlement near the Kyrgyz railway station of Kairagach, are each surrounded by Kyrgyz territory. Uzbekistan: There are four Uzbek exclaves, all inside Kyrgyz territory in the Fergana Valley. Two of them are the towns of Sokh and Shakhimardan and the other two the tiny territories of Chong-Kara and Dzhangail. There may be a fifth Uzbek exclave inside of Kyrgyzstan. Most of the border in the area is still not demarcated.
Several areas in the Fergana Valley	 <b>Kyrgyzstan</b>  <b>Tajikistan</b>  <b>Uzbekistan</b>	
Gilgit–Baltistan	 <b>India</b>  <b>Pakistan</b>	Area of Kashmiri Pakistan, claimed by India.
Golan Heights	 <b>Israel</b>  <b>Syria</b>	Syrian territory captured by Israel in 1967 (the Six-Day War), and annexed by Israel in 1981 (In 2008, a plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly voted by 161–1 in favor of a motion on the "occupied Syrian Golan" that reaffirmed

support for UN Resolution 497; United Nations, December 5, 2008).

Greater and Lesser Tunbs  **Iran**  
 **United Arab Emirates**

Hong Kong  **China**  
 **Republic of China**

Then-Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui claimed that Hong Kong should have returned to the ROC instead of the PRC because the ROC government had the original manuscript of the Treaty of Nanking. It is now controlled by the PRC.


Indo-Bangladesh enclaves  **India**  
 **Bangladesh**



Inside the main part of Bangladesh, there are 103 Indian enclaves, while inside the main part of India, there are 71 Bangladeshi enclaves. In 1974 Bangladesh approved a proposed treaty to exchange all enclaves within each other's territories, but India never ratified it. Another agreement was announced in 2011. It requires a constitutional amendment in India for ratification.

Isfara Valley  **Kyrgyzstan**  
 **Tajikistan**



Jiandao  **China (PRC)**  
 **North Korea**  
 **South Korea**

Also possibly claimed by Republic of China (Taiwan).

Karang Unarang  **Indonesia**  
 **Malaysia**



Kalapani region, the smaller Susta River dispute and the smaller still Antudanda and Nawalparasi disputes  **India**  
 **Nepal**

All administered by India. See Territorial disputes of India and Nepal.

Karki exclave of Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan; Yukhari Askipara and Barkhudarli, both exclaves of Qazakh Rayon of Azerbaijan; "Yaradullu" (north and south) exclaves of Azerbaijan near Tatli  **Armenia**  
 **Azerbaijan**

















Armenia has controlled these five Azerbaijani exclaves that are within Armenia as part of the wider Nagorno-Karabakh War.

Khuriya Muriya Islands  **Oman**  
 **Yemen**

Korean Peninsula (Korea)  *North Korea*  
 *South Korea*













The Democratic People's Republic of Korea administers North Korea, but Article 1 of the Constitution of North Korea reads: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist State representing the interests of

		all the Korean people." The Republic of Korea administers South Korea, but Article 3 of the Constitution of South Korea reads: "The territory of the Republic of Korea shall consist of the Korean peninsula and its adjacent islands."
Kula Kangri and mountainous areas to the west of this peak, plus the western Haa District of Bhutan	 <b>China (PRC)</b>  Bhutan	Possibly also the ROC.
South Kuril Islands (Northern Territories)	 <b>Russia</b>  Japan	
Lathitila	 <b>India</b>  <b>Bangladesh</b>	Controlled by India but claimed by Bangladesh.
Liancourt Rocks	 <b>South Korea</b>  Japan	Controlled by South Korea since 1954 but claimed by Japan
Macclesfield Bank	 <b>China (PRC)</b>  Republic of China (Taiwan)  Vietnam	
Matthew and Hunter Islands	 Vanuatu  France	
Minerva Reefs	 <b>Tonga</b>  Fiji	Fiji claims that the entire reef is submerged at high tide, negating use of Minerva as a basis for any sovereignty or maritime EEZ claim by Tonga under the rules of UNCLOS.
Muhurichar river island	 <b>India</b>  <b>Bangladesh</b>	Controlled by India but claimed by Bangladesh.
Certain islands in the Naf River	 <b>Bangladesh</b>  <b>Burma</b>	
Paracel Islands	 <b>China (PRC)</b>  Republic of China (Taiwan)  Vietnam	Entirely controlled by China but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan
"Pedra Branca"; several islets at the eastern entrance to the Singapore Strait	 <b>Singapore</b>  Malaysia	The International Court of Justice rendered its decision on 23 May 2008 that sovereignty over Pedra Branca belongs to Singapore; sovereignty over Middle Rocks belongs to Malaysia. It said sovereignty over South Ledge would remain disputed until the states could determine the ownership of the territorial waters in which it is located.
"Point 20"; a small area of land reclaimed from the sea by Singapore	 <b>Singapore</b>  Malaysia	Malaysia claims the land was reclaimed in its territorial waters

Part of Poipet commune	 <b>Thailand</b>  <b>Cambodia</b>	
Prachinburi area	 <b>Thailand</b>  <b>Cambodia</b>	
Preah Vihear Temple area (Khao Phra Wihan)	 <b>Thailand</b>  <b>Cambodia</b>	Temple complex awarded to Cambodia by an International Court of Justice ruling in 1962; "promontory" measuring 0.3 km <sup>2</sup> immediately adjacent to temple awarded to Cambodia by ICJ ruling in 2013; both countries acknowledge continuing dispute over an additional 4.3 km <sup>2</sup> immediately northwest of the 2013 ruling's area.
Pyrdiwah	 <b>India</b>  <b>Bangladesh</b>	Controlled by India but claimed by Bangladesh.
Qaroorh and Umm Al Maradim	 <b>Kuwait</b>  <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	
Sabah (North Borneo)	 <b>Malaysia</b>  <b>Philippines</b>	The Philippines retains a claim on Sabah on the basis that it is a historical part of the Sultanate of Sulu, to which the Philippines is the successor state (see North Borneo dispute).
Saudi Arabia–United Arab Emirates border dispute	 <b>United Arab Emirates</b>  <b>Saudi Arabia</b>	
Scarborough Shoal	 <b>China</b>  <b>Philippines</b>  <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>	Controlled by China (PRC) since the 2012 Scarborough Shoal standoff.
Senkaku Islands (Diaoyu Tai or Diaoyu Dao)	 <b>Japan</b>  <b>China (PRC)</b>  <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>	Controlled by Japan But claimed by Taiwan (ROC) and China (PRC).
Shaksgam Valley	 <b>India</b>  <b>China (PRC)</b>	Possibly also the ROC. Currently controlled by China.
Shatt al-Arab	 <b>Iran</b>  <b>Iraq</b>	
Shebaa Farms	 <b>Israel</b>  <b>Lebanon</b>  <b>Syria</b>	
Siachen Glacier and Salto Ridge area	 <b>India</b>  <b>Pakistan</b>	Taken over by India in 1984 and currently controlled by India but claimed by Pakistan.
Sir Creek	 <b>India</b>  <b>Pakistan</b>	A dispute over where in the estuary the line falls; only small areas of marsh land are disputed, but significant maritime territory is involved.
Arunachal Pradesh	 <b>India</b>	Controlled by India but claimed by China

	 <b>China (PRC)</b>	and Taiwan who dispute the validity of the McMahon Line
	 <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>	
	 <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>	
	 <b>China (PRC)</b>	
	 <b>Vietnam</b>	
Spratly Islands	 <b>Philippines</b>	See Spratly Islands dispute.
	(part)	
	 <b>Malaysia</b>	
	(part)	
	 <b>Brunei</b> (part)	
		This claim is unsupported by New Zealand, of whom Tokelau is a dependency. New Zealand formally recognises the USA's sovereignty over Swains Island. <sup>[clarification needed]</sup>
Swains Island	 <b>United States</b>	
	 <b>Tokelau</b>	
Parts of Three Pagodas Pass	 <b>Burma</b>	
	 <b>Thailand</b>	
The islands of Ukatny, Zhestky and the disputed 'island' of Malozhemchuzny	 <b>Russia</b>	
	 <b>Kazakhstan</b>	
Vozrozhdeniya Island (now a peninsula)	 <b>Kazakhstan</b>	
	 <b>Uzbekistan</b>	
	 <b>United States</b>	
Wake Island	 <b>Marshall Islands</b>	






## Europe

Territory	Claimants	Notes
Sea of Azov	 <b>Russia</b>  <b>Ukraine</b>	("Mutual jurisdiction")
Aegean dispute, Imia/Kardak	 <b>Greece</b>  <b>Turkey</b>	Broad number of delimitation disputes about a.o. national airspace, territorial waters and exclusive economic zones. Includes Imia/Kardak dispute.
Mont Blanc summit dispute	 <b>France</b>  <b>Italy</b>	
Carlingford Lough boundary dispute	 <b>Ireland</b>  <b>United Kingdom</b>	
Ems estuary and Dollart Bay (western part)	 <b>Netherlands</b>  <b>Germany</b>	Settled in the 1960s (agreeing to disagree) Subject to treaty negotiations as a result of implications for the territorial sea north of the Dollart.
Crimean Peninsula	 <b>Russia</b>  <b>Ukraine</b>	See 2014 Crimean crisis and political status of Crimea



Gibraltar	 <b>United Kingdom</b>  Spain	Spain claims territory under the Treaty of Utrecht conditions.
Russia-Ukraine border	 <b>Russia</b>  Ukraine	<p>Russia delays establishment of border with Ukraine.</p> <p>The conflict arose in 2003 when the Russian authorities started to build a dam towards the island. Since then Ukraine established a border garrison on the island for a closer surveillance. The reason for the conflict is the fact that Tuzla island strategic location gives Ukraine full rights over the main channel in the Strait of Kerch and, thus, the access to the Sea of Azov. The conflict is based on the division of the Black Sea Fleet and a lease agreement of the Sevastopol Naval facilities.</p>
Tuzla Island and Strait of Kerch; Sarych	 <b>Russia</b>  Ukraine	
Lake Constance	 <b>Austria</b>  <b>Germany</b>  <b>Switzerland</b>	There is no actual dispute or conflict, but there isn't a defined border.
Lough Foyle boundary dispute	 Ireland  United Kingdom	
An area near Montmalús peak	 <b>Andorra</b>  <b>Spain</b>	
Olivenza (including the municipality of Táliga)	 <b>Spain</b>  Portugal	In 1801, during the War of the Oranges, Spain, with French military support, occupied the territory of Olivenza (in Portuguese <i>Olivença</i> ). By the Treaty of Vienna (1815), the signatory powers pledged to mediate in favor of Portugal, but, to this day, Spain has yet to return the territory.
Croatia-Serbia border dispute	 <b>Croatia</b>  <b>Serbia</b>	<p>Limited areas along the Danube  Parts of Osijek-Baranja and Vukovar-Syrmia Counties and West and South Bačka Districts</p> <p>An agreement was signed (and ratified by Croatia's parliament on 20 November 2009) to pursue binding arbitration to both the land and maritime portions of this continuing dispute</p>
Gulf of Piran	 <b>Slovenia</b>  <b>Croatia</b>	
Prevlaka	 <b>Croatia</b>  Montenegro	
Sastavci	 <b>Serbia</b>  Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Bosnia and Herezgovina got the legal claims on that territory and seeks for ceding the area of Sutorina.	Sutorina	 <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>  Montenegro

Island of Šarengrad	 <b>Serbia</b>  Croatia
Military complex near Sveta Gera, in the area of Žumberak/Gorjanci	 <b>Slovenia</b>  Croatia
Veliki Školj and Mali Školj (near Neum)	 <b>Croatia</b>  Bosnia and Herzegovina
Island of Vukovar	 <b>Croatia</b>  <b>Serbia</b>












### North America

Territory	Claimants	Notes
Hans Island	 Canada  Denmark	Claimed by both Canada and Denmark (on behalf of Greenland).  Overlap on the eastern gap of the Gulf of Mexico between an area of continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles from Cuba, an area of continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles from Mexico and an area of continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles from the United States. (The case of the western gap was solved by a treaty between Mexico and the United States of America on the delimitation of the continental shelf in the western Gulf of Mexico beyond 200 nautical miles, of June 9, 2000.)
Continental shelf in the eastern Gulf of Mexico beyond 200 nautical miles	 <i>Cuba</i>  <i>Mexico</i>  <i>United States</i>	











### Territory disputed between Canada and the United States

Territory	 Canadian claimant	 U.S. claimant
Machias Seal Island	New Brunswick	Maine
North Rock	New Brunswick	Maine
Strait of Juan de Fuca	British Columbia	Washington
Dixon Entrance	British Columbia	Alaska
Portland Canal	British Columbia	Alaska
Beaufort Sea	Northwest Territories, Yukon	Alaska
Northwest Passage and some other Arctic waters	Canadian territorial waters	U.S. claims navigation rights

## Central America and the Caribbean

Territory	Claimants	Notes
Isla Aves	 <b>Venezuela</b>  Dominica	Dominica abandoned the claim to the island in 2006, but continues to claim the adjacent seas, as do some neighboring states.
Bajo Nuevo Bank	 <b>Colombia</b>  Nicaragua  Jamaica  United States	Honduras has recognized the sovereignty of Colombia; other claimants have not.
Southern half of Belize	 <b>Belize</b>  Guatemala	Guatemala formerly claimed all of Belize.
Calero Island's northernmost part	 <b>Costa Rica</b>  Nicaragua	
Conejo Island	 <b>Honduras</b>  El Salvador	
Navassa Island	 <b>United States</b>  Haiti	
Sapodilla Cay	 <b>Belize</b>  Guatemala  Honduras	Guatemala formerly claimed all of Belize.
Serranilla Bank	 <b>Colombia</b>  Honduras  Nicaragua  United States	Jamaica has recognized the sovereignty of Colombia; other claimants have not.








## South America

























Territory	Claimants	Notes
Guayana Esequiba (Guyana west of the Essequibo River)	 <b>Guyana</b>  Venezuela	Venezuela and Guyana have overlapping maritime area claims as well. Barbados and Guyana have since signed joint cooperation agreement over this area.
Ankoko Island/Isla de Anacoco	 <b>Venezuela</b>  Guyana	
Arroyo de la Invernada or Rincón de Artigas and Vila Albornoiz	 <b>Brazil</b>  Uruguay	Dispute in the 237 km <sup>2</sup> (92 sq mi) Invernada River region near Masoller, over which tributary represents the legitimate source of the Quaraí River/Cuareim River
Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	 <b>United Kingdom</b>  Argentina	Including Shag Rocks. <i>See Falkland Islands sovereignty dispute, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands sovereignty dispute</i>
French Guiana west of the Marouini River	 <b>France</b>  Suriname	



Guaira Falls/Sete Quedas	 <b>Brazil</b>  <b>Paraguay</b>	The disputed islands were submerged by the reservoir of Itaipú.
Guyana east of the Upper Courantyne River	 <b>Guyana</b>  Suriname	
Isla Brasileira/Ilha Brasileira	 <b>Brazil</b>  Uruguay	Uruguayan officials claim that the island falls under their Artigas Department
Isla Suárez/Ilha de Guajará-mirim	 <b>Bolivia</b>  Brazil	
Gulf of Venezuela Sea Border	 <b>Venezuela</b>  Colombia	Colombia claims it has right to waters in this Gulf.
Southern Patagonian Ice Field between Monte Fitz Roy and Cerro Murallón	 Argentina  Chile	Parts of the border still officially undefined.


### Disputes between recognized sovereign states and other states

Territory	Claimants	Notes
Abkhazia	 <b>Republic of Abkhazia</b>  Georgia	Main article: Georgian–Abkhazian conflict
Village of Aibga and surrounding area	 <b>Republic of Abkhazia</b>  Russia	
Eastern part of Bhutan	 <b>Bhutan</b>  Republic of China (Taiwan)	
North Cyprus	 <b>Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus</b>  Cyprus	Republic of Cyprus claims the whole island. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (self declared state) claims the northern part of the island
Mainland China, Hainan, and other islands controlled by the PRC.	 <b>People's Republic of China</b>  Republic of China (Taiwan)	Cross-Strait relations
Moldovan-controlled area of Dubăsari district	 <b>Moldova</b>  Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic	
A small area of Gilgit-Baltistan	 <b>Pakistan</b>  Republic of China (Taiwan)	
Kokkina/Erenköy exclave	 <b>Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus</b>  Cyprus	This area is separated from the rest of the land controlled by North Cyprus by land controlled by the Republic of Cyprus.
Heixiazi / Bolshoy	 <b>Russia</b>	Split by the People's Republic of China and

Ussuriysky Island (eastern half)	 <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	Russia in 2004
Heixiazi / Bolshoy Ussuriysky Island (western half)	 <b>People's Republic of China</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	Split by the People's Republic of China and Russia in 2004
Kachin State	 <b>Burma</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	North part west of the Gaoligong Mountains (高黎貢山) in western Yunnan, China, and the Division of Sagaing: Jiangxinpo (江心坡) and Nankan (南坎).
106.40 square kilometres of formerly Chinese territory in Kazakhstan	 <b>Kazakhstan</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	
Kosovo	 <b>Republic of Kosovo</b>  <b>Serbia</b>	Kosovo is the subject of a territorial dispute between the Republic of Serbia and the self-proclaimed Republic of Kosovo. The latter declared independence on 17 February 2008, while Serbia claims it as part of its own sovereign territory. Its independence is recognised by 108 UN member states.
Kutuzov Island	 <b>Russia</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	
Nagorno-Karabakh and seven adjacent districts	 <b>Nagorno-Karabakh</b>  <b>Azerbaijan</b>	Much of the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and some surrounding territory is under the control of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, which is claimed by Azerbaijan.
Outer Mongolia	 <b>Mongolia</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	Outer Mongolia has been excluded from Enforcement Rules for the Act Governing Relations between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area since 2002. However, Outer Mongolia remains part of the ROC in the Constitution of the Republic of China.
Part of the Rasõn administrative division	 <b>North Korea</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	
Sixty-Four Villages East of the Heilongjiang River	 <b>Russia</b>  <b>Republic of China</b> (Taiwan)	
Somaliland	 <b>Somaliland</b>  <b>Somalia</b>	
South Ossetia	 <b>Republic of South Ossetia</b>  <b>Georgia</b>	Main article: Georgian–Ossetian conflict
'Border' checkpoint	 <b>United Kingdom</b>	UK's claim in regard to its Sovereign Base Areas

near Strovilia	 <b>Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus</b>	Technically, of course, this also involves  Cyprus; the checkpoint is partially on UN-administered land, and Cyprus claims all of the island.
Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen, Matsu Islands, Pratas Islands	 <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>  <b>People's Republic of China</b>	Anti-Secession Law, Legal status of Taiwan
Transnistria	 <b>Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic</b>  <b>Moldova</b>	
Tuva	 <b>Russia</b>  <b>Republic of China (Taiwan)</b>	
Varnita, Copanca and Bendery (also known as <i>Tighina</i> or <i>Bender</i> )	 <b>Moldova</b>  <b>Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic</b>	
The Palestinian territories	 <b>Israel</b>  <b>Palestinian Authority</b>	See <i>Israeli–Palestinian conflict</i>
Western Sahara	 <i>Morocco</i>  <i>Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic</i>	The United Nations keeps the Western Sahara in its list of Non-Self-Governing Territories and considers the sovereignty issue as unresolved pending a final solution. To that end, the UN sent a mission in the territory to oversee a referendum on self-determination in 1991, but it never happened. Administration was relinquished by Spain in 1976.

### Disputes between a state and its subnational entities, or between subnational entities

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Internal Claimants</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Belgaum	 India	<b>Karnataka</b> <b>Maharashtra</b>	Disputed since 1956 when Belgaum district was not transferred to Maharashtra.  This dispute originated in an 1880 imperial decree. In 1920 a solution to the dispute was arbitrated but in practice it was never carried out. In 2008 there were new attempted negotiations, but they broke down in 2011, and as of 2013 it is pending either a supreme court decision, a referendum or a possible mutual agreement.
As much as a 2821 km <sup>2</sup> -wide area in and around the Ibiapaba mountain range	 Brazil	 <b>Ceará</b>  <b>Piauí</b>	
Hogenakkal	 India	<b>Tamil Nadu</b> <b>Karnataka</b>	Currently administered by Tamil Nadu

Disputed territories of Northern Iraq



 **Iraq proper**  
 **Iraqi Kurdistan**

Iraq's autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan claims and controls parts of the governorates of Nineveh, Arbil, Kirkuk and Diyala.

Lubicon traditional territory between the Peace River and Athabasca River and north of Lesser Slave Lake



 **Alberta**  
Lubicon Lake  
Indian Nation (Cree)

Northern Alberta

Southern edge of Labrador



 **Newfoundland and Labrador**  
 **Quebec**

This was formerly an international dispute between Canada, which includes Quebec, and the Dominion of Newfoundland, at the time a separate country. Although Canada accepted the current border, Quebec never did.

The two districts are owned by Inner Mongolia, but Jiagedaqi District(urban) was established as capital of Daxinganling Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, resulting it and adjacent Songling District under effective control of Heilongjiang Province. Hulunbuir City(Prefecture), Inner Mongolia actively disputes these two districts, as they formerly belongs to Oroqen Autonomous Banner, Hulunbuir.

Songling District and Jiagedaqi District



Inner Mongolia  
**Heilongjiang**

Disputed since 2000, both Departments of Antioquia and Chocó have claimed the corregimiento as part of their own respective municipalities. On 2014, amidst a rise of tensions between the claimants, the National Government under the Geographic Institute Agustín Codazzi formally started a process to find a solution for the dispute.

Belén de Bajirá



 **Antioquia**  
 **Chocó**

Due to an inaccurate measurement in 1818, Georgia claims the correct 35th latitude north, and does so in a chance of a drought, it would have access to the Tennessee River. See *Tennessee River#Water rights and border dispute with Georgia*.

A wide section from the 35th parallel north to one-mile south.



 **Tennessee**  
 **Georgia**

parts of Fort Bonifacio



**Makati**  
Taguig  
Pateros

Disputed since 1983, Taguig claims more than 729 hectares of land in Fort Bonifacio, an area administered by

Fiat Auto Poland  
factory and  
nearest areas



**Tychy**  
Bieruń

Makati. On August 5, 2013, The Court of Appeals Sixth Division ruled that Makati has legal jurisdiction over the area thus invalidating Taguig's claim. Taguig has not abandoned its claims and will appeal to the Court of Appeals to revoke the decision. Pateros also claims the area and has filed a petition before the Taguig Regional Court Branch 271 in 2012 concerning its claim. Pateros reiterated its claims in 2013 following the decision of the Court of Appeals awarding Makati jurisdiction over the area.

The territory has historically been a part of the town of Bieruń. In years 1975–1991 Bieruń was a part of Tychy. The Fiat Auto Poland (formerly FSM factory remaining in Tychy was a condition of Bieruń's separation. In the 90s, Bieruń has regained the Homera osiedle which was part of the disputed area.





### Antarctica

The Antarctic Treaty System, formed on 1 December 1959 and entered into force on 23 June 1961, establishes the legal framework for the management of Antarctica and provides administration for the continent, which is carried out through consultative member meetings. It freezes the territorial claims of all signatories (all claimants have acceded) for as long as the treaty is in force. However, it is not a final settlement; parties can choose to withdraw from the System at any time. Furthermore, only a minority of states have signed it, and it is not formally sanctioned by the United Nations. Thus, Antarctica remains the only part of the planet any (non-signatory) state can still lay claim to as terra nullius (on the grounds of it not having been part of any existing state's legal and effective territory).

