Water-Related Intrastate Conflict and Cooperation (WARICC): A New Event Dataset Codebook

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Background

Coding of data on cooperative and conflictive water-related events for all riparian countries of the Mediterranean Sea as well as all countries in the Sahel for the time-period 1997–2009

Research on the conditions that facilitate or prevent sustainable management of local, national, and international freshwater resources has intensified over the recent years, largely because of the severe impact of climate change on multiple countries – particularly those in the Mediterranean and Sahel area. Most of the existing studies on this issue, however, rely on qualitative analyses or comparisons of results from a few cases. There is no systematically compiled, high-quality dataset for a large number of countries that would allow scholars to study the determinants of frequency and intensity of domestic-level water-related conflict and cooperation with multivariate statistical techniques. This project seeks to fill this gap by constructing such a dataset, which in turn enables scholars to examine how water-related conflict and cooperation vary across time and space, and to what extent such variation is driven by political, economic, or climatic factors.

Finding the Best Source: Factiva vs. BBC Monitoring

In order to find and employ the best, i.e., most efficient and effective news source for our project, we considered different monitoring tools, but eventually focused on *BBC Monitoring*[1] and *Factiva*.[2] Factiva is a research tool that collects news reports by examining 28,000 sources (newspapers, journals, radio, TV, and other news services) from more than 200 countries in 23 languages, including nearly 600 continuously updated newswires with more than 2,300 sources being available on or before the date of publication. This news source offers different possibilities to narrow down information searches not only by applying a precise search string, but also via the possible exclusion of certain sources such as stock reports, sports news, or weather reports.

However, when employing the search string created for this project[3] while trying to exclude as many irrelevant sources as possible, Factiva still returns a huge amount of data with a massive number of irrelevant hits or duplicates of single events.[4] Moreover, we found Factiva's coverage to be problematic, as it translates only a certain share of foreign-language articles into English. This leads to a language bias that is difficult to assess. A large share of firm and company press releases in Factiva causes another bias: these sources cover specific

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[1] See www.monitor.bbc.co.uk.
[2] See www.factiva.com.
[3] We describe this search string in the accompanying article.
[4] At a ratio of roughly one relevant media item to a hundred hits, the sheer volume of data turned out to be unmanageable and beyond the scope of our project.

perceptions, they cannot be treated as neutral, hence. Additionally, Factiva – for unknown reasons – dropped parts of its BBC Monitoring sources in 2001. This is challenging because of the coverage inconsistency and because BBC Monitoring is a major worldwide source of daily news.[5]

We therefore investigated BBC Monitoring as an alternative news source. Like Factiva, it provides a comprehensive database of worldwide news at the international and domestic level by collecting information from press, radio and TV stations on a daily basis, which in turn offers a more comprehensive coverage than Western press agencies such as *Reuters*.

As stated, the entire archive of BBC Monitoring is available through Factiva until 2001, but becomes inconsistent thereafter. Although Factiva does cover a larger number of events and picks up relevant events that may not be covered by BBC Monitoring, the inconsistency of reporting, the impossibility of excluding duplicates, and the huge amount of irrelevant items add up to a problematic bias. Knowing the limitations of BBC Monitoring and taking them into account when interpreting results seems to be the more reliable path. We thus chose to base our data collection and coding efforts on BBC Monitoring.

Data Quality – Urban Bias, Regime Type Bias, and Extreme Event Bias

The media reporting varies both in quality and quantity, i.e., in the amount and the precision of information. Users of the dataset should be aware of several potential sources of error, three of which we discuss in the following.

First, there may be an imbalance between reporting from urban and rural areas. Urban areas, with a higher population density, are likely to create more interactions than the periphery. It is also likely that urban news will affect more people than rural news – even if a majority of the population lives in rural areas. Both factors could influence the media coverage. Nevertheless, if our data suffer from urban bias in the media sources, the geographical variables we coded should mirror that. More specifically, we assigned the name and the geographical coordinates of an event's location if this was mentioned in the news item.[6]

Second, differences in regime type could influence the reporting. Many of the countries in our sample impose restrictions on media freedom.[7] We considered a media source to be independent if it is neither owned, nor funded, nor censored by the state. However, even nominally independent news agencies are not necessarily completely autonomous from government interference or self-censorship. For example, many news agencies are politically biased toward a ruling regime or party. These strategies result in two basic conclusions for a possible regime type bias. On one hand, non-democratic regimes could suppress any reporting that is critical of governmental policies. On average, our variable on the intensity of water-related events (*WES)* may be characterized by more positive values than it would be the case under more independent media coverage. On the other hand, the degree of press freedom and independence of news sources may be difficult to assess in some cases. In case of uncertainty about the neutrality of a media source, however, we followed a conservative approach and coded the specific source as non-neutral.

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[5] We also considered random sampling for drawing a suitable number of hits from Factiva. However, we rejected this because of the extremely large share of irrelevant media items and the possibility of an overrepresentation of major conflictive or cooperative events.

[6] If no location is explicitly mentioned in a news item, we used the coordinates of the national capital as the location.

[7] This statement can easily be tested via the Freedom House Index, for example.

Third, events that influence the nation as a whole, such as the development of very large water projects or severe conflicts, may receive more media attention than events with a smaller impact or intensity. We did encounter events like these with a disproportionate amount of reports. Many media items referring to a much-reported event, for example, actually include references to that specific event, without including the event *per se* as the central part of the text. Events in the West Bank/Gaza Strip or a project on water transportation via balloons and pipelines between Turkey and Cyprus belong to this category. On the other hand, underreporting may also occur for some events, but this is difficult to identify, since we would not be aware of cases that could have been reported. However, either source of extreme-event bias is unlikely to pose major problems as we carefully cross-checked our coding work in order to avoid that the exact same event is included twice in our dataset. In fact, Figure 1 of the article shows that our dependent variable (*WES*) is very unlikely to be biased toward either extreme negative or extreme positive values. This further increases our confidence in the coding procedures. Finally, when encountering catastrophic events, for example, where much of the related reporting deals with actions to limit damage, restoration measures, and so forth – without reporting the extreme event as such – we took into account the non-independence of recorded cases via the *cluster* variable.

Data Overview

The data are structured such that there is one observation per distinct event, where the event types are defined by the typology described below. An event may comprise *one-sided actions* by individuals, firms, NGOs, and/or state authorities, but also *interactions* between these kinds of actors. An event is also defined by *temporal and geographical dimensions*, i.e., there are clearly defined temporal starting- and end points, while the event takes place in a pre-defined location or region. Finally, events that merely "happen" without a specific social influence from the actors above are excluded (e.g., any events that are caused by nature *per se*).[8] For example, articles that refer to 1) talks about a the construction of a water-supply network in order to improve the water quality of a region, 2) any agreements on that new project, or 3) the actual realization of the water-supply network construction are all considered as separate events with different values of intensity.[9] However, these events are unlikely to be independent from each other