Territory	Claimants	Antarctic territory
Area between 25°W and 53°W	United Kingdom Argentina	British Antarctic Territory Argentine Antarctica
Area between 53°W and 74°W	United Kingdom Argentina Chile	British Antarctic Territory Argentine Antarctica Antártica Chilena Province
Area between 74°W and 80°W	United Kingdom Chile	British Antarctic Territory Antártica Chilena Province

















## Historical disputes, subsequently settled









### Africa

Territory	Former claimants	Dispute started	Dispute settled	Notes
Aouzou Strip	 <b>Chad</b>  <b>Libya</b>	c. 1973	1994	In 1994 International Court of Justice decision found in favour of Chad sovereignty over the Aouzou strip, and ended the Libyan claim.
Yenga (border hamlet), and left bank of the Makona and Moa rivers	 <b>Sierra Leone</b>  <b>Guinea</b>	c. 1995	2013	The two heads of state settled this dispute in 2013.



### Asia and Pacific

Territory	Former claimants	Dispute started	Dispute settled	Notes
South Talpatti/New Moore/Purbasha Island	 <b>India</b>  <b>Bangladesh</b>	c. 1975	2010	This former dispute over a small island never more than two meters above sea level was contested from the island's appearance in the 1970s to its disappearance, likely due to climate change, in the first decade of the 2000s. While land disputes here no longer exist, the maritime boundary is yet to be defined.
Sakhalin Island	 <i>Russian Empire</i>  <i>Empire of Japan</i>	1845	1875	Japan unilaterally proclaimed sovereignty over the whole island in 1845, but its claims were ignored by the Russian Empire. The 1855 Treaty of Shimoda acknowledged that both Russia and Japan had joint rights of occupation to Sakhalin, without setting a definite territorial demarcation. As the island became settled in the 1860s and 1870s, this ambiguity led to increasing friction between settlers. Attempts by the Tokugawa shogunate to purchase the entire island from the Russian Empire failed, and the new Meiji government was unable to negotiate a partition of the island into separate territories.  In the Treaty of Saint Petersburg (1875), Japan agreed to give up its claims on Sakhalin in exchange for undisputed ownership of the Kuril












Territory	Former claimants	Dispute started	Dispute settled	Notes
Pamir Mountains	 <b>Tajikistan</b>  People's Republic of China	1877	2011	Islands. The Tajik Government relinquished its claim over this territory in January 2011 with final ratification of a treaty ceding 1,158 square kilometres (447 sq mi) to the PRC.
Palmas Island (modern day Miangas Island)	 <i>Philippine Islands</i>  <i>Dutch East Indies</i>	1906	1928	Dispute between the United States and the Netherlands over the Palmas island located south of the Philippines, which was then American territory. The Netherlands believed that the islands were part of the Dutch East Indies. The territorial dispute was solved through the Island of Palmas case which decided that the Palmas Island belongs to the Netherlands. Palmas Island, now Miangas Island, is currently a part of modern Indonesia.
Hatay Province	 <b>Turkey</b>  Syria	1938	2004	Territory ceded from Syria to Turkey during the French Mandate of Syria, never formally recognized by Syria, but gave it up in 2004.
Yalu River (disputed sovereignty of certain islands)	 <b>People's Republic of China</b>  <b>North Korea</b>  South Korea	1949	2005	The allocation to North Korea of all of the large islands in the lower Yalu River, including Pidan and Sindo at the mouth, is now clear. The river's maritime rights remain shared between the two nations.
Shaksgam Valley	 Pakistan (still claimed by:  India  <b>People's Republic of China</b> )	1947	1963	Pakistan relinquished its claim to China; India did not.
Sinai Peninsula	 <b>Israel</b>  Egypt	1967	1982	During the Six-Day War Israel claimed Sinai. It was returned in 1982 under the terms of the 1979 Egypt–Israel Peace Treaty.
Taba	 <b>Israel</b>  Egypt	1979	1989	When Egypt and Israel were negotiating the exact position of the border in preparation for the 1979 peace treaty, Israel claimed that Taba had been on the Ottoman side of a border agreed between the Ottomans and British Egypt in 1906 and had, therefore, been in error in its two previous agreements.

















<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former claimants</b>	<b>Dispute started</b>	<b>Dispute settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
West Bank, including East Jerusalem	 <b>Israel</b>  <b>Jordan</b>	1967	1988	Although most of Sinai was returned to Egypt in 1982, Taba was the last portion to be returned. The issue was submitted to an international commission. In 1988, the commission ruled in Egypt's favour, and Israel returned Taba to Egypt in 1989. During the Six-Day War Israel conquered these territories from Jordan. Jordan later renounced the claim on the territory, supporting instead its inclusion in a future Palestine.
Ligitan and Sipadan	 <b>Malaysia</b>  <b>Indonesia</b>	1969	2002	The 2002 International Court of Justice ruling awarded both islands to Malaysia, but left unsettled the maritime boundary immediately southwest and west of the islands between Malaysia and Indonesia.
Hawar Islands	 <b>Qatar</b>  <b>Bahrain</b>	1971	2001	Formerly disputed between Qatar and Bahrain, it was settled by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague. In the June 2001 decision, Bahrain kept the Hawar Islands and Qit'at Jaradah but dropped claims to Janan Island and Zubarah on mainland Qatar, while Qatar retained significant maritime areas and their resources. The agreement has furthered the goal of definitively establishing the border with Saudi Arabia and Saudi-led mediation efforts continue.
Pulau Batek/Fatu Sinai	 <b>Indonesia</b>  <b>East Timor</b>	2002	2004	Ceded by Timor-Leste to Indonesia in August 2004.







#### Americas

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Alaska Boundary Dispute	 <i>United States</i>  <i>Canada</i>	1821	1903	Disputed between the United States and Canada (then a British Dominion with its foreign affairs controlled from London). The dispute had been going on between the Russian and British Empires since 1821, and was inherited by the United States as a consequence of the Alaska Purchase in 1867. It was resolved by
















<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
				arbitration in 1903 with a delegation that included 3 Americans, 2 Canadians, and 1 British delegate that became the swing vote. By a 4 to 2 vote, the final resolution favored the American position. Canada did not get an outlet from the Yukon gold fields to the sea. The disappointment and anger in Canada was directed less at the United States, and more at the British government for betraying Canadian interests in pursuit of a friendly relationship between Britain and the United States.
Aroostook War	 <i>United States</i>  <i>British North America</i>	1838	1842	Disputed border between the state of Maine and the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec.
Atacama border dispute	 <b>Bolivia</b>  <b>Chile</b>	1879	1904	
Chamizal dispute	 <i>United States</i>  <i>Mexico</i>	1898	1963	Disputed border within the El Paso/Ciudad Juárez region.
Delaware Wedge	 <b>Delaware</b>  <b>Maryland</b>  <b>Pennsylvania</b>	1750s	1921	A gore created when the borders of the colonies Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania were defined. Dispute over the borders between the three colonies dates to the foundation of each during the middle 17th century. A series of defined lines and arcs were laid out by statute to settle the disputes, the most famous of which was the Mason-Dixon Line. The Wedge was left out of all three colonies (and later U.S. states), and remained a matter of dispute until it was formally resolved to assign the Wedge to Delaware in 1921.
Eastern shore of the Narragansett Bay	<b>Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations</b> Plymouth Colony (to 1691) Province of Massachusetts Bay (from 1691)	1636	1898	Claimed by both Rhode Island and Plymouth Colony. Plymouth's claim was inherited by the newly created Province of Massachusetts Bay when the latter was created in 1691 from the merger of earlier Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies. A royal decree in 1746 assigned the land to Rhode Island, but Massachusetts continued to press its claim until 1898.
Isla Martín García	 <b>Argentina</b>  <b>Uruguay</b>	1879	1973	After the Conquest of the Desert was formally launched in 1879, many













<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Cordillera del Cóndor-Cenepa River	 <b>Peru</b>  Ecuador	1828	1998	indigenous leaders captured were confined there. The island was transferred to Argentine Navy jurisdiction in 1886. The island's distance from the Uruguayan territory is less than two miles, and its jurisdictional status was formally established by the Treaty of Río de la Plata between Uruguay and Argentina on November 19, 1973.
Cordillera of the Andes Boundary Case	 <i>Argentina</i>  <i>Chile</i>	1881	1902	After the signature of the Boundary treaty of 1881 between Chile and Argentina differing interpretations on whether the highest Andean peaks (favouring Argentina) or the continental divide (favouring Chile) was to be considered the boundary.
Puna de Atacama dispute	 <i>Argentina</i>  <i>Chile</i>	1889	1898	
Clipperton Island	 Mexico  France	1897	1931	Disputed between France and Mexico. On January 28, 1931, King Victor Emanuel, selected as a neutral arbitrator, finally declared Clipperton to be a French possession, and it has remained relatively undisputed ever since.
Beagle conflict	 <i>Argentina</i>  <i>Chile</i>	1898	1982	
Río Encuentro-Alto Palena dispute	 <i>Argentina</i>  <i>Chile</i>	1913	1966	
Laguna del Desierto	 <b>Argentina</b>  Chile	1949	1994	
Border of New Hampshire and Canada	 <b>United States</b>  United Kingdom	1783	1842	Ill-defined terms of the Treaty of Paris at the end of the Revolutionary War left the boundary of the state of New Hampshire and Canada in doubt. The lack of a precise definition of the "northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River" as defined by the Treaty of Paris left a tract of land in what is now the town of Pittsburg, New Hampshire outside of the jurisdiction of



<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
				both the United States and Canada. In the 1830s, land speculators established a short-lived independent republic in the area; the minuscule population of the putative nation never exceeded about 300. The boundary was finally settled definitively by the Webster–Ashburton Treaty of 1842.
San Andrés and Providencia	 <b>Colombia</b>  Nicaragua	1928	2012	
Tacna–Arica compromise	 <b>Chile</b>  Peru	1883	1929	
Pacific Ocean Sea border	 <b>Chile</b>  Peru	1985	2014	

### Europe



<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Bregovo	 <b>Bulgaria</b>  Kingdom of Serbia	1885	1886	Bulgaria And Serbia briefly had a war over a small border village called Bregovo and this has been the recognized border ever since then.
Åland Islands	 <b>Finland</b>  Sweden	1917	1920	Sweden and Finland argued over the control of the Åland Islands (located between Sweden and Finland). The Åland movement (Ålandsrörelsen) wanted Åland to reunite with its old mother country Sweden (Finland and Åland belonged to Sweden before 1809). The movement gathered signatures from over 7000 inhabitants of legal age at the Åland Islands in 1917 (that was about 96% of the population) - they all supported a union with Sweden. When Finland became independent (December 6, 1917) Sweden wanted a plebiscite about the future of the Åland Islands to solve the problem. Finland refused and argued that the Åland Islands had always been a natural part of Finland - even when Finland was under Swedish rule. Sweden appealed to the League of Nations referring to the right of the population to determine which country they should belong to. After studying the matter closely the League of Nations decided Finland should retain

Territory	Former Claimants	Dispute Started	Dispute Settled	Notes
Graham Island	 <b>Two Sicilies</b>  Malta  France  Spain	1831	1831	<p>sovereignty over the province but that the Åland Islands should be made an autonomous territory. The Swedish Prime Minister said he didn't accept the verdict but he also said that Sweden was not going to use military force to get their claims.</p> <p>A dispute between the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the British Crown Colony of Malta, the Kingdom of France and the Kingdom of Spain occurred after the volcanic island appeared in 1831. The British were the first to claim the island as part of Malta, and they were followed by the Two Sicilies and France, while Spain expressed their ambitions to control the island. The island disappeared by December 1831 and the dispute stopped. A Sicilian flag was lowered over the now submerged island in 2000 to show Italian claims to the area. It is no longer disputed by Britain, France, Spain or Malta.</p>
Lampedusa	 <b>Sicily</b>  Malta	1800	1814	<p>The island was controlled by British troops as a <i>de facto</i> part of Malta Protectorate from 1800 onwards. After a British royal commission was sent there in 1812, the new Governor of Malta Sir Thomas Maitland withdrew British troops and the island was returned to Sicily.</p>
Tenedos	 <b>Turkey</b>  Greece	1920	1923	<p>On 11 August 1920, following World War I, the Treaty of Sèvres with the defeated Ottoman Empire granted the island to Greece, who joined the war in Allies' side in May 1917. The new Turkish Government of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, based in Ankara, which was not party to the treaty, overthrew the Ottoman government, which signed but did not ratify the treaty. After the Turkish War of Independence ended in Greek defeat in Anatolia, and the fall of Lloyd George and his Middle Eastern policies, the western powers agreed to the Treaty of Lausanne with the new Turkish Republic, in 1923. This treaty made Tenedos and Imbros part of Turkey, and it guaranteed a special autonomous administrative status there to accommodate the Greeks.</p>
Northern Ireland	 <b>United Kingdom</b>	1920	1999	<p>Formerly disputed between Ireland and the United Kingdom since partition on 23</p>

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	  Ireland			December 1920, it was settled by the Good Friday Agreement in 1999, when Ireland amended its constitutional claim. Both countries acknowledged that the territory can rejoin the rest of Ireland if separate referendums in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland approve of the former's cession.
Pytalovo (Abrene in Latvia)	 <b>Russia</b>  Latvia	1991	2007	Pytalovo was part of independent Latvia as Abrene until Latvia was occupied and annexed by the Soviet Union and Abrene was attached to Russian SSR in 1948. Latvia disputed Russian jurisdiction over the region until giving it up in a border treaty with Russia in 2007.
Ivangorod and Pechorsky District	 <b>Russia</b>  Estonia	1991	2007	Russia recognized them as a part of Estonia with Treaty of Tartu, 1920. After the fall of the Soviet Union, Russia continued administering it. Some sources argue Estonia has claims in the area.
Sevastopol	 <b>Russia</b>  Ukraine	1993	1997	On July 28, 1993, one of the leaders of the Russian Society of Crimea, Viktor Prusakov, stated that his organisation was ready for an armed mutiny and establishment of the Russian administration in Sevastopol. In May 1997, Russia and Ukraine signed the Peace and Friendship Treaty, ruling out Moscow's territorial claims to Ukraine.
Black Sea and Snake Island	 <b>Ukraine</b>  Romania	2004	2009	In 2004 Romania filed a case to International Court of Justice claiming that Ukraine's Snake Island was an uninhabitable rock under UNCLOS standards and thus not eligible to carry influence over determination of the maritime boundary between the two states. During the Soviet times the island was a small naval station with a lighthouse. In 2007 the Ukrainian parliament approved an establishment of a small hamlet (settlement) there, <i>Bile</i> , as part of Vylkove city Odessa Region. The maritime boundary issue was settled by the International Court of Justice in 2009.
Vilnius Region	 <b>Lithuania</b>  Poland	1920	1945	During the Polish-Soviet War Polish armies entered the Vilnius Region which was at the time part of the Soviet Lithuanian-Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1920, Polish General Lucjan Zeligowski lead

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
				a coup and established the Republic of Central Lithuania which was annexed to the Second Polish Republic after the war as part of the historic Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and due to ethnic Poles in the region. Lithuania moved its capital to Kaunas while never giving up its claim to Vilnius. The Lithuanians found support in the Soviet Union for their cause signing the Soviet-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Treaty in 1939. Following the Soviet invasion of Poland, the region came under Soviet control and became part of the Lithuanian SSR after World War II which was followed by a large number of ethnic Poles beginning deported two times. Following the fall of the Soviet Union and Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania the Vilnius region became part of Lithuania again.
Passetto di Borgo in the vicinity of the Vatican City	 <b>Italy</b>  * Holy See	1870	1991	Pope John Paul II recognized the sovereignty of Italy over the Passetto on May 18, 1991.

### Antarctica

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Former Claimants</b>	<b>Dispute Started</b>	<b>Dispute Settled</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Bouvet Island	 <b>Norway</b>  United Kingdom	1927	1929	The United Kingdom claimed this Antarctic island as Lindsay/Liverpool Island based on sightings going back to 1808, but Norway landed there in 1927. In November 1929, Britain renounced its claim to the island.

## **List of irredentist claims or disputes**

Not all territorial disputes are irredentist, although they are often couched in irredentist rhetoric to justify and legitimize such claims both internationally and within the country.

Prominent irredentist disputes (by area) during the past century have included:

### **Europe (continuing to the modern day)**

- Spanish claims to Gibraltar which was ceded in perpetuity to Britain in 1713 under the Treaty of Utrecht, and argues its case at the United Nations claiming its territorial integrity is affected.
- Hungarian claims to parts of the neighbouring countries inhabited by the ethnic Hungarians (including parts of Slovakia, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine, etc.). The claim is based on historic criteria for some regions (such as Transylvania, where Hungarians are a majority in two out of sixteen counties), and ethnic for other regions. The former Kingdom of Hungary lost 2/3 of its territories as a result of the Treaty of Trianon in 1920. Nowadays, irredentists are split between a group which wishes to reclaim all former regions of Hungary, and those only desiring ethnic Hungarian regions that are contiguous to current-day Hungary.
- Georgia (country) claims Tao-Klarjeti (a part of Turkey) as its historic territory, due to the fact that the region has a large Georgian population and has been under Georgian rule for long periods of history, although there have been no official claims, many Georgians still claim it as a part of their country.
- The Greater Romanian goal was achieved in 1918, but Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and Southern Dobruja were lost again in 1940. The goal of Romanian irredentism is the re-establishment of Greater Romania as advocated by the Greater Romania Party, thus claiming territories from Ukraine, Bulgaria<sup>1</sup> and the merger with the Republic of Moldova.
- Greater Serbian claims to large areas of Bosnia, Croatia, Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, on grounds of ethnic affiliation; still promulgated by the Serbian Radical Party.
- Bosniak claims to and large areas of Montenegro due to a large historical Muslim population.
- Albanian claims to Kosovo, which Serbia asserts is a province of Serbia, and which the Kosovar government insists is an independent country, as well as to parts of Montenegro, the Republic of Macedonia and Greece (on grounds of ethnic affiliation).
- Irredentists from the Republic of Macedonia have expressed land claims to the entire region of Macedonia out of which only 40% lies within the Republic of Macedonia, the rest being in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania, on the purported ethnic, historical and geographic grounds.
- Bulgarian irredentists have claimed the Republic of Macedonia based on the idea that the Macedonians are actually Bulgarians; this was an important factor in Bulgarian foreign policy between Bulgarian independence and World War II.
- Ingush (part of the Russian Federation) claims of the eastern part of the Prigorodny District in North Ossetia as part of Ingushetia on historical and historical-ethnic grounds. See Ingush-Ossetian conflict
- Armenian claims to the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan on ethnic and perceived historical grounds. It is de jure part of Azerbaijan, but de facto an Armenian populated independent country where conflict started in 1988 and has the explicit long-term goal of rejoining Armenia. : Nagorno-Karabakh Republic
- Armenian irredentists have also laid claim (on perceived historical, historical ethnic, modern ethnic and also juridical grounds) to territories up to the Pontic coast of Turkey near Trebizond, and south past Lake Van (sometimes far enough to incorporate the historical Subterranean region of Cilician Armenia, though this claim has now been abandoned for the

most part), as well as Nakhichevan in Azerbaijan, Javakh in Georgia, and areas of Northwest Iran near Maku. See United Armenia concept for more info.

- Irish nationalists, including republicans, and originally the Irish state itself, have long laid claim to Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom.

- German nationalists claim westernmost and northern parts of Poland (including Stettin, Gdańsk, Poznań and Wrocław), southern part of Denmark (South Jutland County), eastern Belgium (Eupen-Malmedy), eastern France (parts of Alsace-Lorraine), Memel in Lithuania, and Kaliningrad Oblast, Russian Federation (including Kaliningrad), former parts of the German Empire.

- Polish nationalists claim westernmost parts of Belarus (including Grodno and Brześć), Ukraine (including Lwów, Stanisławów and Tarnopol), eastern Lithuania (including the capital Vilnius) and Zaolzie, now part of the Czech Republic. All these regions were part of the interwar Poland.

- Some Belarusian nationalists claim the region of Podlaskie from Poland as; the border region, of Lithuania which includes the capital Vilnius; parts of Smolensk and Bryansk Oblasts from Russia. Historically the listed regions belonged to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania a predecessor to modern Lithuanian state, and the borders were drawn during the short-lived Belarusian Democratic Republic.

- Some Ukrainian nationalists claim a multitude of bordering regions where there was or is mixed population. The Transnistria strip of land, presently a non-recognised breakaway republic from Moldova; parts of southern Bukovina and Maramureş from Romania; the Rusyn-populated Prešov Region from Slovakia; the historic Lemkivshchyna province, now part of Poland; the upper San River valley; land to the left-bank of the Bug River (Chełm and Podlaskie), all from Poland; the Polesian lands in Belarus, including the city of Brest; parts of Bryansk Oblast, including the city of Starodub; parts of Belgorod, Voronezh and Kursk Oblasts (historically part of Sloboda Ukraine); parts of Rostov Oblast including the cities of Shakhty and Taganrog; the historic region of Kuban and parts of Stavropol Krai (Ukrainian nationalists see Kuban Cossacks as Ukrainians), all from Russia.

- The English Democrats Party are irredentist in regards to Monmouthshire (since 1974 part of Wales).

- Chechenia (currently part of the Russian Federation) has occasionally laid claims on a region called Akkia (roughly the Auhovski rayon, in Russian), part of neighbouring Dagestan. Prior to the 1944 Chechen deportation to Kazakhstan, the region was part of Chechnya (then an autonomous region within the Soviet Union), which was abolished. It was given to Dagestan, and included all of the modern Novolak district as well as parts of the Kazbek district and the Khasavyurt district (including the city of Khasavyurt itself). Following the repatriation in 1958, Chechen autonomy was not restored in Akkia, and the Chechens were barred from returning there. In spite of this, Chechens have returned to Akkia, and according to the census, in 2002 there were nearly ninety thousand Chechens in Dagestan, primarily in Akkia.

- Russian irredentism has three definitions, narrow, interim and broad.

- In a broader sense, it could include all lands that historically made up the Soviet Union and/or the Russian Empire at their maximum extent. The broadest sense of Russian irredentism would also extend to all neighbouring regions in bordering countries that are populated by people who also live/lived in Russia (e.g. Iranian Azerbaijan in Iran), or are closely related to those people due to linguistic, ethnic or religious reasons. Historically Russia has pursued these policies, examples include the Pan-Slavism movement to put all of the Balkans under a Russian hegemony (which in majority were Slavic and/or Eastern Orthodox); the Russian Third Rome philosophy, which had an ultimate goal of re-claiming former Byzantine regions, in particular the warm winter port of Constantinople. In process establishing a hegemony over Greater Armenia, and in perspective the Holy Land (Lebanon, Palestine etc.)



Simultaneously there were ambitions to continue expansion into Persia and even India (see The Great Game). Russia planned to force cession from China's Qing Dynasty of Xinjiang, Manchuria and Mongolia, and even Korea. The Russo-Japanese War ended those prospects, except for the successful Russian creation of the Mongolian People's Republic from a weak Republican China. Finally there were plans to continue expansion beyond the International Date Line into the Yukon, however the Alaska Purchase ended those ambitions, and Russian America became part of the United States.

○ The interim sense of Russian irredentism include some or all of the independent countries and/or territories that made up the Soviet Union and/or the Russian Empire. These include, in a narrow understanding of interim sense: the East Slavic countries of Ukraine and Belarus; the pro-Russian break-away states of Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Transnistria; other nations making up the CIS and Georgia, the Baltic States and in broadest understanding, Finland, Poland and Kars Oblast.

○ The narrow sense of Russian irredentism focuses on regions that are populated by ethnic Russians that are outside the Russian Federation. Narva in Estonia; land around Daugavpils and Riga in Latvia; the historic land of Sloboda Ukraine and New Russia from Ukraine, and in particular Crimea and the city of Sevastopol; the Gagra district in Abkhazia (de jure part of Georgia); lands between the Russian border and the rivers of Ural and Irtysh in Kazakhstan, as well as parts of Semirechye. Due to the conflicting nature of ethnic Russian, Russophone and Slavic definitions in the understanding of Russian irredentism, there is often lots of overlap between one sense and another.

#### **Europe (historical)**

- Austrian claims to South Tyrol.
- Italian claims to Dalmatia after the First World War. The whole establishment of Italy originally, however, itself involved much irredentism, as it unified areas belonging to various states one-by-one with the growing proto-Italian state.
- Gabriele D'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume (now Rijeka) from 1919–1921 — proclaimed as the Italian Regency of Carnaro, the original irredentist dispute (when the term was first popularized).
- The establishment of Germany, like Italy, involved a large amount of unification of areas belonging to numerous small states.
- Greece's claims on areas of the ex-Ottoman Empire. After World War I Greece claimed what is now the Aegean coastline of Turkey, because of the predominance there of a Greek population since antiquity and former rule by the Byzantine Empire. Other Greek irredentist claims under the "Greater Greece" policy called *Megali Idea* included southern Albania (Northern Epirus) and Cyprus. Today, border changes are not a key topic of political discussion in Greece.
- French claims before World War I to Alsace-Lorraine.
- Nazi Germany's claims to Alsace-Lorraine, areas of Poland, Lithuania, Austria and the Czech Sudetenland.
- The Soviet Union annexed Petsamo, parts of Finnish Karelia, Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia after World War II. The question of the status of ceded Karelia was revived in Finland after the end of the Cold War.
- The claims of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro on the European parts of the Ottoman Empire and Albania (both of which the four divided among themselves) before the First Balkan War, where they took these claims to the battlefield, and won.
- Romanian irredentists before World War I claimed the territories of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, Transylvania and Southern Dobrudja.

- Croatian nationalists sometimes claim parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, most recently manifested as the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia (1991–1994)

### **Asia**

- Japan's Kuril Islands dispute with the former Soviet Union (now Russia), most recently over the loss of the southern four islands in the Kuril Islands chain in the closing days of World War II under the Treaty of San Francisco.
- Mutual counterclaims between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China to territories currently controlled by the other:
  - The People's Republic of China claims to the territories under the control of the government of the Republic of China (Taiwan).
  - The Republic of China's claims to mainland China ruled by the People's Republic of China, and most of the PRC's territorial claims.
- The People's Republic of China's former claims over Hong Kong and Macau, which were territories of the United Kingdom and Portugal respectively. They were transferred to the PRC in 1997 and 1999.
- The People's Republic of China's claims over Arunachal Pradesh under Indian administration (claimed by the PRC as part of Tibet).
- The Republic of China's claims to Tannu Uriankhai, now roughly corresponds to Tuva, a republic of Russia; and Outer Mongolia (i.e. the independent country of Mongolia).
- Afghanistan's claims to all Pashtun areas of Pakistan.
- Pakistani claims to all of Jammu and Kashmir (on grounds of ethnic and religious affiliation of the people of the Kashmir Valley) versus Indian rule (the 1947 partition of India led to the accession of Kashmir to India).
- Cambodia has claimed parts of the Mekong Delta that lie in present day Vietnam on the basis that the area, which was formerly part of the Khmer Empire, was artificially carved up by the French during the Colonial Period and given to South Vietnam upon French withdrawal. The area still is home to at least one million ethnic Khmers (the Khmer Krom) who claim to be persecuted by the Vietnamese.
- The Philippines has a territorial claim on eastern Sabah (formerly known as North Borneo), which is now a state of Malaysia. It claims on the eastern part of the territory was through the heritage of the Sultanate of Sulu.

### **Middle East**

- Syrian claim for the remaining portion of the Golan Heights, captured by Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and later annexed.
- Syrian claims to Turkey's Hatay Province. The Syrian Social Nationalist Party and Levantine nationalists furthermore claims southeastern parts of Turkey, Israel, State of Palestine, Jordan, Cyprus, Iraq, northern parts of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, southwestern parts of Iran, Lebanon and Egypt's Sinai Peninsula as Greater Syria.
- Lebanese claims of the Shebaa Farms, an area (formerly part of Syria) annexed by Israel.
- Mutual counterclaims between Israeli and Palestinian nationalist movements:
  - Palestinian: Hamas and other Palestinian factions claim the entire territory of the state of Israel;
  - Some Israeli political factions claim Israeli sovereignty over the entire West Bank (referred to by these factions as Judea and Samaria).
- Iraqi claims to Kuwait (esp. since the emirate's independence from Britain in 1961) before the Gulf War.
- The Iran-Iraq border dispute, includes Khuzestan populated by Iranian Arabs.

- Azeri claims on parts of Northwestern Iran, based on ethno-linguistic grounds.
- The government of Iraqi Kurdistan seeks to incorporate part or all of several neighboring provinces.

### **South and Central America**

- Bolivian claims to coastal regions of Chile annexed after the War of the Pacific. More recently, president Evo Morales expressed disgust with the secession of Acre (1902), which later become a Brazilian state, saying that the Brazilians provoked the unrest and later paid Bolivia only "a horse's price" for the priceless land.
  - Guatemalan claims to Belize and parts of Mexico, both nullified in 1995.
  - Venezuelan claims to most of Guyana west of the Essequibo River, as Guayana Esequiba.
  - Argentina's claims to the Falkland Islands, a British Overseas Territory.

### **North America**

- Claims among Mexicans to the Southwestern United States, conquered by the United States from Mexico in the Mexican-American War and later purchased (Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo) for a sum of 15 million dollars; and the Gadsden Purchase for 10 million dollars.
  - The Quebec government claims that the territory of Labrador belongs to the province of Quebec. Labrador is part of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

### **Africa**

- Morocco's claims, initiated in 1963 by King Hassan II, to a claimed "Greater Morocco" (an area comprising Morocco, parts of Algeria, Western Sahara, Mauritania, Madeira and the Canary Islands as well as the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla). This led to a border war with Algeria and the Moroccan military annexation of Western Sahara in 1976 and 1979.
  - Within Somalia, the self-declared Puntland and Somaliland conflict over Sanaag and Sool, based on the Puntland desire to unite areas of the Darod clan.
  - Somalia lays claim to the Northeastern Region of Kenya and the Ogaden Region of Ethiopia, based on historically being part of Somali lands and currently being inhabited by Somalis.
  - Ethiopian claims, initiated in 1891 by Menelik II, to a claimed "Greater Abyssinian Empire" (an area comprising Ethiopia, Ogadenia, parts of Kenya, parts of Uganda, Eritrea, Djibouti and parts of Sudan). This led to a border wars and crisis in the Horn of Africa. Eritrea became independent from Ethiopia in 1993.
    - Comoros claim Mayotte from France after 2009 referendum.
    - Madagascar claim the Scattered Islands in the Indian Ocean after France gave them independence in 1960.

## List of historical separatist movements

This is a list of historical separatist movements around the world. Separatism includes autonomism and secessionism. Most separatist movements do not succeed in their goal, therefore only notable ones are listed here; however, not all listed here succeeded in their goal.

### Africa

#### Algeria

(gained independence from France on July 5, 1962)

- **Political party:** Algerian National Movement (MNA)
- **Rebel organization:** Front de Libération Nationale (FLN)
- **Parallel government:** Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA)

#### Angola

- **Political party:** Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA)
- **Parallel government:** Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile (GRAE)

#### Botswana

- **Political party:** Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Botswana People's Party (BPP)

#### Burundi

- **Political party:** Union for National Progress (UPRONA)

#### Cameroon

- **Political party:** Rassemblement camerounais (RACAM), Union of the Peoples of Cameroon (UPC)
- **Rebel organizations:** National Liberation Army of Kamerun (ALNK)

#### Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau

- **Political party:** African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), Struggle Front for the National Independence of Guinea (FLING)

#### Central African Republic

- **Political party:** Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MÉSAN)

#### Democratic Republic of the Congo

- **Political party:** Mouvement National Congolais (MNC), ABAKO

#### Côte d'Ivoire

- **Rebel organization:** Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI)

#### Egypt

- **Political party:** Wafd Party

#### Eritrea

- **Rebel organization:** Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF)

#### France

- Réunion

#### Autonomist movement

- **Political party:** Communist Party of Réunion (which still exists, but has abandoned its goal of autonomism)

#### Ghana

- **Political party:** Convention People's Party (CPP), United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC)

- **Self-government experiment:** Fante Confederation
- Katanga**
- **Political party:** Confederation of the Tribal Associations of Katanga (CONAKAT)
- Kenya**
- **Political party:** East Africa Association, Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kikuyu Central Association, Young Kikuyu Association
  - **Rebel organization:** Mau Mau
- Mali**
- **Political party:** Sudanese Union (US)
- Mauritius**
- **Political party:** Mauritius Labour Party (MLP), Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM)
- Morocco**
- **Political party:** Istiqlal Party, National Action Bloc
  - **Secessionist entity:** Rif Republic
- Mozambique**
- **Political party:** Mozambican Liberation Front (FRELIMO)
- Namibia**
- **Political party:** South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), South West Africa National Union (SWANU)
  - **Rebel organizations:** People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN),
- Niger**
- **Political party:** Nigerien Progressive Party, Sawaba
- Nigeria**
- **Political party:** Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP), National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC), Action Group, Egbe Omo Oduduwa, Northern People's Congress
  - **Secessionist entity:** Republic of Biafra
- São Tomé and Príncipe**
- **Political party:** Committee for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe (CLSTP), Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe (MLSTP)
- Seychelles**
- **Political party:** Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP)
- Sierra Leone**
- **Political party:** Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), West African Youth League (WAYL)
- Somalia**
- **Political party:** Somali Youth League (SYL)
- Sudan**
- **Political party:** Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), Sudanese Communist Party, Umma Party
- Tanganyika**
- **Political party:** Tanganyika African Association, Tanganyika African National Union
- Tunisia**
- **Political party:** Destour, Young Tunisians, Neo Destour (ND)
- Uganda**

- **Political party:** Rwenzururu Secessionist Movement, Uganda People's Congress (UPC)

#### Zambia

- **Political party:** Northern Rhodesian African National Congress, United National Independence Party (UNIP), Zambian African National Congress (ZANC)

#### Zanzibar

- **Political party:** Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP)

#### Zimbabwe

- **Political party:** Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)
- **Rebel organizations:** Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA)

### Asia

#### Bangladesh

- **Political party:** Bangladesh Awami League
- **Rebel organization:** Mukti Bahini
  - Status: Resulted in independence of Bangladesh in 1971.
- Chakma people, Chittagong Hill Tracts
  - **Political party:** Parbatya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samiti, or Chittagong Hill Tribal People's Coordination Association
  - **Proposed state:** Confederacy of Chittagong
  - Status: Inactive following the 1996 peace treaty between the Government of Bangladesh and the tribal leaders.
- Hindu people, south-western Bangladesh
  - **Political party:** Swadhin Bangabhumii Andolan
  - **Proposed State:** Bangabhumii

#### Burma

- **Political party:** Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, Dobama Asiayone, Communist Party of Burma
- **Rebel organization:** Burma Independence Army

#### Cambodia

- Khmer Issarak
- Khmer Rouge
- Khmer Serei

#### India

- **Political party:** All India Forward Bloc, Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India, Swaraj Party, Ghadar Party
- **Parallel government:** Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind
- **Rebel organization:** Indian National Army

#### Indonesia

- **Political party:** Communist Party of Indonesia, Nationalist Party of Indonesia
- **Rebel organization:** Free Aceh Movement
- **Secessionist entity:** Republic of West Papua

#### Japan

- Republic of Ezo

#### Kazakhstan

- Alash Orda

#### Laos

- **Rebel organization:** Lao Issara, Pathet Lao
- Malaysia**
- **Political party:** Alliance Party (United Malays National Organisation, Malayan Chinese Association & Malayan Indian Congress)
- Maldives**
- Suvadives
    - **Proposed state:** United Suvadive Republic
- Mongolia**
- **Political party:** Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party
- North Korea**
- **Political party:** Workers' Party of Korea
- Oman**
- **Rebel organizations:** Dhofar Liberation Front (DLF), Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf/Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFLOAG)
- Pakistan**
- **Political party:** Muslim League
- Philippines**
- **Political party:** Nacionalista Party
  - **Society:** Katipunan, La Liga Filipina
  - **Secessionist entities:** Katagalugan, First Philippine Republic, Cantonal Republic of Negros, Republic of Zamboanga
- Singapore**
- **Political party:** Labour Front, People's Action Party
- South Korea**
- **Parallel government:** Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea
- Sri Lanka**
- Sri Lankan Tamil people
- **Proposed state:** Tamil Eelam
    - **Political party:** Tamil National Alliance
    - **Militant organisation:** Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
    - **Advocacy groups:** Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam, Global Tamil Forum
    - **Government in exile:** Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam
- Syria**
- National Bloc
- Vietnam**
- Duy Tân Hội
  - Indochinese Communist Party
  - National Liberation Front of South Vietnam
  - Việt Minh
  - Việt Nam Cách Mệnh Đồng Minh Hội
  - Việt Nam Quang Phục Hội
  - Việt Nam Quốc Dân Đảng
- Yemen**
- **Rebel organization:** Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen, National Liberation Front of South Yemen

## Europe

## Albania

- League of Prizren

## Armenia

- **Political party:** Armenian Revolutionary Federation, Social Democrat Hunchakian Party, Armenian Democratic Liberal Party (Ramgavar Party), Pan-Armenian National Movement
- **Rebel organization:** Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia

## Azerbaijan

- **Political party:** Musavat, Azerbaijani Popular Front Party

## Belarus

- **Political party:** Belarusian People's Front

## Belgium

- **Political parties**
  - Flemish
    - Vlaams Belang, New Flemish Alliance
    - Sociaal-Liberale Partij member of the European Free Alliance

## Bulgaria

- **Political party:** Bulgarian Revolutionary Central Committee, Internal Revolutionary Organisation

## Cyprus

- **Rebel organizations:** EOKA, Turkish Resistance Organisation

## Czech Republic

- **Political party:** Young Czech Party, Czech National Social Party

## Estonia

- Rahvarinne

## Finland

- **Political movement:** Åland, Fennoman, Lapua
- **Political party:** Finnish Party, Young Finnish Party

## France

- Basque Country (also in Spain)
  - **Political parties:** Basque Nationalist Party, Basque Unity
  - **Rebel organization:** Basque homeland and Freedom (ETA)
- Corsica
  - **Political Parties:** Corsica Nazione, Partitu di a Nazione Corsa
- Brittany
  - **Political parties:** Union Démocratique Bretonne, Breton Party
  - **Rebel organization:** Breton Revolutionary Army, Liberation Front of Brittany
- Alsace
- **Political parties :** Alsace d'abord

## Germany

- **Short-lived Republic:** Rhenish Republic
- Lower Saxony
- Alemannic Separatism
- Bavarian Soviet Republic

## Georgia

- Ajaria (Adjara)
- Azeris
  - **Proposed autonomous region:** Borchalo autonomy

## Greece



(gained independence from Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence)

- **Society:** Filiki Eteria
- **Unrecognized state:** Areopagus of Eastern Continental Greece, Peloponnesian Senate, Senate of Western Continental Greece, Provisional Administration of Greece (after 1822)
- **Militant organisations:** Armatoloi/Klephts, Sacred Band, Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy

### **Ireland**

( under UK, for pre-division Ireland)

- Home Rule League
- Irish National League
- Irish Parliamentary Party
- Irish Republican Brotherhood
- Provisional Government of the Irish Republic
- Sinn Féin
- Society of United Irishmen
- United Irish League
- Young Ireland

### **Italy**

- Sardinian nationalism
- Venetian nationalism

### **Latvia**

- **Political party:** Popular Front of Latvia, Latvian National Independence Movement

### **Lithuania**

- Sąjūdis

### **Republic of Macedonia**

Albanian-inhabited communities in SR Macedonia and Republic of Macedonia

- Ethnic group: Albanians
- Political parties: Democratic Party of Albanians, Party for Democratic Prosperity
- Goals: Autonomy (1994–99), independence and/or unification with Republic of Kosovo (2000–01)
- Events: Insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia
- Timespan: 1994–2001

Serbian-inhabited communities in SR Macedonia

- Ethnic group: Serbs
- Political parties: Democratic Party of Serbs in Macedonia, Radical Party of the Serbs in Macedonia
- Goals: Autonomy (Serbian Autonomous Region of Kumanovo Valley and Skopska Crna Gora)
- Timespan: 1992

### **Moldova**

- Moldovan Popular Front

### **Poland**

- Narodowa Demokracja
- Towarzystwo Demokratyczne Polskie (Polish Democratic Society)
- Union of Upper Silesians
- Silesian People's Party
- Association of Defense of Upper Silesians

## **Slovakia**

- **Political party:** Slovak National Party

## **Spain**

- Basque Country (also in France)
  - **Political parties:** Aralar Party, Basque Nationalist Party, Batasuna, Eusko Abertzale Ekintza, Eusko Alkartasuna, Nafarroa Bai
  - **Rebel organizations:** Basque homeland and Freedom (ETA), SEGI
- Catalan Countries
  - **Political parties:** Convergence and Union (Democratic Convergence of Catalonia + Democratic Union of Catalonia), Republican Left of Catalonia, Catalanian State
  - **Rebel organization:** Terra Lliure (*disbanded*)
- Galicia
  - **Political Parties:** Galician Nationalist Bloc, Nós-Unidade Popular
- Asturias
  - **Political parties:** Bloque por Asturias, Unidá Nacionalista Asturiana, Andecha Astur
  - **Rebel organization:** Andecha Obrera (*disbanded*)
- Canary Islands
  - **Political party:** Congreso Nacional de Canarias, Frepic-Awañak, Unión del Pueblo Canario
  - **Organizations:** MPAIAC
  - **Armed groups:** Fuerzas Armadas Guanches

## **Ukraine**

- People's Movement of Ukraine (*Rukh*)
- Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists
- Ukrainian Insurgent Army

## **United Kingdom (and associated territories)**

- Cornwall: - Cornish National Party, New Cornish Tertia army, An Gof, Cornish Solidarity,
- England: - Free England Party, English People's Liberation Army
- Ireland (including pre-split Northern Ireland): Irish Republican Brotherhood, Clan na Gael, Young Ireland, Home Rule League, Irish Socialist Republican Party, Irish Parliamentary Party, All-for-Ireland League, Nationalist Party (Northern Ireland), Irish Independence Party
- Isle of Man: Fo Halloo, Manx National Party
- Mercia: The Mercia Movement, Sovereign Mercia
- Wales: Cymru Fydd, Cymru Goch, Welsh Socialist Alliance, Welsh Republican Movement
- Isle of Wight: Vectis National Party

## **Yugoslavia**

### Republic of Croatia (SR Croatia, SFR Yugoslavia)

- Ethnic group: Croats
- Political parties: Croatian Democratic Union, Croatian Party of Rights, Croatian Peasant Party
- Armed organizations: Croatian National Guard
- Events: Croatian Spring, War in Croatia
- Goals: Independence

### Republic of Kosovo (AP Kosovo and Metohija, SR Serbia, FR Yugoslavia)

- Ethnic group: Albanians in Kosovo
  - Political parties: Democratic League of Kosovo, Alliance for the Future of Kosovo, Democratic Party of Kosovo, National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo, The People's Movement for Kosovo
  - Armed organizations: Kosovo Liberation Army, Armed Forces of the Republic of Kosovo
  - Events: Insurgency in Kosovo (1993–98), Kosovo War
  - Goals: Independence
- Preševo Valley (SR Serbia, FR Yugoslavia)
- Ethnic group: Albanians in south Serbia
  - Events: Insurgency in the Preševo Valley
  - Goals: Unification with Republic of Kosovo

## North America

### Antigua and Barbuda

- **Political party:** Antigua Labour Party

### Belize

- **Political party:** People's United Party

### Bahamas

- Abaco (defunct)
- Progressive Liberal Party (PLP)

### British West Indies

- **Political party:** Caribbean League
- **Secessionist entity:** West Indies Federation

### Canada

#### Secessionist

- Nova Scotia
  - **Political:** Anti-Confederation Party
- Ontario
  - **Political:** Ontario Independence League, Northern Ontario Heritage Party
- Quebec
  - **Pressure group:** Alliance Laurentienne, Chevaliers de l'Indépendance
  - **Political party:** Mouvement Souveraineté-Association, Option citoyenne, Parti de la Démocratie Socialiste, Parti indépendantiste, Parti nationaliste du Québec, Parti Patriote, Ralliement National, Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale, Union des forces progressistes, Union Nationale (Johnson era), Union Populaire
  - **Rebel organization:** Société des Fils de la Liberté, Frères Chasseurs, Front de libération du Québec
- Western Canada
  - **Political:** Unionest Party

#### Autonomist

- Acadia
  - **Political party:** Parti Acadien
- Cape Breton Island
  - **Political party:** Cape Breton Labour Party
- the Maritimes
  - **Political party:** the Maritimes
- Ontario
  - **Political party:** Northern Ontario Heritage Party

- Quebec
  - **Political party:** Action démocratique du Québec
- Costa Rica**
  - **Political party:** Independent Guanacaste Party
- Dominica**
  - **Political party:** Dominica Labour Party
- Guyana**
  - **Political party:** People's Progressive Party
  - **Political party:** People's National Congress
- Jamaica**
  - **Political party:** Jamaica Labour Party, People's National Party
- Haiti**
  - Cacos (anti-US occupation)
- Mexico**
  - California Republic
  - Chan Santa Cruz
  - Republic of Fredonia
  - Republic of the Rio Grande
  - Republic of Texas
  - Republic of Yucatán
  - Republic of Baja California
  - Republic of Sonora
- Nicaragua**
  - Ejército Defensor de la Soberanía Nacional (anti-US occupation)
- Panama**
  - Kuna Revolution (Republic of Tule)
- Trinidad and Tobago**
  - **Political party:** People's National Movement
- United States**
  - Thirteen Colonies
    - Sons of Liberty
  - Confederate States of America
  - New England's Secession Conventions of 1803, 1808, 1814, and 1843
  - Republic of New Afrika
  - State of Franklin, secessionist North Carolina western territory (1784–1789)
  - For historic Texas separatist movements, see *Mexico*, above.
- Puerto Rico**
  - **Autonomist Party**
- Popular Democratic Party (PPD)
  - **Anti-Colonial National Liberation Movement**
- Puerto Rican Independence Movement
- Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP)

## South America

- Brazil**
  - Rio Grande do Sul
    - **Political party:** Movimento da Republica Rio-Grandense
    - **Proposed state:** República Rio-Grandense
  - Santa Catarina

- **Proposed state:** Juliana Republic
- São Paulo
  - **Political party:** Movimento República de São Paulo, Movimento São Paulo Independente, Constitutionalist Revolution of 1932, 1887 manifest, Acclaim of Amador Bueno.
  - **Proposed state:** República de São Paulo
- Confederation of the Equator
  - **Political party:** parts of Pernambuco, Paraíba and Ceará
  - **Proposed state:** Confederation of the Equator

#### Colombia

- Pasto
  - **Rebel organization:** Remnants of the Royalist army

#### Peru

- Loreto
  - **Political party:** Liga Loretana

#### Spanish America

- Logia Lautaro

### Oceania

#### Australia

- Tasmania
- Western Australia

#### Fiji

- **Political party:** Fijian Alliance

#### Kiribati

- **Political party:** Gilbertese National Party

#### New Zealand

- South Island
  - **Political parties:** South Island Party
  - **Pressure group:** Southern Separation League
  - **Autonomous region:** New Munster

#### Papua New Guinea

- **Political party:** Papua Besena
- **Regional separatist movements:** Highlands Liberation Front, Wahgi Tuale, Wok Meri or Kafaina

#### Samoa

- **Protest movement:** Mau movement

#### Solomon Islands

- **Protest movement:** Maasina Ruru

#### Vanuatu

- **Political party:** Nagriamel, New Hebrides Cultural Association, New Hebrides National Party, Vanua'aku Pati
- **Religious movement:** John Frum
- **Parallel government:** People's Provisional Government (PPG)

## List of active separatist movements recognized by intergovernmental organizations

The United Nations General Assembly, by resolution 3247 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, decided to invite also the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU, later transformed into the AU) and/or by the League of Arab States (AL) in their respective regions to participate in the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations as observers.












The Conference adopted a resolution on the status of national liberation movements, and similar provisions were also adopted by the UNGA.















The UNGA recognized some of these national liberation movements as representatives of the people of their respective territories, along with their right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty there. In 1973 South West Africa People's Organization was recognized as representative of the Namibian people and gained UN observer entity status in 1976. In 1974 the UN took similar decision for the Palestine Liberation Organization and it was also given the status of UN observer entity. The OAU and the UN have contacts with the Polisario Front and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (established by the Polisario Front) is member state of the OAU since 1982. Since 1991 the UN is maintaining a peacekeeping mission in Western Sahara overseeing a cease-fire between Morocco and the Polisario Front. The goal of the mission is to conduct a referendum on the status of Western Sahara.

The aim of these liberation movements is to eventually establish independent states and some of them have already succeeded. After independence most of the liberation movements transform into political parties - governing or oppositional. The most recent of these that finished the process of decolonization in its territory was SWAPO that established Namibia in 1990.

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC, formerly the Organisation of the Islamic Conference) also recognized some liberation movements.

### List

Liberation movement	Nation	Territory	Recognized by	Current administering power	Established state	Former administering power
Movement for the National Liberation of Comoro	Comorians	Comoro Islands	OAU, AL	 Comoros		 France
National Liberation Front of Angola		Angola	OAU	 Angola		 Portugal
People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola	Mbundu					
Palestine Liberation Organization	Palestinian people	Palestine	AL, UN	OIC,  Israel	 State of Palestine	 United Kingdom
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	Black people	South Africa	OAU	 South Africa		 South Africa
South African West	Namibians	South-West	OAU, UN	 Namibia		 South Africa

<b>Liberation movement</b>	<b>Nation</b>	<b>Territory</b>	<b>Recognized by</b>	<b>Current administering power</b>	<b>Established state</b>	<b>Former administering power</b>
People's Organization Southern Cameroons Liberation Movement	Southern Cameroons	Southern Cameroons	UN	 Cameroon		 France
Zimbabwe African People's Union	Black people	Southern Rhodesia	OAU	 Zimbabwe		 Rhodesia
Moro National Liberation Front	Moro people	Mindanao	OIC	 Philippines		 Spain  United States
Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus	Turkish of Cypriots	Northern Cyprus	OIC	 Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus		 Republic of Cyprus dispute unresolved
Polisario Front	Sahrawi people	Western Sahara	OAU, UN	 Spain ( <i>de iure</i> )  Morocco ( <i>de facto</i> )  Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic ( <i>de facto</i> )	 Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	 Spain

## List of currently active separatist movements in Africa

This is a **list of currently active separatist movements in Africa**. Separatism includes autonomism and secessionism. What is and is not considered an autonomist or secessionist movement is sometimes contentious. Entries on this list must meet three criteria:

1. They are active movements with living, active members.
2. They are seeking greater autonomy or self-determination for a geographic region (as opposed to personal autonomy).
3. They are the citizen/inhabitants of the conflict area and do not come from another country.

Under each region listed is one or more of the following:

- *De facto* state: for regions with *de facto* autonomy from the government
- Proposed state: proposed name for a seceding sovereign state
- Proposed autonomous area: for movements toward greater autonomy for an area but not outright secession
  - Ethnic Group(s): for the ethnic groups made up of the area
  - *De facto* autonomous government: for governments with *de facto* autonomous control over a region
  - Government-in-exile: for a government based outside of the region in question, with or without control
  - Political party (or parties): for political parties involved in a political system to push for autonomy or secession
  - Militant organisation(s): for armed organisations (sometimes called terrorist organisations)
  - Advocacy group(s): for non-belligerent, non-politically participatory entities
  - Ethnic/Ethno-religious/Racial/Regional/Religious group (s): for information on what group of people calls for change for each individual movement listed

### Algeria

 Kabyle

- Ethnic group: Kabyles
  - Proposed state: Kabylie
  - Political party: Movement for the autonomy of Kabylie
  - Government-in-exile: Provisional Government of Kabylia(Anavad)

### Angola

 Cabinda

- Ethnic group: Cabindans
  - Proposed state: Republic of Cabinda
  - Government-in-exile: Frente para a Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC) (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples)
  - Political party: Frente para a Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC)
  - Militant organization: Forças Armadas de Cabinda (FAC)

### British Overseas Territories

Chagos Islands (*currently British Indian Ocean Territory*)



- Ethnic group: Chagossians
  - Proposed autonomous or state: Chagos Islands
  - Pressure groups: Chagossians Community, The UK Chagossians


Support

*(The Chagossians wish to have the right of return to the Chagos Islands - they were evicted from the islands between 1967 and 1973 in order to make way for a British Army and US Army base)*

### **Cameroon**

Bakassi Peninsula

- Ethnic group: Calabars
  - Proposed state: Democratic Republic of Bakassi
  - Pressure group: Bakassi Movement for Self-Determination



 Ambazonia (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization and Organization of Emerging African States)

- Ethnic group: Southern Cameroons
  - Proposed state: Federal Republic of Southern Cameroon, Ambazonia
  - Political party: Southern Cameroons National Council
  - Pressure group: Southern Cameroon Liberation Movement

### **Central African Republic**

- Northern Muslim minority
  - Proposed state: Republic of Northern Central Africa (in French, possibly, République du nord de l'Afrique centrale)
  - Pressure group: Muslim rebel coalition Séléka

### **Comoros**

-  Anjouan
- Ethnic group:
  - Purposed state:  Anjouan
  - Political parties: Anjouan People's Movement, Mouvement Populaire Anjouanais, Mawana



 Mohéli

- Ethnic group:
  - Proposed state: Democratic Republic of Mwali

### **Congo**

- South Congo (Brazzaville)
  - Pressure group: Provisional Assembly and governance of the State of South Congo
  - Proposed state: The State of South Congo

### **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

-  Bas-Congo
  - Pressure group: Bundu dia Kongo
  - Proposed state: Kingdom of Kongo
-  Katanga
  - Political parties: Confédération des Associations de Katanga Tribales, Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans
  - Militant organizations: Mai-Mai community-based militia groups
  - Status: Sporadic violence
- Kwili, Kivu, Bukavu

- Status: Insurgency

## Egypt

### BREAKAWAY STATE

#### Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

- Religious group: Sunnis
  - De facto state:  Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
  - Political organisations: Islamic State
  - Militant organization: Islamic State Mujahideen

### PROPOSED STATES

#### Copts

- Ethnic group: Coptic
  - Proposed state: Coptic Pharaonic Republic
  - Pressure group: Coptic Christians living abroad

#### Bir Tawil

- Ethnic group: Ababda
  - Proposed state: Republic of Ababda
  - Status: Technically independent as both Egypt and Sudan do not claim or control the region but no political organisation within the region currently governs Bir Tawil.

#### Nubia

- Ethnic group: Nubian
  - Proposed state: Republic of Nubia

## Equatorial Guinea


#### Bioko

- Ethnic group: Bubi
  - Proposed state: Bioko Island
  - Pressure group: Movement for the Self-Determination of Bioko Island
    - Status: The indigenous Bubi people are now outnumbered by Fernandinos and Fang immigrants from the mainland.

## Ethiopia

-  Afar Region
  - Proposed state: Islamic State of Afaria
  - Political party: Afar Liberation Front
-  Gambela Region
  - Militant organization: Gambella Peoples Liberation Front
-  Ogaden ( Somali Region)
  - Proposed state: Republic of Ogadenia (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - Political party: Ogaden National Liberation Front, Western Somali Liberation Front, Ogaden Republican Army
    - Pressure group: Ogaden Youth Association
-  Oromia Region
  - Proposed state: Republic of Oromia (also known as Oromia) (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - Militant organizations: Oromo Independence Movement, Oromo Liberation Front, Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromia, Conference of


Oromiya Peoples Liberation Front, Oromo Youth Revolutionary Movement (also known as Abiddaa)

- Pressure group: The National Youth Movement for Freedom and Democracy (also known as Qeerroo)
-  Tigray Region
  - Proposed state: Independent Republic of Tigray
  - Political party: Tigrayan People's Liberation Front
- Sidama Zone
  - Proposed state: Republic of Sidama
  - Political party: Sidama Liberation Front

## France

-  Réunion

## Secessionist movements

- Political party:  Lorgанизasion Popilèr po Libèr nout Péi (Lplp) – Popular Front for National Liberation: composed of Nasion Rénioné, Mar, Drapo rouz, Patriot rénioné and Mir.
  - Political party: Marxist–Leninist Communist Organisation of Réunion
  - Mayotte continues to have autonomist movements despite the island having voted to become France's 101st department in 2011.

## Ivory Coast

- Northern Regions
  - Proposed state: Republic of Gimbabwe.
  - Pressure groups: Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire" (MPCI), Ivorian Popular Movement of the Great West (MPIGO), Movement for Justice and Peace (MJP)


## Kenya

- Mombasa
  - Proposed state: Mombasa Republic
  - Political party: Mombasa Republican Council

## Libya

### BREAKAWAY STATE

 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

- Religious group: Sunnis
  - De facto state:  Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
  - Political organisations: Islamic State
  - Militant organization: Islamic State Mujahideen

### PROPOSED STATES:

 Cyrenaica

- Ethnic group: Libyan
  - Proposed autonomous area: Semi-autonomous "State of Cyrenaica"
  - Political Groups: Movement for Federal Libya, National Union Party, Cyrenaica Youth Movement
    - Senior Leaders: Dr. Abubakr Buera, Mr.Faraj Kezza, Dr.Azza Huwati, Ms.Najat Obedi, Mr. Mohamed Buisir, Mr. Ahmad Sannusi, Ms.Sarah Ali
    - Youth Leaders: Fathi Agori, Enas AlJazwi, Muheddine Mansuri, Osama Buera, Essa Arabi, Zeid Erragas, Mohamed Ali, Mustafa Orefy, Mabrooka Najm

Toubouland

- Ethnic group: Toubou
  - Proposed state: Touboulad
  - Militant organization: Toubou Front for the Salvation of Libya

## Mali

### Azawad

- Ethnic Groups: Tuareg, as well as Songhai, Fula and Arabs/Moors
  - Proposed state: Azawad
  - Political party: National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad
  - Militant organisations: National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad

## Mauritius

-  Rodrigues Island

## Malawi

- Ethnic area: Northern Region
  - Proposed state: Nyika Republic
  - Political group: Northern Region secessionists

## Morocco

### *De facto states:*

### Western Sahara

- Ethnic group: Sahrawi
  - Proposed state: Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
  - De facto state: Free Zone
  - Government-in-exile: Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic based in refugee camps in Tindouf Province, Algeria
  - Political party: Polisario Front
  - Militant organisation: Sahrawi People's Liberation Army
  - Status: Western Sahara War

### *Purposed states:*

### Arrif

- Ethnic group: Riffian
  - Purposed state: Rif
  - Political party: RIM
  - Militant organisation(s) : RIM
- Rif Independence Movement – occurred in Morocco during the 1920s, and was revitalized in 2013. Rif Independence Movement is a charter member of the Organization of Emerging African States.

## Namibia

### Caprivi

- Ethnic Group: Lozi
  - Proposed state: Free State of Caprivi Strip/Itenge
  - Political party: Caprivi African National Union
  - Militant organization: Caprivi Liberation Army

## Niger

### Agadez

- Ethnic Group: Tuareg
  - Purposed state: Agadez
  - Militant organization: Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Sahara
  - Political parties: Taniminnak Tidot N Tenere, Tidot Union of Tenere
- Proposed state: Akal N Tenere, Tenere Republic

## **Nigeria**

### Biafra

- Ethnic group: Igbo
  - Proposed state: Republic of Biafra (defunct)
  - National Liberation Movement: Bilie Human Rights Initiative
  - Political party: Biafran Congress Party .BCP., Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra,
    - Separatist movements: The Indigenous People of Biafra, Biafra Zionist Movement
    - Government in exile: Biafran Government in exile

### Arewa

- Ethnic group: Hausa
  - Proposed state: Arewa Republic
  - Political parties: Arewa People's Congress, Boko Haram

### Niger Delta

- Ethnic group Ijaw
  - Proposed state: Niger Delta Republic
  - Militant organization: Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta, Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force

### Ogoni

- Ethnic group: Ogoni
  - Political party: Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People

### Oduduwa

- Ethnic group: Yoruba
  - Proposed state: Oduduwa Republic of the Yorubas
  - Political party: Oodua Peoples Congress

### BREAKAWAY STATE

#### Boko Haram islamists

- - Proposed state: Islamic caliphate (already a province)
  - Terrorist group: Nigerian Mujahideen Boko Haram

## **Rwanda**

### Batwa (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)

- Ethnic group: Twa
  - Proposed state: Batwaland
  - Political party: Association for the Promotion of Batwa


## **Senegal**

### Casamance

- Ethnic group: Diola
  - Proposed state: Casamance
  - Militant organization: Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance

## **Somalia**

### Somaliland

- Ethnic group: Somali
  - De facto state:  Somaliland

- Political organisations: Government of Somaliland
- Militant organization: Somaliland Armed Forces

## South Africa

### Boere-Afrikaners nation's

- Ethnic group: Boere-Afrikaners
  - Proposed state: Volkstaat, Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natalia, Stellaland (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Political Party: Freedom Front Plus, Front Nasionaal
  - Pressure group: Orania Movement
  - Militant organization: Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Boeremag

### Cape Party

- - Proposed state: Cape Republic
  - Political Party: Cape Party
- Thembu people
  - Proposed state: Thembuland.

## South Sudan

### Nuerland

- Ethnic Group: Nuer
  - Militant organization: Nuer White Army, SPLA-Nasir (1991 - 1994)
  - Status: Ongoing insurgency

## Sudan

### Beja Nation

- Ethnic group: Beja
  - Militant organization: Beja Congress

### Darfur


- Ethnic group: Fur, Zaghawe, Masalit
  - Purposed state: Darfur
  - Militant organization: Darfur Liberation Front
  - Status War in Darfur

### Nubia

- Ethnic group: Nubian
  - Proposed state: Republic of Nubia

## Tanzania

### Zanzibar

- Ethnic group: Swahili
  - Proposed state:  Zanzibar
  - Political party: Civic United Front (member of Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)

## Uganda

### Buganda

- Ethnic group: Ganda
  - Proposed state: Kingdom of Buganda
  - De facto autonomous area: Kingdom of Buganda
  - Youth movement: Buganda Youth Movement

## Zambia

### Barotse

- Ethnic Group: Lozi
  - Proposed state: Barotseland
  - Militant organization: Barotse Patriotic Front

**Zimbabwe**  
Matabeleland

- Ethnic Group: Matabele
  - Proposed state: Matabeleland, Mthwakazi Free State
  - Militant organization: Mthwakazi Liberation Front (M.L.F.)
  - Political party: Matabeleland Freedom Party

## List of active separatist movements in Asia

Separatism includes autonomism and secessionism. What is and is not considered an autonomist or secessionist movement is sometimes contentious. Entries on this list must meet three criteria:

1. They are active movements with current, active members.
2. They are seeking greater autonomy or self-determination for a geographic region (as opposed to personal autonomy).
3. They are the citizen/peoples of the conflict area and not comes from other country.

Under each region listed is one or more of the following:

- *De facto* state: for regions with a *de facto* polity
- Proposed state: proposed name for a seceding or anticipated sovereign state
- Proposed autonomous area: for movements toward greater autonomy for an area but not outright secession
  - *De facto* autonomous government: for governments with *de facto* autonomous control over a region
  - Government-in-exile: for a government based outside of the region in question, with or without control
  - Political party (or parties): for political parties involved in a political system to push for autonomy or secession
  - Militant organisation(s): for armed organisations or insurgencies
  - Advocacy group(s): for nonviolent, non-electoral, participatory entities
  - Ethnic/Ethno-religious/Racial/Regional/Religious group (s): for information on what group of people calls for change for each individual movement listed


### Afghanistan

Badakhshan (Near the *Wakhan Corridor*)

- Ethnic group: Pamiri
  - Proposed state: United Badakhshan Peoples Republic
  - Political parties: Lail Badakhshan

### Burma/Myanmar


Arakan

- Ethnic group: Rakhine
  - Proposed state: Arakan Federation 
  - Advocacy group: Arakan Independence Alliance

Zo Asia

- Ethnic group: Chin
- Proposed state: Republic of Zo Asia 
  - Militant organisation: Chin National Front (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)

Kachin

- Ethnic group: Kachin
  - Proposed state: Kachinland 
  - Political party: Kachin National Organization

Kawthoolei





- Ethnic group: Karen



- Proposed state: Republic of Kawthoolei 
  - Militant organisation: Karen National Liberation Army
  - Advocacy group: Karen National Union
- Karenni
- Ethnic group: Karenni
    - Proposed state: United Karenni Independent States 
    - Militant organisation: Karenni Army
    - Advocacy group: Karenni National Progressive Party (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - Government-in-exile: Karenni Provisional Government
- Mon State
- Ethnic group: Mon
    - Proposed state: Mon State 
    - Political party: New Mon State Party
- Nagaland
- Ethnic group: Naga
    - Proposed state: Nagalim or Peoples' Republic of Nagaland 
    - Militant organisation: National Socialist Council of Nagaland (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - Government-in-exile: Government of the People's Republic of Nagaland
- Northern Arakan
- Ethnic group: Rohingya
    - Proposed state: Northern Arakan State of Arakan Federation 
    - Advocacy group: Arakan Rohingya National Organization
- Shan States
- Ethnic group: Shan (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - Proposed state: Federated Shan States 
    - Political party: Shan Democratic Union
    - Militant organisation: Shan State Army
    - Advocacy group: Restoration Council of Shan State
    - Government in exile: Interim Government of Federated Shan States
- Wa State
- Ethnic group: Wa
    - Proposed state: Wa State 
    - Political party: United Wa State Party
    - Militant organisation: United Wa State Army
- Zale'n-gam
- Ethnic group: Kuki
    - Proposed state: Zale'n-gam 
    - Militant organisation: Kuki National Army
    - Advocacy group: Kuki National Organisation
- Zogam
- Ethnic group: Zomi
    - Proposed state: Republic of Zogam or Federated State of Zomi 
    - Political parties: Zomi National Congress, Zomi Reunification Organization
    - Militant organisations: Zomi National Front/Army, Zomi Revolutionary Army,


- Advocacy group: Global Zomi Alliance
- Government in exile: Republic of Zogam

### Greater China


The  People's Republic of China and the  Republic of China insist sole legitimacy of China against each other. Practically, the former is administering Mainland China and the two special administrative regions of  Hong Kong and  Macau and the latter is administering the Taiwan area.

### Mainland China


#### Inner Mongolia

- Ethnic group: Mongolian
  - Proposed state: Republic of South Mongol 
    - Political parties: Inner Mongolian People's Party (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization), Southern Mongolian Democratic Alliance, Mongolian Liberal Union Party

#### Tibet Autonomous Region



- Ethnic group: Tibetan
  - Proposed state:  Tibet
    - Government-in-exile: Lobsang Sangay, head of the Tibetan Government in Exile (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
      - Political parties: International Tibet Independence Movement, National Democratic Party of Tibet
      - Advocacy group: Students for a Free Tibet, Tibetan Youth Congress, International Campaign for Tibet

#### Xinjiang



- Ethnic group: Uyghur
  - Proposed state:  East Turkestan
    - Political parties: Uyghurstan Independence Movement
    - Militant organisations: East Turkestan Islamic Movement, Uyghurstan National Front
    - Advocacy groups: World Uyghur Congress (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)

### Special administrative regions


#### Hong Kong

- Ethnic group: Hong Konger
  - Proposed state:  Republic of Hong Kong or  British Overseas Territory of Hong Kong
    - Advocacy group: Hong Konger Front

#### Macau

- Ethnic group: Macanese
  - Proposed state:  Republic of Macau or  Portuguese Overseas Territory of Macau

#### Taiwan area

- Proposed state:  Republic of Taiwan
  - Political parties: Pan-Green Coalition (Democratic Progressive Party, Taiwan Solidarity Union, Taiwan Independence Party)

In perspective of the laws of the Republic of China, the Taiwan independence movement is considered as *secessionism*, but practically, the movement seeks to *replace* the ROC with the Republic of Taiwan because Taiwan area is the only practical region administered by the ROC.

In perspective of the laws of the People's Republic of China, the Taiwan independence movement is considered as *secessionism*, too because the PRC considers the Taiwan area as its integral part.

## India


### Arunachal Pradesh

- Ethnic group: Galo
  - Proposed autonomous area: Teola Country
  - Militant organisation: Arunachal Dragon Force
- Proposed autonomous area: Hajong Chakma Homeland
  - Political organisation: All Hajong Chakma Homeland Movement


### Assam

- Ethnic group: Bodo
  - Proposed state: Bodoland 
  - Militant organisation: United Liberation Front of Assam, Muslim United Liberation Tigers of Assam, National Democratic Front

### Jammu and Kashmir

- Ethnic group: Kashmiris
  - Proposed state: Jammu and Kashmir 
  - Political organisations: All Parties Hurriyat Conference, Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front
  - Militant organisations: Lashkar-e-Toiba, Harkat-ul-mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammad


### Manipur

- Ethnic group: Manipuri
  - Proposed state: Republic of Manipur 
  - Militant organisations: Hmar People's Convention–Democrat, Manipur People's Liberation Front, United National Liberation Front, Revolutionary People's Front of Manipur, People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak


### Mizoram

- Ethnic group: Mizos
- Proposed state: Zozam 
  - Militant organisations: Zomi Revolutionary Organization, Mizoram Farmers Liberation Force


### Nagaland

- Ethnic group: Naga
- Proposed state: Nagalim or People's Republic of Nagaland 
  - Government-in-exile: Government of the People's Republic of Nagaland
  - Militant organisation: National Socialist Council of Nagaland

### Punjab

- Ethnic group: Punjabi
  - Proposed state: Khalistan 
  - Political organisations: Dal Khalsa, Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar)
  - Militant organisations: Babbar Khalsa, Khalistan Commando Force

### Tripura

- Ethnic group: Tripuri
  - Proposed state: Tripura 

## Tamil Nadu

- Ethnic group: Tamil
  - Proposed state: Republic of Tamil Nation
  - Political organisation: Tamil Thesa Pothuvudaimai Katchi

## Indonesia

### Kalimantan

- Proposed state: Kalimantan Borneo  or  Malaysia
  - Pressure groups: Kalimantan Borneo Liberation Front

### Minahasa

- Proposed state: Gerakan Kemerdekaan Minahasa

### Riau

- Proposed state: Riau 

### South Moluccas



- Proposed state: South Moluccas 
  - Government-in-exile: Republik Maluku Selatan (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Advocacy group: Maluku Sovereignty Front

### West Papua



- Proposed state: West Papua 
  - Militant organisation: Free Papua Movement
  - Government-in-exile: West Papuan Government in exile

## Iran

### Azerbaijan (Iran)

- Ethnic group: Azerbaijan
  - Proposed state: South Azerbaijan  or  Azerbaijan
  - Political party: CAMAH (South Azerbaijan National Liberation Movement), a Baku-based separatist organisation that advocates for the separation of Iranian Azerbaijan from Iran and unification with the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to them, the predominantly ethnic Persian provinces of Hamadan, Qazvin and Karaj and the whole of the ethnically mixed province of West Azerbaijan are parts of Azerbaijan.

### Turkmen Sahra

- Ethnic group: Turkmen
  - Proposed state: South Turkmenistan  or  Turkmenistan
  - Political party: Turkmen-Sahra Liberation Organization
  - Pan-Turkism party


### Khūzestān

- Ethnic group: Arabs
  - Proposed state: Al-Ahwaz 
    - Militant organisations: Al-Ahwaz Arab People's Democratic Popular Front, Ahwaz Arab Renaissance Party, Ahwaz Liberation Organisation
  - Advocacy group: Democratic Solidarity Party of Al-Ahwaz (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)

### Kurdistan

- Ethnic groups: Kurdish, Feylis
  - Proposed state: Kurdistan 
  - Political parties: Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Militant organisations: Party for a Free Life in Kurdistan, Komalah

## Balochistan


- Ethnic group: Baloch
  - Proposed state: Balochistan 
  - Political party: Balochistan People's Party
  - Militant organisations: Jundallah (Iran)

## Iraq

### Breakaway state:



### The Islamic State

- Religious group: Sunnis
  - De facto state:  The Islamic State
  - Status: See 2014 military intervention against ISIS

### Purposed states:



### Kurdistan

- Ethnic groups: Kurdish, Feylis
  - Proposed state: Kurdistan 
  - Political parties: Kurdistan Independence Movement (K.I.M.), Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (members of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - De facto autonomous state Iraqi Kurdistan
    - Status: See 2014 military intervention against ISIS




### Ba'athist Iraq

- Religious group: Naqshbandis
  - Proposed state: Ba'athist Iraq
  - Political parties: Iraqi Ba'ath Party
  - Militant organisations: Army of the Men of the Naqshbandi Order, General Military Council for Iraqi Revolutionaries, Supreme Command for Jihad and Liberation
    - Status: See 2014 military intervention against ISIS




### Assyria



- Ethnic group: Assyrian
  - Proposed state  Assyria
  - Political parties: Assyrian Democratic Movement, Assyria Liberation Party, Qaraqosh Protection Committee
    - Militant organisations: Zowaa, Dwekh Nawsha
    - Advocacy groups: Assyrian General Conference, Assyria Council of Europe
      - Status: See 2014 military intervention against ISIS



### Turkmeneli

- Ethnic group: Turkmen
  - Proposed state: Turkmeneli 
  - Political party: Iraqi Turkmen Front (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
    - Status: See 2014 military intervention against ISIS


## Sinjar


- Eltnoreligious group: Yazidi
  - Purposed autonomous area: Sinjar with Sinjar Mountain region in  Iraq or unification with  Kurdistan
    - Political organisation: Yazidi Movement for Reform and Progress, Yazidi Community

- Status: See 2014 military intervention against ISIS


## Israel


Proposed states:

 State of Judea

- Ethnic group: Israeli settlers
  - Proposed state: State of Judea 


Occupied territories:

 Palestine


- Ethnic group: Palestinian
  - *De facto* autonomous government: Palestinian National Authority
  - *De facto/De jure* state:  State of Palestine
  - Political parties: Hamas, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Fatah, Palestine Liberation Front, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Palestine Liberation Organisation
    - Militant organisations: al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Tanzim, Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades

## Japan

Hokkaido

- Ethnic group: Ainu
  - Proposed state:  Republic of Ainu
  - Political group : Ainu independence movement

Okinawa

- Ethnic group: Ryukyuan
  - Proposed state:  Republic of Ryūkyū
  - Political parties: Kariyushi Club (Formerly, Ryukyu Independence Party)
    - Political groups: Ryukyu independence movement
    - Note: The supporters of the movement want the Amami Islands in Kagoshima Prefecture, former part of the defunct Ryukyu Kingdom until 1609, to be part of independent Ryukyu. Invasion of Ryukyu.

## Laos

Hmong ChaoFa

- Ethnic group: Hmong
  - Proposed state: Hmong ChaoFa Federated State 


Member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization

## Lebanon

Hezbollah

- Religious group: Lebanese Shias
  - De facto State within a state

## Malaysia

 Sarawak


- Proposed state: Sarawak
- Advocacy group: Borneo Heritage Foundation (BHF), Sarawak Association of People's Aspirations (SAPA), Sabah Sarawak Keluar Malaysia (SSKM)

 Sabah

- Proposed state: Sabah
- Advocacy group: Borneo Heritage Foundation (BHF), Sabah Sarawak Keluar Malaysia (SSKM)


## Nepal

## Madheshstan


- Ethnic group: Madheshi in the southern strip have occasionally voiced for independence from Nepal. The claims are a result of a long standing history of discrimination against them.
  - Proposed state: Republic of Madheshstan 
  - Political group: AIM Madeshstan, Alliance of Madheshi people

## Pakistan


### Balochistan

- Ethnic group: Baloch
  - Proposed state: Balochistan 
  - Political party: Baloch National Movement, Baloch Republican Party (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Militant organisations: Baloch Liberation Army, Baloch Liberation Front, Baloch Republican Army

### Jammu & Kashmir


- Ethnic group: Azad Kashmiris
  - Proposed state: Jammu & Kashmir 
  - Military movement: JKLF

### Sindh

- Ethnic group: Sindhi
  - Proposed state: Sindhudesh 
  - Political party: Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mahaz



## Palestine

### State of Judea

- Ethnic group: Israeli settlers
  - Proposed state: State of Judea 

## Philippines

### Bangsamoro Region/Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao


- Ethnic group: Moro, Lumad
  - Proposed state: Bangsamoro Republik  / Federal Republic of Mindanao 
  - Political party: Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement
  - Militant organisation: Moro National Liberation Front (Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization), Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters, Abu Sayyaf
  - Advocacy group: Mindanao Independence Movement

### Cordillera Administrative Region

- Ethnic group: Igorot
- Proposed autonomous area: Cordillera Autonomous Region

## Russia

### Sakha Republic


- Ethnic group: Yakuts
  - Proposed state:  Sakha Republic
  - Political party: Sakha-Amuk

### Siberia (North Asia)

- Ethnic group:
  - Proposed state: Siberian Republic
  - Political party: Party of Siberian Liberation

### Tuva

- Ethnic group: Tuvans

- Proposed state:  Tuva
  - Political parties: People's Party of Sovereign Tuva, People's Front "Free Tuva"

## Sri Lanka


### Tamil Eelam

- Ethnic group: Tamil
  - Proposed state:  Tamil Eelam
  - Political party: Tamil National Alliance (autonomy within Sri Lanka)
  - Militant organisation: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (No longer active in Sri Lanka)
  - Advocacy groups: Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam, Global Tamil Forum
  - Government in exile: Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam

## Syria

### Breakaway states:

### The Islamic State

- Religious group: Sunnis
  - De facto state:  The Islamic State
  - Political parties: Majlish Shura al Mujahedeen

### Western Kurdistan


- Ethnic and ethno-religious group: Kurdish, Yazidis
  - De facto state:  Western Kurdistan
  - Political party: Democratic Union Party
  - Militant organisation: People's Defence Units
  - Political Movement: Democratic Confederlism, Democratic Socialism, Socialist Feminism, Ecosocialism

### Free Syria


- Ethnic group: Syrians
  - De facto state: Free Syria
  - Political organisations: National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, Syrian Interim Government
  - Militant organizations: Free Syrian Army, Al-Nusra Front

### Purposed states:

### Alawite State

- Ethno-religious group: Alawite
  - Proposed state:  Alawite State
  - Political Movement: Government of Syria: *if Damascus should fall, it has been proposed that the government retreats to Latakia and the surrounding area to form a possible Alawite State.*



### As-Suwayda

- Ethno-religious group: Druze
  - Proposed state:  Jabal Druze State
  - Political parties: Progressive Socialist Party (Syria)
  - Militant organisations: Jaysh al-Muwahhideen

### Aram

- Ethno-religious group: Arameans
  - Proposed state: Aram
  - Political parties: Aramean Democratic Organisation



-  Assyria
  - Advocacy group: World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)
  - Ethnic group: Assyrian
    - Proposed state:  Assyria
    - Political parties: Syriac Union Party
    - Militant organisations: Syriac Military Council, Sutoro
    - Advocacy groups: Assyria Council of Europe

Occupied territories:

Golan Heights (occupied by Israel)

- Ethnic group: Israeli settlers
  - De facto state:  Israel
  - Political organisation: Government of Israel
  - Militant organisations: Israeli Defence Force


## Tajikistan

Badakhshan

- Ethnic group: Pamiri
  - Proposed state: United Badakhshan Peoples Republic
  - Political party: Lali Badakhshon

## Thailand

 Patani

- Ethnic group: Malays
  - Proposed state: Greater Patani State (Negara Patani Raya) or  Malaysia
  - Militant organisation: Patani United Liberation Organisation

## UAE


Regions of Ras Al Khaimah against Ras Al Khaimah


## Uzbekistan

 Karakalpakstan


- Ethnic group: Karakalpaks
  - Purposed state:  Republic of Karakalpakstan
  - Advocacy group: Free Karakalpakstan National Revival Party


## Vietnam

 Champa

- Ethnic group: Cham
  - Proposed state: Champa 
    - Advocacy group: International Office of Champa (IOC)
    - Militant organisation: Front de Libération du Champa (FLC), part of United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races (FULRO), now defunct

 Tây Nguyên

- Ethnic group: Montagnard
  - Proposed autonomous area: Tây Nguyên 
  - Advocacy group: Montagnard Foundation, Inc. (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Militant organisation: Front de Libération des Hauts Plateaux (FLHP), part of United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races (FULRO), now defunct

 Cochinchina

- Ethnic group: Khmer Krom
  - Proposed autonomous area: Cochinchina 


- Advocacy group: Khmers Kampuchea-Krom Federation (KKF)
- Militant organisation: Front de Libération du Kampuchea Krom (FLKK), part of United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races (FURLO), now defunct

## Yemen

### Aden

- Proposed state:  State of Aden

### South Yemen

- Ethnic group: Hadhrami Arabs
  - Proposed state:  South Yemen
  - Political party: South Yemen Movement

## List of active separatist movements in Europe

Separatism often refers to full political secession, though separatist movements may seek nothing more than greater autonomy or to be recognised as a national minority.

What is and is not considered an autonomist or secessionist movement is sometimes contentious. Entries on this list must meet three criteria:

1. They are active movements with active members;
2. They are seeking greater autonomy or self-determination for a geographic region (as opposed to personal autonomy);
3. They are the citizen/peoples of the conflict area and do not come from another country.

Under each region listed is one or more of the following:

- De facto state (de facto entity): for unrecognized regions with de facto autonomy;
- Proposed state: proposed name for a seceding sovereign state;
- Proposed autonomous area: for movements towards greater autonomy for an area but not outright secession;
  - De facto autonomous government: for governments with de facto autonomous control over a region;
  - Government-in-exile: for a government based outside of the region in question, with or without control;
  - Political party (or parties): for political parties involved in a political system to push for autonomy or secession;
  - Militant organisation(s): for armed organisations (sometimes called terrorist organisations);
  - Advocacy group(s): for non-belligerent, non-politically participatory entities.
  - Ethnic/Ethno-religious/Racial/Regional/Religious group(s): for information on what group of people calls for change for each individual movement listed.

Various ethnic groups in Europe are seeking greater autonomy or independence. In the European Union (EU), several of these groups are members of the European Free Alliance (EFA). In some cases, the group seeks union with a neighbouring country.


### Albania

#### Northern Epirus



- Ethnic group: Greeks in Albania
  - Political parties: Omonoia,  Unity for Human Rights Party (seeks autonomous status or union with Greece)

### Azerbaijan


#### Lezgistan

- Proposed state:  Lezgistan

#### Nagorno-Karabakh




- De facto state:  Nagorno-Karabakh Republic
- Government-in-exile:  Azerbaijan — Azerbaijani Community of Nagorno-Karabakh

#### Talysh-Mughan






- Proposed autonomous area:  Talysh-Mughan Autonomous Republic (comprises Astara District, Lankaran District, Lankaran (city), Lerik District, Masally District and Yardymli District)

## Belgium


### Brussels-Capital Region

- Ethnic group: Walloon,
  - Political parties (seeking a union with France): Rassemblement Bruxelles-France
- Ethnic group: Flemish
  - Political parties (seeking a union with Flanders):  Libertair, Direct, Democratisch,  Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie (member of the  European Free Alliance), and Vlaams Belang member of the Identity, Tradition, Sovereignty-Group




### Flemish Region or the Flemish Community (the latter includes Brussels)

- Ethnic group: Flemish
  - Proposed state:  Flanders (There is minority support to include  The Netherlands; see  Greater Netherlands)
  - Political parties:  New Flemish Alliance (member of the  European Free Alliance), Flemish Interest
  - Movements: Vlaamse Volksbeweging (VVB), Overlegcentrum van Vlaamse Verenigingen

### German-speaking Community of Belgium



- Ethnic group: German
  - Political parties: Partei der deutschsprachigen Belgier (member of the  European Free Alliance)

### Walloon Region



- Ethnic group: Walloon
  - Proposed state:  Wallonia or  France
  - Political parties:  Walloon Rally, Wallonia France Rally

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Republika Srpska

- Ethnic group: Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Proposed state:  Republika Srpska or merging into  Serbia
    - Political parties: Alliance of Independent Social Democrats, Serbian Democratic Party

### Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia

- Ethnic group: Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina
  - Proposed state:  Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia or merging with  Croatia
    - Political parties: Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatian Democratic Union 1990, Croatian Christian Democratic Union

## Croatia

### Istria

- Ethnic group: Istrians
  - Proposed autonomous area: Istria
  - Political parties: Istrian Democratic Assembly, Istrian Democratic

### Forum


### Rijeka


- Ethnic group: Fiumans
  - Political party: List for Fiume (EFA member)

- Proposed autonomous area: Fiume

## Cyprus

*Breakaway state:*

 Northern Cyprus

- Ethnic group: Turkish Cypriot
  - De facto state with partial de jure recognition:  TRNC Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

## Czech Republic

 Moravia


- Ethnic group: Moravian
  - Political parties: Moravané (EFA member)

 Czech Silesia


- Ethnic group: Silesian
  - Political party: Silesian Autonomy Movement (EFA member)


## Denmark

*For movements in Greenland, see List of active separatist movements in North America.*

 Bornholm

- Ethnic group: Danish
  - Proposed autonomous region: Bornholm
  - Political party: Bornholm's Self-Government Party (*Bornholms Selvstyre parti*)

 Faroe Islands

- Ethnic group: Faroese
  - Proposed state:  Faroe Islands
    - Movement: Faroese independence movement
    - Political parties: Republican Party, Progress, People's Party, Centre Party, Self-Government Party

## Finland





 Åland

- Ethnic group: Åland Swedes
  - Proposed state:  Åland
    - Political party: Future of Åland (EFA member)


## France

Secessionist movements

-  Basque Country
  - Political party: Abertzaleen Batasuna (AB), Batasuna, Eusko Alkartasuna (EFA member), Parti Nationaliste Basque.
  - Trade union: Euskal Langileen Alkartasuna, Langile Abertzaleen Batzordeak
  - Youth Advocacy groups: Egi, Gazte Abertzaleak, Iritzarri, Segi
  - Militant organisation: Iparretarrak (defunct), ETA, Irrintzi
  - Proposed state: Euskadi or Euskal Herria (Basque Country)
-  Brittany
  - Advocacy groups: Celtic League
  - Political party: Adsav, Breton Party, Emgann
  - Militant organisation: Breton Revolutionary Army (ARB), Breton Liberation Front (FLB)
    - Proposed state: Brittany
-  Northern Catalonia

- Political party: Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (EFA member), Catalan Unity (EFA member), Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya
- Proposed state: Països Catalans
-  Corsica
  - Political party: Corsica Libera
  - Militant organisation: National Front for the Liberation of Corsica
  - Proposed state:  Corsica
-  Savoy
  - Political party: Savoyan League
  - Proposed state: Savoy
-  Occitania
  - Proposed state: Federal Republic of Occitania
  - Political party: Partit de la Nacion Occitana







#### Gradual and eventual secession

-  Brittany
  - Political party: Breton Party

#### Autonomist movements

-  Alsace
  - Political party: Alsace d'Abord, Nationalforum Elsass-Lothringen,

#### Unser Land


-  Brittany
  - Political party: Union Démocratique Bretonne (EFA member),
-  Corsica
  - Political party: Partitu di a Nazione Corsa (EFA member)
  - Proposed autonomous area: Corsica
-  County of Nice
  - Political party: Partit Nissart
-  Normandy
  - Political party: Le Mouvement Normand
  - Proposed region: Normandy (to merge the two regions of Lower Normandy and Upper Normandy opposed by Norman activists)<sup>[clarification needed]</sup>.
-  Savoy
  - Political party: Savoy Region Movement
-  Occitania
  - Political party: Partit Occitan (EFA member), Iniciativa per Occitània, Anaram au Patac, Hartèra

### Georgia

#### Breakaway states:



#### Abkhazia


- Ethnic group: Abkhaz
  - De facto state with partial de jure recognition:  Republic of Abkhazia
  - Political organisation: Government of Abkhazia
  - Militant organization: Abkhazia Army

#### South Ossetia

- Ethnic group: Ossetians
  - De facto state: with partial de jure recognition: Republic of South Ossetia
  - Political organisation: Government of South Ossetia

- Militant organization: South Ossetia Army

*Proposed autonomous movements:*

 Armenians in Samtskhe-Javakheti

- Ethnic group: Armenians
  - Proposed autonomous area: Javakhk
  - Advocacy groups: Javakhk, United Javakhk Democratic Alliance, Virk

 Borchali Azerbaijanis

- Ethnic group: Azerbaijanis
  - Proposed autonomous area: Borchali

**Germany**

 Bavaria

- Ethnic group: Bavarians
  - Proposed state: Bavaria
  - Political party: Bavaria Party

 East Frisia


- Ethnic group: Frisian
  - Proposed autonomous area: East Frisia
  - Political party: Die Friesen

 Franconia

- Ethnic group: Franconians
  - Proposed autonomous region: Franconia

 Lusatia

- Ethnic group: Sorbs
- Proposed autonomous region: Lusatia
  - Political party: Lusatian Alliance


 Schleswig-Holstein



- Ethnic group: Danish, Frisian
  - Proposed autonomous region: South Schleswig
  - Political party: South Schleswig Voter Federation

**Italy**

 Sardinia

- *Status: autonomous region*
- Proposed state:  Republic of Sardinia or  Socialist Republic of Sardinia
- Movement: Sardinian nationalism
- Political parties: Sardinia Nation, Sardinian Action Party (EFA member), Independence Republic of Sardinia, Rossomori, Project Republic of Sardinia, To the Left for Independence, Sardinian National Liberation Movement, Partidu Indipendentista Sardu - Malu Entu, Partito dei Sardi
- Militant organisations: *Fronte Nazionale de Liberazione de sa Sardigna (FNLS), Barbagia Rossa, Movimentu Nazionalista Sardu (MNS), Movimento Indipendentista Rivoluzionario (MIR)* (all defunct)

 South Tyrol


- *Status: autonomous province*
- Proposed state:  Free State of South Tyrol or  Austria
- Movement: South Tyrolean secessionist movement
- Political parties: Citizens' Union for South Tyrol, Die Freiheitlichen, South Tyrolean Freedom (EFA member)
- Militant organisations: South Tyrolean Liberation Committee (defunct)

## Veneto

- *Status: ordinary region*
- Proposed state: Venetian Republic
- Movement: Venetian nationalism
- Political parties: Liga Veneta, North-East Project, Liga Veneta Repubblica, Veneto State, Venetian Independence, Venetian People's Unity, Party for Independent Veneto
- Political organisations: Venetian Most Serene Government, Venetians Movement, Independentist Youth, Venetian National Liberation Movement

## **Kosovo**

### North Kosovo

- Ethnic group: Serbian
  - Proposed states: Reunification with  Serbia
  - De facto autonomous area Northern Kosovo
  - Political organisation: Assembly of the Community of Municipalities, Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

## **Latvia**

### Latgale

- Ethnic group: Latgalians, Russian
  - Proposed autonomous region: Latgale
  - Political party: For the Native Language!



## **Macedonia**

- Ethnic group: Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia
  - Proposed State: Republic of Ilirida
- Ethnic group: Aromanians
  - Seeking to be recognise as a national minority
  - Advocacy groups: The Union for Aromanian Culture and Language, The Association of French Aromanians, Council of Europe

## **Moldova**


Breakaway state:

### Transnistria

- Ethnic group: Russian
  - De facto state: with partial de jure recognition  Transnistria
  - Proposed state: Possible unification with  Russian Federation
  - Political organisation: Government of Transnistria
  - Militant organization: Army of Transnistria

Proposed independent and autonomous movements:

### Gagauzia

- Ethnic group: Gagauz
  - Proposed state:  Gagauzia
  - Political organisation: Gagauzian People Assembly *should Moldova decided to unite with Romania, Gagauzia would have the right to self-determination.*

### Taraclia

- Ethnic group: Bulgarians
  - Proposed autonomous region:  Taraclia

## **Netherlands**

### Frisia

- Ethnic group: Frisian
  - Proposed autonomous region: Frisia



- Political party: Frisian National Party, (EFA member)
- Status: Democratic movement seeking greater autonomy for Frisian-speaking people in Friesland

## Poland



### Upper Silesia

- Ethnic group: Silesian
  - Proposed state: Silesia
  - Political party: Silesian Autonomy Movement

### Kashubia






- Ethnic group: Kashubians
  - Proposed autonomous area: Kashubia
  - An association of people: Kaszëbskô Jednota who want to actively participate in the life of the Kashubian nation and who recognize its right to cultural autonomy and self-identity within the multi-ethnic society.










## Romania

- Proposals for Hungarian territorial autonomy:
  -  Székely Land: Székely autonomy initiatives
  - Partium
- Other administrative proposals by regionalist organizations:
  -  Transylvania,
  - Dobruja,
  - Banat
- Political organisations: Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania, the demand for Hungarian autonomy has been part of their program since 1993. Hungarian Civic Party (Romania), they signed a settlement with the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania about cooperation and joint support for Hungarian autonomy. Hungarian People's Party of Transylvania (PPMT), the party proposes the establishments of Transylvanian parliament and government and supports the case of Szekler autonomy in Szekely Land. It also advocates territorial autonomy for Partium. Liga Transilvania-Banat, a regionalist party led by Sabin Gherman.
  - Advocacy organizations: Szekler National Council, Hungarian National Council of Transylvania, Liga Pro Europa, a Romanian-Hungarian regionalist NGO., Provincia, a group of intellectuals promoting regionalization of Romania, Autonomy for Transylvania (AFT) campaign, it demands autonomy for Transylvania. Democratic League of Transylvania (Liga Transilvania Democrată), a regionalist NGO, an active supporter of the "Autonomy for Transylvania" campaign, League of Banat (Liga Banateana), a regionalist NGO.

## Russia







### Russia's North Caucasus

-  Chechnya
  - Militant organisation: Chechen separatists; though recently Ramzan Kadyrov, the Russian-appointed leader of the Chechen Republic within Russia has also made statements seeming to support broad autonomy, criticising Russian attempts to make a "North Caucasus" district and inviting back separatist leader Akhmad Zakayev.
  - Proposed state:  Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (1991–99)
-  Dagestan
-  Ingushetia
-  Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia
  - Political party: Majlis Shoura

- Militant organization: Caucasian Front
- Proposed state: Caucasian Emirate (claimed successor to Mountainous Republic of the Northern Caucasus in 1917–19, North Caucasian Emirate in 1919–20 and Ichkeria)
- Circassia
  - Movement: Circassian nationalism; Circassian Congress; Circassian Youth Initiative; Adyge Djegi
  - Proposed state: Circassia, including all regions historically included in Circassia and/or inhabited by Circassians (note: this includes Adygea as well as north Kabardino-Balkaria, north Karachay–Cherkessia, south-east Krasnodar Krai, and south Stavropol Krai)
- Karachay-Balkaria (Balkar and Karachay peoples)
  - Movement: Various nationalist organisations in Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay–Cherkessia
  - Goals: Firstmost, the establishment of autonomy for the Karachay and Balkaria, rather than in biethnic republics where they must share power with Russians and Circassians (division of Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay–Cherkessia into smaller units, also popular for Circassian nationalists). Then, the unification of Karachay and Balkar units is advocated by some but not all nationalists (see Balkar and Karachai nationalism)
  - Proposed state: Karachay-Balkar Republic (includes south Kabardino-Balkaria and south Karachay-Cherkessia)
- Abazinia in central-north Karachay–Cherkessia
  - Proposed state: Abazin Republic (proclaimed but non-recognized in 1991 as autonomy)
- Kumykia in north Dagestan
  - Movement: Tenglik (since 1989)
  - Proposed state: Kumyk Republic (proclaimed but non-recognized in 1991 as autonomy)

### Russia's other European regions

- Tatarstan
  - Political party: All-Tatar Public Center
  - Movement: Tatar Youth Union "Azatlyk"
  - Proposed state: Tatarstan, Idel-Ural
- Udmurtia
  - Movement: Congress of the Peoples of Udmurtia
  - Proposed state: Idel-Ural
- Chuvashia
  - Movement: Chuvash Youth Union
  - Proposed state: Idel-Ural
- Mari El
  - Proposed state: Idel-Ural
- Mordovia
  - Proposed state: Idel-Ural
- Bashkortostan
  - Movement: Bashkir social movement "Kuk bure"
  - Proposed state: Idel-Ural
- Komi Republic
  - Proposed state: Komi Republic
- Karelia

- Proposed state: East Karelia or reunification with North Karelia and South Karelia and the formation of united Karelia or Finland
-  Kalmykia
  - Proposed state: Kalmykia
-  Ingria
  - Proposed state: Ingria (comprises Saint Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast)
-  Rostov Oblast
  - Movement: Don Cossacks of Don Host Oblast autonomists
  - Proposed state: Don Republic (proclaimed in 1918 and in 1991 as part of Union of Cossack Republics in Southern Russia in Union of Sovereign States that never founded both)
-  Krasnodar Krai (Kuban)
  - Movement: Kuban Cossacks of Kuban Oblast autonomists
  - Proposed state: Kuban People's Republic (proclaimed in 1918), Kuban Republic (attempted to proclaim in 1991 as part of Union of Cossack Republics in Southern Russia in Union of Sovereign States that never founded both)
-  North Caucasus near Terek
  - Movement: Terek Cossacks of Terek Oblast autonomists
  - Proposed state: Upper Kuban Cossack Republic (proclaimed in 1991 as part of Union of Cossack Republics in Southern Russia in Union of Sovereign States that never founded both)
-  Kaliningrad Oblast
  - Proposed state: Prussia (comprises Kaliningrad Oblast and Various Areas In Northern Poland)
  - Political parties Baltic Republican Party

## Serbia

### Vojvodina

- Ethnic group: Ethnic groups in Vojvodina
  - Proposed autonomous region: Vojvodina
  - Political parties: League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina, Reformists of Vojvodina, Vojvodina's Party

### Sandžak

- Ethnic group: Bosniaks of Serbia
  - Proposed state: Sandžak
  - Advocacy groups: Islamic Community in Serbia

### Preševo Valley

- Ethnic group: Albanians in south Serbia
  - Proposed state: Presevo Valley
  - Political parties: Democratic Progress Party

### Breakaway state:

### Republic of Kosovo

- Ethnic group: Albanians in Kosovo
  - De facto state with majority de jure international recognition
  - Political organisation: Government of Kosovo

## Slovakia

### Autonomist movements:

- Political parties: Party of the Hungarian Community, In 2010, the party renewed their demand for autonomy.

- Goals: Territorial autonomy for the compact Hungarian ethnic block and cultural autonomy for the regions of sporadic Hungarian presence.

## Spain

### Canary Islands

- Ethnic group: Canarians
- Political parties (autonomist): Coalición Canaria, Partido Nacionalista Canario, Centro Canario Nacionalista, Nueva Canarias
- Political parties (secessionist): FREPIC-AWAÑAK, Alternativa Nacionalista Canaria(web), Alternativa Popular Canaria, Unidad del Pueblo,
- Youth movement: Azarug
- Proposed state: Canary Islands (sometimes also Western Sahara and Tamazgha)

### Andalusia

- Ethnic group: Andalusian
- Political parties (autonomist): Partido Andalucista, Partido Socialista Andaluz, Bloque Andaluz de Izquierdas, Partido Comunista del Pueblo Andaluz
- Political parties (secessionist): Nación Andaluza, Asamblea Nacional de Andalucía
- Youth movement: Jaleo!!!, Juventudes Andalucistas
- Proposed state: Andalusia

### Aragon

- Ethnic group: Aragonese
- Political party (nationalist): Chunta Aragonesista (EFA member)
- Political party (secessionist): Estau Aragonés, Puyalón de Cuchas
- Youth movement: Purna Astral, Chobenalla Aragonesista \* Trade Unions:

### SOA

- Other pro-independence organisations: A Enrestida, SEIRA
- Proposed state: Aragon

### Asturias

- Ethnic group: Asturian
- Political parties (regionalist/autonomist): Partíu Asturianista, URAS
- Political parties (nationalist/non secessionist): Unidá Nacionalista Asturiana (EFA member), Bloque por Asturias
- Political parties (nationalist/secessionist): Andecha Astur
- Youth movements: Darréu, UNA-Mocedá, Fai!
- Trade Unions: CSI, SUATEA
- Other pro-independence organisations: Sofitu
- Proposed state: Socialist Republic of Asturias
- Proposed flag: Asturina

### Balearic Islands

- Political parties: Partit Socialista de Mallorca-Entesa Nacionalista (in Majorca).

### Basque Country (autonomous community)

- Ethnic group Basque
- Political parties: Partido Nacionalista Vasco (member of the European Democratic Party), Eusko Alkartasuna (EFA member), Bildu, Amaiur, Aralar, Basque Nationalist Action, Batasuna (*illegalised* due to terrorism support)
- Trade union: Euskal Langileen Alkartasuna, Langile Abertzaleen Batzordeak

- Youth Advocacy groups: EGI, Gazte Abertzaleak, Segi
- Militant organisation: Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ceasefire since 2011), Iraultza (disbanded), Comandos Autónomos Anticapitalistas (merged with ETA)
- Proposed state: Basque Country (greater region) – *Euskal Herria*

#### Cantabria

- Ethnic group: Cantabrian
- Political party: Cantabrian Nationalist Council
- Youth movement: Regüelta (*Revolt*)
- Trade union: Intersindical Cántabra
- Proposed state: Cantabria
- Proposed flag: Lábaro

#### Catalonia (Catalan independence)

- Ethnic group Catalan
- Proposed state: Catalan Republic or Catalan Countries
- Political parties: Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya and Democratic Union of Catalonia 50/135 seats in the Catalan parliament, Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya 21/135 seats in the Catalan parliament, Initiative for Catalonia Greens-United and Alternative Left 13/135 seats in the Catalan parliament, Candidatura d'Unitat Popular 3/135 seats in the Catalan parliament, Solidaritat Catalana per la Independència 0/135 seats in the Catalan parliament, Reagrupament 0/135 seats in the Catalan parliament, Estat Català 0/135 seats in the Catalan parliament.


- Civil Organization: Assemblea Nacional Catalana, Procés Constituent, Catalunya Acció, Sobirania i Progrés

- Youth Advocacy groups: Arran, Joventuts d'Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, *Joves d'Esquerra Verda*, *Joventut Nacionalista de Catalunya*, *Unió de Joves*

#### Castile



- Ethnic group Leonese
- Political parties (autonomist): Unión del Pueblo Leonés (Leonese Country), Tierra Comunera (Castile)
  - Political parties (secessionist): Izquierda Castellana (Castile)
- Youth movements: Conceyu Xoven (Leonese Country), Yesca (Castile)
- Advocacy groups: AGORA País Llionés (Leonese Country)
- Proposed states: Castile, Leonese Country

#### Galicia

- Ethnic group: Galician
- Political party: Bloque Nacionalista Galego (Galician Nationalist Block) (autonomist) (EFA member), NÓS-Unidade Popular (WE-Popular Unity) (independentist), Frente Popular Galego (Galician Popular Front) (independentist), Partido Galeguista (The Galician Party), Terra Galega Galician Coalition (Centrist nationalist Party), Alternativa Galega de Esquedas (Galician Left Alternative)
  - Youth Advocacy groups: Galiza Nova, AGIR, CAF
  - Militant organisation: Resistência Galega
  - Proposed state: Galician Republic or  Portugal

#### Leonese Country

- Ethnic group Leonese
- Political parties: Unión del Pueblo Leonés
- Youth movements: Conceyu Xoven (Leonese Country),
- Advocacy groups: AGORA País Llionés

- Proposed states: Leonese Country
-  Territory of Olivença (*Olivença*)
- Ethnic group: Portuguese
  - Militant organisation: Amigos de Olivença (Portuguese irredentist movement)
  - Proposed state: to  Portugal

## Switzerland

### Geneva

- Regional group: Genevan
  - Proposed state: "La République de Genève" or "Free State of Geneva"
    - Pressure Groups: Genevan politicians and activists.

### Jura

- Regional group: Jurassien
  - Political party: Mouvement Indépendantiste Jurassien (Jurassian Independentist Movement), Mouvement Autonomiste Jurassien (Jurassian Autonomist Movement), Groupe Bélier (Youth activists movement)

### Ticino

- - Political party: Lega dei Ticinesi
  - Pressure groups: Domà Nunch

## Turkey

### Northern Kurdistan



- Ethnic group: Kurdish
  - Proposed state: Kurdistan
  - Political parties: Peace and Democracy Party (BDP), Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP)
  - Militant organisations: Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), Group of Communities in Kurdistan (KCK), Kurdistan Freedom Falcons (TAK), Democrat Party of Kurdistan/North (PDK/Bakur), Revolutionary Party of Kurdistan (PŞK), Communist Party of Kurdistan (KKP)

### Western Armenia

- Ethnic group: Armenian diaspora
  - Proposed state: Republic of Western Armenia
  - Political organisations: National Assembly (Parliament) of Western Armenia

## Ukraine

### Novorossiia (New Russia)

- Ethnic group: Russian
  - De facto state: Novorossiia (New Russia): confederacy of the  Donetsk People's Republic and the  Lugansk People's Republic
    - Political parties: Donetsk Republic, Russian Block, Russian Unity, New Russia Party
    - Militant organization: United Armed Forces of Novorossiia

### Disputed status:

#### Republic of Crimea

- Ethnic group: Russian

- De facto state: Russian Federation
- Militant organization: Russian Armed Forces

#### City of Sevastopol

- Ethnic group: Russian
  - De facto state: Russian Federation
  - Militant organization: Russian Armed Forces

Proposed autonomous regions:

#### Ukrainian Bessarabia

- Ethnic groups: Russians, Gagauzians, Bulgarians
  - Proposed state: Republic of Budjak or Bessarabian People's Republic
  - Militant organisation: Russian Armed Forces next plans for 2015

#### Crimea

- Ethnic group: Crimean Tatars
  - Proposed autonomous area: Crimea
    - Political organisation: Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People

#### Subcarpathian Ruthenia


- Ethnic group: Hungarian, Rusyn
  - Proposed autonomous area: Transcarpathian Regional Confederation of the Hungarian and Rusyn People
    - Political parties: People's Parliament Carpathian Rusyns, who demands autonomy of Ruthenia

## United Kingdom, its territories, and the Crown dependencies


### United Kingdom

Secessionist movements


#### England

- Ethnic group: English
  - Proposed state:  England
    - Political parties: English Radical Alliance, English Democrats
    - Advocacy groups: English National Liberation Association,


#### Scotland

- Ethnic group: Scottish
  - Proposed state:  Scotland
    - Political parties: Scottish National Party (EFA member), Scottish Green Party, Scottish Socialist Party

#### Wales

- Ethnic group: Welsh
  - Proposed state:  Wales
    - Political parties: Plaid Cymru, Llais Gwynedd, Cymru Annibynnol
    - Advocacy groups: Cymuned, Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg, Celtic League


#### United Ireland

- Ethnic group: Irish
  - Proposed state:  Ireland
    - Political parties: Fianna Fáil, Sinn Féin, Social Democratic and Labour Party, Republican Sinn Féin, Irish Republican Socialist Party


- Militant organisations: Real Irish Republican Army, Continuity Irish Republican Army, Óglaigh na hÉireann
- Advocacy group: Celtic League, 32 County Sovereignty Movement

#### Autonomist movements


##### England

- Ethnic group: English
  - Proposed autonomous area:  England
    - Political parties: English Democrats, UKIP
    - Advocacy groups: Campaign for an English Parliament


##### Cornwall (possibly including the Isles of Scilly)

- Ethnic group: Cornish
  - Proposed autonomous area:  Cornwall (with a law-making assembly; many supporters want to change its status into a constituent country within the UK, separating from England)
    - Political parties: Green Party of England and Wales, Mebyon Kernow – Party for Cornwall (supports separation from England; EFA member), Cornish Nationalist Party, Liberal Democrats
    - Advocacy groups: Celtic League, Cornish Constitutional Convention, Cornwall 2000, Revived Cornish Stannary Parliament, Tyr Gwyr Gweryn, Wessex Constitutional Convention

##### Wessex

- Ethnic group: English
  - Proposed autonomous area:  Wessex (redefined regions of England)
    - Political parties: Wessex Regionalist Party
    - Advocacy group: Wessex Constitutional Convention


##### Yorkshire

- Ethnic group: English
  - Proposed autonomous area:  Yorkshire
    - Political parties: Liberal Democrats, Yorkshire First
    - Advocacy group: Yorkshire Devolution Movement


##### Northern Isles

- Ethnic group (s): Shetland Islanders, Orkney Islanders
  - Proposed autonomous area: Northern Isles
    - Political parties: Liberal Democrats
    - Advocates: Liam McArthur MSP, Tavish Scott MSP, and some members of the local councils.

##### Orkney

- Ethnic group: Orcadians
  - Proposed autonomous area:  Orkney
    - Political parties: Liberal Democrats
    - Advocates: Liam McArthur MSP

##### Shetland

- Ethnic group (s): Shetlanders
  - Proposed autonomous area:  Shetland
    - Political parties: Liberal Democrats
    - Advocates: Tavish Scott MSP

##### Outer Hebrides

- Proposed autonomous area: Outer Hebrides



### **Isle of Man**

- Ethnic group: Manx
- Proposed State:  Isle of Man
  - Political party: Mec Vannin
  - Advocacy group: Celtic League

### **Shared sovereignty of Gibraltar between the United Kingdom and Spain**

- The condominium, with sovereignty shared between the UK and Spain. It was proposed by the Spanish government, rejected by the British government.

## List of active separatist movements in North America

Separatism includes autonomism and secessionism. What is and is not considered an autonomist or secessionist movement is sometimes contentious. Entries on this list must meet three criteria:

1. They are active movements with living, active members.
2. They are seeking greater autonomy or self-determination for a geographic region (as opposed to personal autonomy).
3. They are the citizen/peoples of the conflict area and do not come from other countries.

Under each region listed is one or more of the following:


- *De facto* state: for regions with *de facto* autonomy from the government
- Proposed state: proposed name for a seceding sovereign state
- Proposed autonomous area: for movements toward greater autonomy for an area but not outright secession
  - *De facto* autonomous government: for governments with *de facto* autonomous control over a region
  - Government-in-exile: for a government based outside of the region in question, with or without control
  - Political party (or parties): for political parties involved in a political system to push for autonomy or secession
  - Militant organisation(s): for armed organisations (sometimes called terrorist organisations)
  - Advocacy group(s): for non-belligerent, non-politically participatory entities
  - Ethnic/Ethno-religious/Racial/Regional/Religious (s): for information on what group of people calls for change for each individual movement listed


### Canada

#### British Columbia + Pacific Northwestern US

- Proposed state: Cascadia
- Pressure group: Cascadian Independence Movement

#### Quebec

- Ethnic group: Québécois
  - Proposed state: Quebec
  - Civil organization: Saint-Jean-Baptiste Society, Mouvement national des Québécois et des Québécoises (MNQ), Rassemblement pour l'indépendance du Québec (RIQ), Les Intellectuels pour la souveraineté (IPSO), Mouvement de libération nationale du Québec (MLNQ), Réseau de Résistance du Québécois (RRQ)
    - Labour union: Confédération des syndicats nationaux (CSN), Centrale des syndicats du Québec (CSQ), Fédération des travailleurs du Québec (FTQ), Union des artistes (UDA)
    - Political party: Parti Québécois, Bloc Québécois, Québec solidaire, Parti indépendantiste, Option nationale
-  Saskatchewan
- Ethnic group: Saskatchewanian Germans
  - Proposed state: Saskatchewan

- Political party: Western Independence Party of Saskatchewan
-  Alberta
- Ethnic group: Albertian people
  - Proposed state: Alberta
  - Political party: Alberta First Party

Inuit Autonomist Movements:

- Nunavut, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, NunatuKavut, and Inuvik Region

**Danish territories**

Greenland is geographically part of North America, but is politically connected to Europe.

 Greenland

- Ethnic group: Inuit
  - Proposed state:  Greenland
  - Political party: Inuit Ataqatigiit, Forward and Inuit Party


**Mexico**

 Zapatista (Chiapas)

- Ethnic group: Chiapas Mayas
  - De facto autonomous area: Zapatista
  - Political parties: Council of Good Government
  - Militant organization: Zapatista Army of National Liberation

*(As result of the dialog between the government and the EZLN support base, 5 small and remote regions of the Mexican southernmost state of Chiapas have established semi-autonomous self-governance, ruled under indigenous traditional councils that coexist alongside the official Mexican government, these regions are called Councils of Good Government)*

**Nicaragua**

 Mosquito

- Ethnic group: Miskito
  - Proposed state: Communitarian Nation of Moskitia

**United States and its dependencies**


**States**

 Alaska

- Ethnic group: Alaska Natives, Americans (Alaskans)
  - Proposed state: Alaska
  - Political party: Alaskan Independence Party

 Lakota Sioux (South Dakota and North Dakota)

- Ethnic group: Lakota
  - Proposed state: Republic of Lakotah
  - Pressure group(s): Lakotah Oyate

 The South

- Racial group: White Americans from Southern United States
  - Proposed state: Confederate States of America or Southern United States
  - Pressure group(s): League of the South, Southern National Congress
  - : Neo-confederate movement

 Texas

- Ethnic group: Americans (Texan)
  - Proposed state: Republic of Texas

- Pressure group(s): Republic of Texas
- Militant organization: The Republic of Texas

#### Vermont


- Regional group: Americans (Vermonters)
    - Proposed state: Vermont Republic
    - Political party: Vermont Independence Party
- Pressure group(s):  
Second Vermont Republic

#### Cascadia (Washington + Oregon + the Canadian province of British Columbia)

- Regional group: Americans (Oregonians and Washingtonians) and Canadians (British Columbians)
  - Proposed state: Cascadia
  - Pressure group: Cascadia Independence Movement


### **Territories**

#### Puerto Rico





- Ethnic group: Puerto Rican
  - Proposed state:  Puerto Rico
  - Political party: Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP)
- Pressure group: Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, Movimiento Independentista Nacional Hostosiano (MINH), Socialist Front (FS), Puerto Rican independence movement (MPI)
  - Militant organization: Boricua Popular Army (Macheteros)

### **French Overseas Departments**

#### Martinique

- Ethnic group: Martinican
  - Purposed autonomous area or state: Martinique
  - Political party: Martinican Progressive Party,  Martinican Independence Movement

### **British overseas territories**

-  Anguilla
-  Bermuda
  - Political party: Progressive Labour Party
  - Advocacy group: Bermuda Independence Commission
-  Montserrat
  - Political parties: New People's Liberation Movement
-  Turks and Caicos Islands
  - Political parties: Progressive National Party, People's Democratic Movement

### List of active separatist movements in South America


Separatism includes autonomism and secessionism. What is and is not considered an autonomist or secessionist movement is sometimes contentious. Entries on this list must meet three criteria:

1. They are active movements with living, active members.
2. They are seeking greater autonomy or self-determination for a geographic region (as opposed to personal autonomy).
3. They are the citizen/peoples of the conflict area and not comes from other country.


Under each region listed is one or more of the following:

- *De facto* state: for regions with *de facto* autonomy from the government
- Proposed state: proposed name for a seceding sovereign state
- Proposed autonomous area: for movements toward greater autonomy for an area but not outright secession
  - *De facto* autonomous government: for governments with *de facto* autonomous control over a region
  - Government-in-exile: for a government based outside of the region in question, with or without control
  - Political party (or parties): for political parties involved in a political system to push for autonomy or secession
  - Militant organisation(s): for armed organisations (sometimes called terrorist organisations)
  - Advocacy group(s): for non-belligerent, non-politically participatory entities
  - Ethnic/Ethno-religious/Racial/Regional/Religious group (s): for information on what group of people calls for change for each individual movement listed



#### Argentina





-  Mapuche (*politically divided between Argentina and Chile; see respective entries*) (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Pressure group: The All Lands Conseil (*Consejo de Todas las Tierras*)
  - Proposed state: Mapuche Nation

#### Bolivia


-  Santa Cruz
  - Pressure group: Camba Nation Liberation Movement (*Movimiento Nación Camba de Liberación*), Pro Santa Cruz Committee (*Comité Pro Santa Cruz*), Santa Cruz Youth Union (*Unión Juvenil Cruceñista*) also the departments of Beni, Pando, and Tarija.
  - Proposed state: Republic of Santa Cruz, Camba Nation

#### Brazil


- Proposed state:  República Riograndense
  - Pressure Group: Movimento Pampa Livre
  - Proposition: To separate the state of Rio Grande do Sul from Brazil.
- Proposed state:  Sul
  - Pressure Group: O Sul é Meu País
  - Proposition: To separate the states of the southern region, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul creating a federation between them.

- Proposed state:  The United States of Northeast
  - Pressure Group: GESNI
  - Proposition: To separate the states of the northeast region, creating a federation between them.
- Proposed state:  Pernambuco
  - Pressure Group: GEAPI - Grupo de Estudo e Avaliação Pernambuco Independente.
  - Proposition: To separate Pernambuco from Brazil.
- Proposed state:  São Paulo
  - Pressure Group: Movimento República de São Paulo.
  - Proposition: To separate the São Paulo state from Brazil, creating The Republic of São Paulo. To organize and promote free debate and studies on the degree of autonomy of the State of São Paulo in the Brazilian federation and the current model of federalism in Brazil, as well as on the implementation of a new model of the Confederate States, and discuss foster actions aimed at bringing the public discussion of the federation, to foster growth stock elements of the typical culture São Paulo, organize debates and events on the political representation of the State of São Paulo in the current model of federation, among other actions.
- Proposed state:  República do Rio de Janeiro
  - Pressure Group: Movimento O Rio é o Meu País
  - Proposition: To separate the Rio de Janeiro state from Brazil.


## Chile

-  Mapuche (*politically divided between Argentina and Chile; see respective entries*) (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Pressure group: The All-Land Council (*Consejo de Todas las Tierras*)
  - Proposed state: Mapuche Nation


## Colombia

-  Raizals of Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina
  - Structuring territorial or proposed: Self-State Associate
  - Pressure group: Amen-SD (Archipelago Movement for Ethnic Native Self-Determination for San Andrés, Providence and Kethlena)
  - Important figure: Raymond Howard

## France

-  French Guiana
  - Pressure groups: Decolonization and Social Emancipation Movement

## Venezuela

-  Zulia State
  - Proposed state: Free State of Zulia, Sovereign State of Zulia or Independent Republic of Zulia

## List of active separatist movements in Oceania

Separatism includes autonomism and secessionism. What is and is not considered an autonomist or secessionist movement is sometimes contentious. Entries on this list must meet three criteria:

1. They are active movements with living, active members.
2. They are seeking greater autonomy or self-determination for a geographic region (as opposed to personal autonomy).
3. They are the citizen/peoples of the conflict area.

Under each region listed is one or more of the following:


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  - Government-in-exile: for a government based outside of the region in question, with or without control
  - Political party (or parties): for political parties involved in a political system to push for autonomy or secession
  - Militant organisation(s): for armed organisations (sometimes called terrorist organisations)
  - Advocacy group(s): for non-belligerent, non-politically participatory entities
  - Ethnic/Ethno-religious/Racial/Regional/Religious group (s): for information on what group of people calls for change for each individual movement listed

### Australia

 Australia

- Ethnic group: Australian
  - Proposed state Republic of Australia
  - Political parties: Australian Republican Movement, Australian Labor Party
- Ethnic group: Indigenous Australians
  - Proposed state: Various
  - Pressure groups: Aboriginal Tent Embassy, Murrawarri\_Republic
- Ethnic group: Torres Strait Islanders
  - Proposed state: Torres Strait Islands
- Ethnic group: NA
  - Proposed State Western Australia

### Chile

-  Rapa Nui (Easter Island)
  - Ethnic group: Rapa Nui


### Fiji

 Rotuma

- Ethnic group: Rotuman
  - Purposed state: Rotuma


### France

-  French Polynesia


- Political party: Tavini Huiraatira
- Moorea
  - Proposed state: Republic of Hau Pakumoto
-  New Caledonia
  - Political party: Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (Caledonian Union, Party of Kanak Liberation), Kanak Socialist Liberation, Labour Party, Union of Pro-Independence Co-operation Committees, Renewed Caledonian Union
  - Proposed state: New Caledonia

## Indonesia


### Aceh

- Proposed state:  Republic of Aceh
  - Militant organisation: Free Aceh Movement (negotiated peace with the Indonesian government in 2005, and now it is a civil movement, but the separatism still has supporters)

### Kalimantan

- Proposed state:  Kalimantan Borneo or  Malaysia
  - Pressure groups: Kalimantan Borneo Liberation Front

### South Moluccas

- Proposed state:  South Moluccas
  - Government-in-exile: Republik Maluku Selatan (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Advocacy group: Maluku Sovereignty Front


### Minahasa

- Proposed state: Gerakan Kemerdekaan Minahasa

### West Papua

- Proposed state:  Republic of West Papua
- Militant organisation: Free Papua Movement




### Riau

- Proposed state:  Riau


## Kiribati

- Banaba Island

## New Zealand

-  Māori people
    - Political parties: Māori Party, Mana Party
    - Proposed state:  Republic of New Zealand
  -  South Island
    - Political parties: South Island Party, New Munster Party
    - Pressure groups: Cut the Cable, South Island First, Zealandia
- Independence Project
- Militant organization: New Munster Liberation Army
  - Proposed state: New Munster, South Zealand
  - Proposed autonomous region: New Munster Province

## Papua New Guinea

-  Bougainville (member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization)
  - Political party: Bougainville Revolutionary Army
- Bougainville & Twin Kingdom of Papa'ala and Me'ekamui
  - Political group: Triune Government of Bougainville



## **United States**

### Guam

- Ethnic group: Chamorro
  - Pressure movement: Chamorro Nation
  - Local Self-Government: Guam Commission on Self-Determination, now known as the Commission on Decolonization

### Hawaii

- Ethnic group: Native Hawaiians
  - Pressure groups (s): Nation of Hawai'i (organization), Office of Hawaiian Affairs

### Northern Mariana Islands

- - Pressure Movement: Taotao Tano

### American Samoa

- Ethnic group: Samoans
  - Proposed State: Federal Republic of Samoa

## **Vanuatu**

- Malekula
  - Proposed state: N'Makiaute
- Northern islands
  - Proposed state: Federation Na Griamel

## List of active rebel groups







This is a **list of active rebel groups** around the world whose domains may be subnational, transnational or international. A "rebel group" is defined here as a political group that uses armed conflict in opposition to established government or governments for reasons such as to seek political change or to establish or maintain independence.

### Groups who control territory

The following rebel groups control a certain amount of land or territory. Such control may be contested and might be temporary or fluctuating especially within situations of conflict.

It does not include the governments of stable breakaway states or other states with limited recognition.

Rebel Group	Country	Conflict	Territory Controlled	Notes
 Al-Shabaab	 Somalia	War in Somalia (2009–present)	Parts of southern Somalia	(see Somalia control map)
 Boko Haram	 Nigeria	Islamist insurgency in Nigeria	Towns in northeast Nigeria	
 Forces Nouvelles	 Côte d'Ivoire	Ivorian Civil War	Northern, Western, and Central Côte d'Ivoire.	
 General National Congress	 Libya	2014 Libyan civil war	Tripoli and surrounding areas	
 Houthis	 Yemen	Shia insurgency in Yemen	Sa'adah governorate and surrounding areas of northwestern Yemen (See Houthis article)	
 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	 Iraq  Libya  Syria	Iraqi insurgency (2011-present), Syrian Civil War, Sinai insurgency, 2014 Libyan Civil War	Large parts of northwestern Iraq and north and eastern Syria, and the city of Derna in eastern Libya,	
 Kachin Independence Army	 Myanmar	Kachin conflict	Northern Myanmar; parts of Kachin State.	Military wing of Kachin Independence Organisation
 Novorossiya[show]	 Ukraine	War in Donbass	Parts of Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts in country's east.	Recognized as sovereign states by South Ossetia. (See international recognition)
 SPLM-IO	 South Sudan	South Sudanese Civil War	Territories west of Bentiu, Unity.	
 Sudan Revolutionary Front	 Sudan	Sudan–SRF conflict	Parts of South Kordofan and Blue Nile state.	
 Syrian Kurdistan	 Syria	Syrian Civil War	Parts of northern and northeastern Syria	Ambiguous relationship with (See Syrian Kurdistan, Syrian government)

Rebel Group	Country	Conflict	Territory Controlled	Notes
 Syrian opposition	 Syria	Syrian Civil War	Syrian campaign (2012–present).	Kurdistan (2012–present). Various groups not allied, but difficult to say which group controls which areas.
 Wa State	 Myanmar	Internal conflict in Burma	Northeastern Myanmar; Wa Administered Division.	Self-United Wa State Party Military wing of the United Wa State Party
 Zapatistas	 Mexico	Chiapas conflict	The Councils of Good Government; parts of Chiapas.	Established various <i>de facto</i> autonomous anarchist regions.

### Other groups

Other rebel groups are listed by the states within which they operate. Because the above list of rebel groups controlling territory may be incomplete, this list may still contain some groups which do control territory.

#### International

- Al-Qaeda (Islamist)
- Jama'at al-Jihad al-Islami (Islamist)

#### Afghanistan

- Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (Islamist)
- Taliban

#### Algeria

- Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (also operates Morocco, Mauritania, Niger and Mali (sometimes "Al Qaeda in the Sahel")) (Islamist)

#### Angola

- Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (various factions) (separatist nationalist)

#### Burma

- Kachin Independence Organization (KIO/KIA) (Ethnic/Self determination)
- Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (Buddhist/nationalist)
- Committee for Emergence of a Federal Union (CEFU)
  - Karen National Union (ethnic/Democratic)
  - Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP)
  - the Shan State Progressive Party (SSPP)
    - Shan State Army-North (SSA-N)
    - Shan State Army-South (SSA-South)
  - New Mon State Party (NMSP)
  - Chin National Front (CNF)
  - Arakan Liberation Army (ALA)

#### Central African Republic

##### Séléka

- Convention of Patriots for Justice and Peace

- Patriotic Convention for Saving the Country
- Democratic Front of the Central African People
- Popular Front for Recovery
- Union of Democratic Forces for Unity

 Lord's Resistance Army

## China

<b>Group</b>	<b>Strength</b>
--------------	-----------------

 East Turkestan Islamic Movement	1,000
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## Colombia

- National Liberation Army (ELN) (Marxist)
- Popular Liberation Army (Hoxhaist)
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) (Marxist)
- Black Eagles (rightwing paramilitary)

## Democratic Republic of the Congo


- M23

## Egypt

<b>Group</b>	<b>Strength</b>
--------------	-----------------

 Muslim Brotherhood	
--	--

 Anti-Coup Alliance	
---	--

 al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya	
--	--

 Province of Sinai, large rebranded section as split from Ansar Bait al-Maqdis	1,000
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## Ethiopia

- Ogaden National Liberation Front

## France

- Comité Régional d'Action Viticole (Winemaker)
- National Liberation Front of Corsica (Corsican nationalism)

## Greece

- Sect of Revolutionaries (leftist/anarchist)
- Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (leftist/anarchist)

## Haiti

- National Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Haiti

## India

- Communist Party of India (Maoist) (Communist)
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (Islamist)
- Hizbul Mujahideen (Islamist)
- International Sikh Youth Federation (Sikh)
- Jaish-e-Mohammed (Islamist)
- Khalistan Commando Force (Sikh)
- Khalistan Zindabad Force (Sikh)
- Lashkar-e-Taiba (also in Pakistan) (Islamist)
- Maoist Communist Party of Manipur
- National Socialist Council of Nagaland - Isaac-Muivah
- Students Islamic Movement of India (Islamist)
- United Jihad Council (Islamist)
- United Liberation Front of Assam (separatist)













## Indonesia

- Jemaah Islamiyah (also known to operate in other parts of South East Asia such as Singapore and the Philippines) (Islamist)
- South Moluccas
- Free Papua Movement

## Iran

- Jundullah (Baloch nationalism/Islamist Sunni)
- People's Mujahedin of Iran (Islamic Marxism)
- PJAK (affiliates of Turkey's PKK) (Kurdish nationalism)

## Iraq

Group	Strength
 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jeish al-Taiifa al-Mansoura</li></ul>	80,000-100,000
 Supreme Command for Jihad and Liberation	100,000
 Army of the Men of the Naqshbandi Order	5,000
 Islamic Army of Iraq	10,000
 Free Iraqi Army	2,500-3,000
 Special Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•  Promised Day Brigades</li><li>•  Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq</li><li>•  Kata'ib Hezbollah</li></ul>	7,000
 Badr Brigades	
 Soldiers of Heaven	
 Mukhtar Army	
General Military Council for Iraqi Revolutionaries	



## Ireland

- Continuity Irish Republican Army: 1994–present (separatist/Irish nationalist)
- Real IRA: 1997–present (separatist/Irish nationalist)
- Óglaigh na hÉireann (Real IRA splinter group): 2009–present (separatist/Irish nationalist)

## Italy





- Informal Anarchist Federation (leftist/anarchist)

## Lebanon







- Hezbollah
-  Al-Qaeda
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
-  Free Syrian Army

## Libya

-  Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries
  - Ansar al-Sharia
  - Libya Shield 1
  - February 17th Martyrs Brigade
  - Rafallah al-Sahati Brigade
-  New General National Congress
  - Libya Shield Force

- Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room
-  Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
-  Zintan Brigade
-  Brigade 93
-  Toubou Front for the Salvation of Libya

## Mali

Group	Strength
 National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad	10,000
 Ansar Dine	2,000
 Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa	
 al-Qaeda	800
• al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb	
 Boko Haram	
 Ansar al-Sharia (Mali)	







## Mexico

- Popular Revolutionary Army (Marxist)
- Zapatista Army of National Liberation (anarcho-communist)

## Mozambique

- Renamo

## Nigeria

Group	Strength
 Boko Haram	
 Ansaru	
 Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta	15,000
 Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force	
 Niger Delta Liberation Front	2,500
 Niger Delta Vigilante	4,000

## Pakistan

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Baloch Republican Army (Baloch nationalism)            | • Ahle-e-Sunnat Wal Jamat Deobandi Group (Deobandi Sectarian)                          |
| • Balochistan Liberation Army (Baloch nationalism)       | • Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (also operated in Kyrgyzstan) (Deobandi/Wahabi Islam) |
| • Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (Deobandi/Wahabi Islam)      | • Lashkar-e-Omar (Deobandi/Wahabi Islam)   |
| • Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (Deobandi Islam) | • Al-Rashid Trust (Extremist Groups)   |
| • Jamaat-ul-Ahrar  | • Al-Akhtar Trust (Extremist Groups)   |
| • Fedayeen al-Islam (Deobandi Islam)                     | • Rabita Trust (Extremist Groups)  |
| • Jundallah (Pakistan)                                   | • Ummah Tamir-e-Nau (Extremist Groups)   |
| • Lashkar-e-Islam (Deobandi Islam)                       |  |
| • Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (Deobandi/Wahabi) Sectarian)         |  |
| • Sipah-e-Sahaba(Deobandi/Wahabi Sectarian)              |  |

## Palestine

- Palestine Liberation Organization
  - Fatah
    - Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade
    - Force 17
    - Tanzim
    - Fatah Hawks
    - Abu-Arish brigades
    - al-Awda Brigade
  - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
    - Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command
      - Abu Ali Mustapha Brigades
  - Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine
  - Palestine Liberation Front
  - Qawasameh tribe
  - Morbiton (People's Army)
- Hamas
  - Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades
- Palestinian Islamic Jihad
  - Al-Quds Squads
- Popular Resistance Committees
  - Abu Samhadana clan
- Army of Islam (Gaza Strip)
- Fatah Revolutionary Council


## Paraguay

### Group

 Paraguayan People's Army

## Peru

### Group


 Shining Path



**Strength**

4,200

## Philippines

### Group

 Communist Party of the Philippines

-  New People's Army
-  National Democratic Front (Philippines)
-  Bagong Alyansang Makabayan

**Strength**

Revolutionary Workers' Party

Revolutionary Workers Party – Mindanao


 Moro National Liberation Front


Moro Islamic Liberation Front

 Sultanate of Sulu

 Abu Sayyaf

300

 Rajah Sulaiman movement

 Jemaah Islamiyah

 Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters

## Russia

### Group

#### Caucasus Emirate

- Ingush Jamaat
- Shariat Jamaat
- Yarmuk Jamaat
- Kataib al-Khoul
- Vilayat Nokhchicho
- Arab Mujahideen in Chechnya
- Riyad-us Saliheen Brigade of Martyrs


## Senegal

Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance


## South Sudan


### Group

### Strength

 Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement-in-Opposition

 South Sudan Liberation Movement

 Nuer White Army

 South Sudan Democratic Movement

 Lord's Resistance Army 200

## Sudan

### Group

### Strength

Sudan Revolutionary Front

- Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North 60,000
- Justice and Equality Movement
- Sudan Liberation Movement/Army

 Liberation and Justice Movement


## Syria

Main coalitions


- Ahl Al-Sham
- Syrian Interim Government

### Group

### Strength



 Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant 50,000

- Military

 Islamic Front




















- Jaysh al-Islam
- Suqour al-Sham Brigade
- al-Tawhid Brigade
  - Northern Storm Brigade 50,000
- Ahrar ash-Sham
- Ansar al-Sham
- Kurdish Islamic Front
- Liwa al-Haqq of Homs



-  People's Protection Units
  - Women's Protection Units
-  Free Syrian Army
  - Southern Front
    - First Army
      - 1st Artillery Regiment
    - Hawks of the South
      - 18 March Division
      - Yarmouk Brigade
    - Muhajerin and Ansar Brigade
    - First Commando Division
    - Dawn of Islam Division
    - Youth of Sunnah Brigade
    - Tahrir al-Sham Division
    - 1st Brigade
    - Ababil Houran Brigade
    - Tawhid Kata'ib Horan
    - Quneitra Military Council
    - Sword of al-Sham Brigades
    - Martyrs of Islam Brigade
    - Yarmouk Martyrs Brigade
    - Amoud Houran Brigade
    - United Sham Front
    - Jaysh al-Ummah
  - Euphrates Islamic Liberation Front
    - Ahfad al-Rasul Brigade
    - Jihad in the Path of God Brigade
  - Syria Revolutionaries Front
    - Idlib Martyrs' Brigade
    - Syria Martyrs' Brigade
    - Idlib Military Council
    - 7th Division
    - Omari Brigades
    - Al-Anfal Brigade
  - Syrian Turkmen Brigades
  - Farouq Brigades
  - Hazzm Movement
    - 9th Division of Aleppo
  - Liwa Ahrar Souriya
  - Liwa Thuwwar al-Raqqqa
  - Hizb ut-Tahrir
  - Ghuraba al-Sham
  - Dawn of Freedom Brigades
  - Jarabulus Brigade
  - Al-Qassas Army
  - Daraa Military Council
    - Hamza Division
  - Southern Command
  - Falcons of al-Ghab
  - 5th Corps

47,000





40,000

	○ 1st Infantry Brigade	
	○ 13th Division	
	○ 101st Division	
	○ Knights of Justice Brigade	
	○ Falcons of Mount Zawiya Brigade	
•	1st Coastal Division	
•	Ahmad al-Abdo Martyrs Brigades and Battalions	
•	Basha'ir al-Nasr Brigade	
•	Council of Aleppo Rebels	
•	Damascus Military Council	
 al-Qaeda		
•	al-Nusra Front	
	○ Suqour al-Ezz	15,000
	○ Junud al-Sham	
•	Khorasan	
 Ajnad al-Sham Islamic Union		15,000
 Authenticity and Development Front		13,000
 Army of Mujahedeen		8,000
•	19th Division	
 Jabhat al-Akrad		7,000
 Muhajirin wa-Ansar Alliance		
•	Liwaa al-Umma	6,000
•	Jund al-Aqsa	
•	Liwa al-Haqq of Idlib	
 Muslim Brotherhood of Syria		6,000
•	Shields of the Revolution Council	
 Supporters of the Religion Front		
•	Green Battalion	3,000
•	Harakat Sham al-Islam	
•	Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar	
 Syrian Revolutionary Command Council		
•	Sham Legion	
 Levant Front		
•	Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki	
 Euphrates Volcano		
•	Northern Sun Battalion	
 Mujahideen Shura Council		
 Ahl al-Sham		
 Jaysh al-Sham		
 Kurdistan Workers' Party		
 Islamic Coalition		
•	Alwiya al-Furqan	
 Ghuraba al-Sham of Turkey		
 Jund al-Sham		
 Abdullah Azzam Brigade		

	Fatah al-Islam	
	Ansar al-Islam	
	Free Iraqi Army	
	Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan	
	East Turkestan Islamic Movement	
	Ahrar al-Jazeera	
	Sutoro	
	Syriac Military Council	
	Shammar	
	Asayish	
	Kurdistan Democratic Party	
	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	
	Group of the One and Only	300

### Thailand

#### Group

-  Pattani United Liberation Organization
-  National Revolution Front
-  National Front for the Liberation of Pattani
-  Jemaah Islamiyah

### Turkey




- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Communist Party of Kurdistan</li> <li>Communist Party of Turkey/Marxist–Leninist</li> <li> Great Eastern Islamic Raiders' Front</li> <li> Group of Communities in Kurdistan</li> <li> Hizb ut-Tahrir</li> <li> Islamic Party of Kurdistan</li> <li> Kurdish Hezbollah</li> <li> Kurdistan Democratic Party/North</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kurdistan Freedom Falcons</li> <li> Kurdistan Islamic Movement</li> <li> Kurdistan Workers' Party</li> <li> Marxist–Leninist Communist Party</li> <li> Party for a Free Life in Kurdistan</li> <li> Revolutionary Party of Kurdistan</li> <li> Revolutionary People's Liberation Party–Front</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

### Uganda

- Lord's Resistance Army (operates mainly in northern Uganda, but also in parts of Sudan and D.R. of the Congo).
- Allied Democratic Forces (Also active in Democratic Republic of the Congo)

### Ukraine

#### Group




- |  |                          |               |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
|   | Novorossiia              |               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Donetsk People's Republic</li> <li> Lugansk People's Republic</li> </ul> |                          |               |
|   | Novorossiia Armed Forces | 10,000–20,000 |

#### Strength

## United Kingdom




































- Continuity Irish Republican Army: 1994–present (separatist/Irish nationalist)
- new Irish Republican Army: 1997–present (separatist/Irish nationalist)
- Óglaigh na hÉireann (Real IRA splinter group): 2009–present (separatist/Irish nationalist)
- Orange Volunteers: 1998–present (Ulster loyalist/sectarian)
- Real Ulster Freedom Fighters: 2007–present (Ulster loyalist/sectarian)
- Red Hand Defenders: 1998–present (Ulster loyalist/sectarian)

## Yemen












































Group	Strength
 Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aden-Abyan Islamic Army</li><li>• Islamic Jihad of Yemen</li><li>• Al-Shabaab (militant group)</li></ul>	
 Houthis	100,000
 South Yemen Movement	












































## Unification movements

At various times, various nationalist and irredentist movements promoted ideas of restoration or unification in various places


















Reunification Movement	Divided since	Areas affected (at maximum extent)
Atlantic Union	<i>Never united</i>	Western Europe  United States
Commonwealth Union	Earliest division in 1931	 Antigua and Barbuda  Australia  The Bahamas  Barbados  Belize  Canada  Grenada  Jamaica  New Zealand  Papua New Guinea  Saint Kitts and Nevis  Saint Lucia  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  Solomon Islands  Tuvalu  United Kingdom
United States of Africa	<i>Never united</i>	Africa
Greater Afghanistan	1893	 Afghanistan part of  Pakistan
Greater Serbia	1918, 1995	 Serbia  Macedonia  Montenegro  Croatia  Bosnia  Serbian Krajina  Republika Srpska
Greater Syria	Neo-Babylonian Empire "626 BC–539 BC"	 Syria  Lebanon  Iraq  Jordan  Northern Cyprus  Kuwait Palestinian Territories  Israel  Cyprus part of  Saudi Arabia










































		part of  Turkey part of  Iran part of  Egypt
Greater Croatia	1945, 1993	 Croatia  Bosnia  Serbia  Herzeg-Bosnia part of  Montenegro
Greater Bulgaria	1918, 1945	 Bulgaria  Macedonia part of  Serbia part of  Greece
Greater Macedonia	<i>Never united</i>	 Macedonia part of  Bulgaria part of  Serbia part of  Greece part of  Albania
Greater Albania	1945, 1991	 Albania  Kosovo part of  Macedonia part of  Montenegro part of  Serbia part of  Greece
Balkan Federation	<i>Never united</i>	 Serbia  Macedonia  Albania  Croatia  Montenegro  Slovenia  Bosnia  Bulgaria  Greece  Romania  Moldova
Russian Empire	1917	 Russia  Ukraine  Belarus  Poland  Latvia  Lithuania  Finland  Estonia  Georgia

























		 Armenia  Azerbaijan  Kazakhstan  Turkmenistan  Uzbekistan  Tajikistan  Moldova  Kyrgyzstan
Arab Union	1258	 Algeria  Bahrain  Comoros  Djibouti  Egypt  Iraq  Jordan  Kuwait  Lebanon Palestinian Territories  Libya  Mauritania  Morocco  Oman  Qatar  Saudi Arabia  Somalia  Sudan  Syria  Tunisia  United Arab Emirates  Yemen
Gulf Union	<i>Never united</i>	 Bahrain  Kuwait  Oman  Qatar  Saudi Arabia  United Arab Emirates
Southeast Asian Union	<i>Never united</i>	 Brunei  Burma  Cambodia  East Timor  Indonesia  Laos  Malaysia  Philippines  Singapore  Thailand  Vietnam
Australia	<i>Never united</i>	 Australia

		 New Zealand
Greater Netherlands	1839	 Belgium  Luxembourg  Netherlands
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	1922	 United Kingdom  Ireland
Central American Union	1838	 Belize  Costa Rica  Dominican Republic  El Salvador  Guatemala  Honduras  Nicaragua  Panama
Central Asian Union	1991	 Kazakhstan  Kyrgyzstan  Uzbekistan  Tajikistan  Turkmenistan
Greater China	1895, 1911, 1949	 People's Republic of China  Republic of China  Mongolia part of  Russia
Cyprus	1974	 Cyprus  Northern Cyprus  Akrotiri and Dhekelia (dependency of United Kingdom)
Czechoslovakia	1992	 Czech Republic  Slovakia
East African Federation	<i>Never united</i> Rwanda and Burundi (1962); Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania (1919)	 Burundi  Kenya  Rwanda  South Sudan  Tanzania  Uganda
United States of Europe	<i>Never united</i> Carolingian Empire (888); Roman Empire (395)	 Austria  Belgium  Bulgaria  Croatia  Cyprus  Czech Republic  Denmark  Estonia  Finland



		 France  Germany  Greece  Hungary  Ireland  Italy  Latvia  Lithuania  Luxembourg  Malta  Netherlands  Poland  Portugal  Romania  Slovakia  Slovenia  Spain  Sweden  United Kingdom
Greater Finland	1940–1944	 Finland part of  Russia
United States of North America	<i>Never united</i> arguably, parts of United States and Canada before 1776 due to British Empire	 Canada  United States
Greek reunification	1202	 Greece  Cyprus  Turkey (Eastern Thrace, Western and Northwestern Asia Minor, Pontus, Cappadocia)  Bulgaria (Eastern Rumelia)  Albania (Northern Epirus including northern areas of Apollonia (Illyria), Vlorë and Berat)  Republic of Macedonia (Monastiri area including the northern city of Ohrid and area around Strumica and Gevgelija)
Greater Hungary	1920, 1945	 Hungary  Austria (Burgenland)  Croatia  Poland (parts of Tatra County)  Romania (Transylvania)  Serbia (Vojvodina)  Slovakia  Slovenia (Prekmurje)  Ukraine (Zakarpattia Oblast)

Iberian Federation	1580–1640	 Portugal  Spain  Gibraltar (dependency of United Kingdom)
Undivided India	1947	 India  Bangladesh  Pakistan
United Ireland	1922	 Republic of Ireland Northern Ireland (part of United Kingdom)
Korean reunification	1945	 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  Republic of Korea
Hispanic America	1808-1833	 Argentina  Bolivia  Chile  Colombia  Costa Rica  Cuba  Dominican Republic  Ecuador  El Salvador  Guatemala  Honduras  Mexico  Nicaragua  Panama  Paraguay  Peru  Puerto Rico  Uruguay  Venezuela
Malaysia	1965	 Singapore  Malaysia
Greater Romania	1944	 Moldova  Romania
Union State	1991	 Belarus  Russia
Samoa	1900	 Samoa  American Samoa
Nordic Federation	1523	 Denmark  Sweden  Norway  Iceland  Finland
Transcaucasus	1936	 Armenia  Azerbaijan

		 Georgia
West Indies Federation	1962	 Anguilla  Antigua and Barbuda  Barbados  Cayman Islands  Dominica  Grenada  Jamaica  Montserrat  Saint Kitts and Nevis  Saint Lucia  Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  Trinidad and Tobago  Turks and Caicos Islands
Yugoslavia	1992	 Bosnia and Herzegovina  Croatia  Macedonia  Montenegro  Serbia  Slovenia
United Armenia	1639, 1828	 Armenia  Turkey (Western Armenia)  Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, Northern Artsakh and Nakhichevan)  Georgia(Javakhk)

## Former parliamentarian parties of Ukraine

Individual parties	years in parliament	Block association (years)
People's Movement of Ukraine	1990-2014	Our Ukraine Bloc (2002-2006) Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (2007-2012) Fatherland-Unites Opposition (2012-2014)
Communist Party of Ukraine	1994-2014	
Party of Regions	1997-2014	For United Ukraine (2002)
People's Party	1998-2002 2007-2014	For United Ukraine (2002) Lytvyn Bloc (2006-2014)
Union Party	1998-2002 2012-2014	
People's Self-Defense (also as Forward, Ukraine!)	2002-2014	Our Ukraine Bloc (2002-2006) Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (2007-2012) Fatherland-Unites Opposition (2012-2014)
For Ukraine!	2012-2014	Fatherland-Unites Opposition (2012-2014)
Social Christian Party	2012-2014	Fatherland-Unites Opposition (2012-2014)
Civil Position	2012-2014	Fatherland-Unites Opposition (2012-2014)
Ukrainian Social Democratic Party	2002 - 2012	Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko (2002-2012)
Ukrainian Platform "Assembly"	2002 - 2006 2006 - 2012	Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko (2002-2006) Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (Our Ukraine) (2006-2012)
Our Ukraine	2006 - 2012	Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (Our Ukraine) (2006-2012)
Solidarity (Ukraine)	2002 - 2006	Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko (2002-2006)
Ukrainian People's Party	2002 - 2006 2007 - 2012	Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko (2002-2006) Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (2007-2012)
Republican Christian Party	2002 - 2006	Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko (2002-2006)
Youth Party of Ukraine	2002 - 2006	Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko (2002-2006)
Motherland Defenders Party	2007 - 2012	Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense Bloc (2007-2012)
It's time!	2007 - 2012	Our Ukraine–People's Self-Defense

		Bloc (2007-2012)
Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists	1994 - 2002 2002 - 2007	National Front (1998-2002) Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko (Our Ukraine) (2002-2007)
Ukrainian Republican Party	1994 - 2002	National Front (1998-2002)
Labour Party Ukraine	2007 - 2012	Bloc of Volodymyr Lytvyn (2007-2012)
Socialist Party of Ukraine	1994 - 2007	Bloc of SPU-SelPU (1998-2002)
Peasant Party of Ukraine	1994 - 2002	Bloc of SPU-SelPU (1998-2002)
Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs	2002 - 2006 2006 - 2007	For United Ukraine (2002-2006) Our Ukraine bloc (2006-2007)
People's Democratic Party	1998 - 2006	For United Ukraine (2002-2006)
Labour Ukraine	2002 - 2006	For United Ukraine (2002-2006)
Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united)	1994 - 2006	
Democratic Party of Ukraine	1994 - 2006	Bloc of DemPU-DemU (2002-2006)
Democratic Union	2002 - 2006	Bloc of DemPU-DemU (2002-2006)
Party of National Economic Development of Ukraine	2002 - 2006	
Ukrainian Marine Party	2002 - 2006	
Unity	2002 - 2006	Unity (2002-2006)
Social Democratic Union	2002 - 2006	Unity (2002-2006)
Young Ukraine	2002 - 2006	Unity (2002-2006)
Ukrainian Party of Justice - Union of Veterans, Handicapped, Chornobilians, Afghans	2002 - 2006	Unity (2002-2006)
Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine	1998 - 2002	
Party of Greens of Ukraine	1998 - 2002	
Hromada	1998 - 2002	
Party "Union"	1998 - 2002	
Ukrainian National Assembly	1994 - 1998	
Party of Labor	1994 - 1998	
Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party	1994 - 1998	
Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine	1994 - 1998	
Party of Democratic Revival of Ukraine	1994 - 1998	
Social Democratic Party of Ukraine	1994 - 1998	
Party of Economic Revival of Crimea	1994 - 1998	
Communist Party of Ukraine (Soviet Union)	1937 - 1994	

## **Political alliances and blocs (1998–2012) of Ukraine**

The idea of electoral blocs as a loose association of parties was introduced in 1998, however it did not become popular right away. The real success of electoral blocks came in 2002 when the Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko "Our Ukraine" gained the most parliamentary seats. The electoral blocs system was liquidated in 2011 forcing registration of individual parties for the next 2012 parliamentary elections. The longest existing political blocs were Our Ukraine and Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko.

The association of parties however was transformed into a new concept of an "umbrella party" when several parties temporarily unite under such party that becomes a core party of informal electoral bloc. Below is the list of official electoral blocs in 1998 - 2012 that led to creation of their own parliamentary factions.

- Bloc of SPU-SeIPU (1998–2002)
- Our Ukraine (2002-2012; Bloc of Viktor Yushchenko, Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense Bloc)
- For United Ukraine (2002–2006)
- Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko (2002–2012)
- Bloc of Volodymyr Lytvyn (2007–2012)

### **Minor blocs**

The following blocs did not form their parliamentary factions due to small number of their representatives.

- Labor Ukraine Bloc
- National Front (Ukraine)
- Party of Labor (Ukraine) - Liberal Party of Ukraine
- Bloc of Democratic Parties NEP
- Social Liberal Union SLOn
- Fewer Words
- Unity (Ukraine)
- Democratic Party of Ukraine - Democratic Union (Ukraine)

### **Minor parties**

List of parties that did not make to the parliament of Ukraine or parties that are spin offs of former parliamentary factions.

- Political Party "Cathedral Ukraine"
- All-Ukrainian Union "Center"
- All-Ukrainian Chernobyl People's Party "For the Welfare and Protection of the People"
- Civil Position, (merged with All-Ukrainian Union Fatherland (United Opposition) for 2012 parliamentary elections)
- Communist Party of Ukraine (renewed)
- Conscience of Ukraine
- All-Ukrainian Political Party "Ecology and Social Protection"
- For Fairness and Prosperity
- Party of Free Democrats
- Internet Party of Ukraine
- National-Democratic Association "Ukraine"
- All-Ukrainian Party of Peace and Unity
- People's Party New Ukraine
- All-Ukrainian Party of People's Trust

- Political Party of Small and Medium-sized Businesses of Ukraine
- Social-Christian Party
- Union of Leftists
- United Left and Peasants
- Viche
- Party of Pensioners of Ukraine
- Party of Protection of Pensioners of Ukraine
- Your Ukraine
- For Ukraine! (formerly Party of Social Protection),
- Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party
- People Power, merged with United Left and Peasants
- Justice Party
- Rural Revival Party
- All-Ukrainian Patriotic Union.
- Workers Resistance
- Ukrainian Beer Lovers Party

### **Major Regional Parties and electoral blocs**

#### **Kiev Oblast/City**

- Leonid Chernovetskyi Bloc (Disbanded itself on September 22, 2011)
- Christian Liberal Party of Ukraine
- Christian Democratic Union

#### **Crimea**

- For Yanukovich! (associated with Party of Regions; (only) participated in the 2006 Crimean parliamentary election)
- Solidarity (associated with Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united))
- Krym

## **List of Political Blocs of Ukraine**

This list of other alliances (on November 17, 2011 the Ukrainian Parliament approved an election law that banned the participation of blocs of political parties in parliamentary elections) and defunct parties is based on the parties and alliance that did take part in parliamentary elections before the 2007 Ukrainian national election but have not taken part in any national election since then, some party's did change to different political alliances since then.

### **Political Blocs**

#### **1998**

- **Toiling Ukraine (later as Unity and Yevhen Marchuk - Unity) (1998–2007)**
  - Ukrainian Party of Justice (1998–2006)
  - Unity (2002–2007)
  - Slavonic Party (as Civil Congress of Ukraine)
  - Social Democratic Union (2002)
  - Young Ukraine (2002)
  - Force and Honor (as Party of Liberty) (2006)
  - Women Solidarity of Ukraine (2006)
- **National Front, bloc split into Viktor Yushchenko Bloc and Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc**
  - Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists
  - Ukrainian Republican Party
  - Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party (merged into Fatherland)
  - **For truth, for people, for Ukraine!**
    - Socialist Party of Ukraine
    - Peasant Party of Ukraine
  - **Party of Labor and Liberal Party - TOGETHER!, bloc split into Viktor Yushchenko Bloc and For United Ukraine**
    - Party of Labor (merged into Party of Regional Revival of Ukraine)
    - Liberal Party of Ukraine
    - **Forward, Ukraine, both parties merged into Christian Democratic Union**
      - Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party
      - Christian People's Union
    - **Bloc of Democratic parties (later as DemPU-DS) (1998–2006)**
      - Democratic Party of Ukraine (1998–2006)
      - Party of Economic Revival (1998, dissolved in 2003)
      - Democratic Union (2002)
    - **Social Liberal Association**
      - Constitutional Democratic Party
      - Interregional Bloc of Reforms (a Russian split off from Party of Democratic Revival of Ukraine, dissolved in 2001)
    - **Less Words**
      - All-Ukrainian Association "Svoboda"
      - State Sovereignty of Ukraine (dissolved in 2003)
    - **European Choice of Ukraine (later as Team of Winter Generation, People's Bloc of Lytvyn and Volodymyr Lytvyn Bloc) (1998–2012)**
      - Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party (1998–2007)
      - People's Party (2006–2012)
      - Liberal Democratic Party of Ukraine (1998–2006)
      - Constitutional Democratic Party (2002)



- o Party of Private Property (2002)
- o Justice (2006)
- o Strong Ukraine (as Labor Party of Ukraine) (2007)

## 2002

- **Viktor Yushchenko Bloc "Our Ukraine" (later as Our Ukraine and Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense) (2002–2012)**
  - o People's Movement of Ukraine (2002–2012)
  - o Christian Democratic Union (2002–2012)
  - o Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (National Front) (2002–2007)
  - o Our Ukraine (2006–2012)
  - o Ukrainian Platform "Assembly" (as Ukrainian Republican Party "Assembly") (2006–2012)
  - o People's Self-Defense (originally as Forward, Ukraine!) (2002–06 and 2007–12)
  - o Ukrainian People's Party (originally as Ukrainian People's Movement) (2002–06 and 2007–12)
  - o Liberal Party of Ukraine (Party of Labor and Liberal Party - TOGETHER)
  - o Youth Party of Ukraine
  - o Party of Reforms and Order
  - o Solidarity
  - o Republican Christian Party
  - o Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine (2006)
  - o Time (2007)
  - o Party of Homeland Defenders (2007)
  - o European Party of Ukraine (2007)
- **For United Ukraine (later as Lyudmyla Suprun Bloc and Ukrainian Regional Asset) (2002–2012)**
  - o People's Democratic Party (2002–2012)
  - o Democratic Party of Ukraine (2006–2012)
  - o People's Party (as People Agrarian Party of Ukraine) (later took over Team of Winter Generation)
  - o Party of Regions (as Party of Regional Revival of Ukraine)
  - o Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Ukraine
  - o Toiling Ukraine
  - o Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine (2006)
  - o Christian Liberal Party of Ukraine (2006)
  - o Republican Christian Party (2007)
- **Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (2002–2012)**
  - o Fatherland (2002–2012)
  - o Ukrainian Social Democratic Party (2002–2012)
  - o Ukrainian Platform "Assembly" (as Ukrainian People's Party "Assembly")
  - o Ukrainian Republican Party (National Front) (merged with Assembly, later reestablished)
  - o Party of Reforms and Order (2007)
- **Natliya Vitrenko Bloc (later as People's Opposition) (2002–2007)**
  - o Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (2002–2007)
  - o Party of Educators of Ukraine
  - o Ruthenian Ukrainian Union (2006)
- **Ruthenian bloc (later as For Union and KUCMA) (2002–2017)**
  - o Union (2002–2012)

- o Ruthenian bloc (as For United Ruthenia) (2002-06 and 2012-17)
  - o Ruthenian Ukrainian Union
  - o Socialist Ukraine (2006)
  - o Homeland (2006)
  - o Slavonic Party (2006)
  - **ZUBR**
  - o Union of Labor
  - o Light from the East
  - **People's Movement of Ukraine**
  - o People's Movement of Ukraine for Unity
  - o All-Ukrainian Association "Center"
  - **Against all (later as Patriots of Ukraine) (2002–2007)**
  - o Patriotic Party of Ukraine (2002–2007)
  - o Political Party of Small and Middle Business
  - o Ukrainian National Conservative Party (2006)
  - **Ukrainian Party - New World**
  - o Ukrainian Party
  - o New World
- 2006**
- **Ukrainian People's Bloc (2006–2012)**
  - o Ukraine Assembled (2006–2012)
  - o Party of Rural Revival
  - o Ukrainian People's Party
  - o All-Ukrainian Chernobyl People's Party (2007)
  - **Civil Bloc Time - Party of Reforms and Order (split between Our Ukraine and BYuT)**
  - o Time
  - o Party of Reforms and Order (PRP)
  - **Opposition Bloc "Ne tak!"**
  - o Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (united)
  - o Women for the Future
  - o Republican Party of Ukraine
  - o All-Ukrainian Association "Center"
  - **Yuriy Karmazin Bloc**
  - o Party of Homeland Defenders
  - o National Democratic Association "Ukraine"
  - o All-Ukrainian Party of Peace and Unity
  - **Lazarenko Bloc**
  - o All-Ukrainian Association Hromada
  - o Social Democratic Party of Ukraine
  - o Social Democratic Union
  - **State - Toiling Union**
  - o All-Ukrainian Party of Workers
  - o State
  - **Power of People (later as Bloc of Pensioners' Parties of Ukraine) (2006–2012)**
  - o Party of Protection of Pensioners of Ukraine (2006–2012)
  - o All-Ukrainian Party of Spirituality and Patriotism
  - o All-Ukrainian Chernobyl People's Party
  - o Party of Pensioners of Ukraine (2007)
  - **Bloc of Borys Oliynyk and Mykhailo Syrota**






- o Informative Ukraine
- o Party of Health
- o Strong Ukraine (as Labor Party of Ukraine)
- **Bloc of Independents "Sun"**
- o United Family
- o Women of Ukraine

#### 2007














- **Peasant Bloc "Agrarian Ukraine"**
- o Peasant Bloc "Agrarian Ukraine"
- o Party of Rural Revival
- o Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party
- **Christian Bloc**
- o Social-Christian Party
- o All-Ukrainian Political Party "Ecology and Social Protection"
- **All-Ukrainian Community**
- o All-Ukrainian Party of Peace and Unity
- o National-Democratic Association "Ukraine"
- o Conscience of Ukraine
- o Political Party of Small and Medium-sized Businesses of Ukraine

## List of connections between legislative and executive branch in countries of the world




### Africa

<b>Country</b>	<b>Connection between legislative and executive branch</b>
 Botswana	Parliament of Botswana elects the President who appoints the Cabinet
 Ethiopia	Federal Parliamentary Assembly appoints the Council of Ministers
 Libya	General National Congress approves the Cabinet of Libya
 Mauritius	National Assembly appoints the Cabinet of Mauritius
 South Africa	Parliament of South Africa elects the President who appoints the Cabinet of South Africa

### Americas


















<b>Country</b>	<b>Connection between legislative and executive branch</b>
 Antigua and Barbuda	Parliament of Antigua and Barbuda appoints the Cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda
 The Bahamas	Parliament of the Bahamas appoints the Cabinet of the Bahamas
 Barbados	Parliament of Barbados appoints the Cabinet of Barbados
 Belize	National Assembly appoints the Cabinet of Belize
 Canada	Leader of the political party which controls a majority in the House of Commons of Canada is appointed Prime Minister of Canada by the Governor General of Canada, who then appoints the Cabinet of Canada on the advice of the Prime Minister
 Dominica	
 Grenada	Parliament of Grenada elects the Prime Minister of Grenada
 Jamaica	Parliament of Jamaica appoints the Cabinet of Jamaica
 Saint Kitts and Nevis	National Assembly elects the Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia	Parliament of Saint Lucia appoints the Prime Minister of Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	House of Assembly appoints the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Suriname	National Assembly elects the President who appoints the Cabinet of Suriname
 Trinidad and Tobago	Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago approves the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago







### Asia

<b>Country</b>	<b>Connection between legislative and executive branch</b>
 Bangladesh	Jatiyo Sangshad appoints the Cabinet of Bangladesh
 Bhutan	Parliament of Bhutan approves the Lhengye Zhungtshog
 Cambodia	Parliament of Cambodia approves the Council of Ministers






 India	Lok Sabha approves the Prime Minister of India who then forms the Cabinet of India.
 Iraq	Council of Representatives approves the Cabinet of Iraq
 Israel	Knesset approves the Cabinet of Israel
 Japan	National Diet nominates the Prime Minister who appoints the Cabinet of Japan
 Kuwait	National Assembly approves the Crown Prince who appoints the Prime Minister who appoints the Cabinet of Kuwait
 Kyrgyzstan	Supreme Council approves the Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan
 Lebanon	Parliament of Lebanon approves the Cabinet of Lebanon
 Malaysia	Parliament of Malaysia appoints the Cabinet of Malaysia
 Mongolia	State Great Khural confirms the Government of Mongolia
 Nepal	Constituent Assembly appoints the Cabinet of Nepal
 Pakistan	Parliament of Pakistan appoints the Cabinet of Pakistan
 Singapore	Parliament of Singapore approves the Cabinet of Singapore
 Thailand	House of Representatives appoints the Prime Minister who appoints the Cabinet of Thailand

## Europe

<b>Country</b>	<b>Connection between legislative and executive branch</b>
 Albania	Parliament of Albania approves the Cabinet of Albania
 Austria	National Council can dismiss the Cabinet of Austria through a motion of no confidence
 Belgium	Federal Parliament approves the Cabinet of Belgium
 Bulgaria	National Assembly appoints the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria
 Croatia	Croatian Parliament appoints the Croatian Government
 Czech Republic	President of the Czech Republic appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Parliament as Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet
 Denmark	The Monarch appoints, based on recommendations from the leaders of the parties in Folketinget, the cabinet leader who is most likely to successfully assemble a Cabinet which will not be disapproved by a majority in Folketinget.
 Estonia	Riigikogu appoints the Government of the Republic of Estonia
 Finland	Parliament of Finland appoints the Cabinet of Finland
 Germany	Bundestag elects the Federal Chancellor, who forms the Cabinet
 Greece	Hellenic Parliament approves the Cabinet of Greece
 Hungary	National Assembly approves the Cabinet of Hungary
 Iceland	Althing appoints the Cabinet of Iceland
 Ireland	Oireachtas appoints the Government of Ireland
 Italy	Italian Parliament appoints the Cabinet of Italy
 Kosovo	Assembly of Kosovo appoints the Government of Kosovo
 Latvia	Saeima appoints the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia
 Lithuania	Seimas appoints the Government of Lithuania

	Luxembourg	Chamber of Deputies appoints the Cabinet of Luxembourg
	Republic of Macedonia	Assembly approves the Government of Macedonia
	Malta	House of Representatives appoints the Cabinet of Malta
	Moldova	Parliament of Moldova appoints the Cabinet of Moldova
	Montenegro	Parliament of Montenegro appoints the Government of Montenegro
	Netherlands	Staten-Generaal appoints the Cabinet of the Netherlands
	Norway	The Monarch appoints the MP leading the largest party or coalition in Stortinget as Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet
	Poland	Parliament of Poland approves the Cabinet of Poland
	Portugal	Leader of the most voted political party or coalition is appointed Prime Minister by the President, who then appoints the Government on the advice of the Prime Minister.
	Serbia	National Assembly appoints the Government of Serbia
	Slovakia	National Council approves the Government of Slovakia
	Slovenia	National Assembly appoints the Government of Slovenia
	Spain	The General Courts elects the President of the Government, who forms the Cabinet
	Sweden	The Riksdag elects the Prime Minister, who in turn appoints the other members of the Government
	Turkey	Grand National Assembly approves the Cabinet of Turkey
	United Kingdom	The Monarch appoints the MP leading the largest party or coalition in the House of Commons as Prime Minister, who forms the Cabinet

### Pacific

Country	Connection between legislative and executive branch	
	Australia	Parliament of Australia appoints the Cabinet of Australia
	New Zealand	Parliament of New Zealand appoints the Cabinet of New Zealand
	Papua New Guinea	National Parliament appoints the Cabinet of Papua New Guinea
	Samoa	Legislative Assembly appoints the Cabinet of Samoa
	Vanuatu	Parliament of Vanuatu appoints the Cabinet of Vanuatu

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Навчальне видання

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**Політична географія країн світу**

Методичні рекомендації з курсу  
(для студентів, котрі вивчають предмет на англійській мові)

Друкується в авторській редакції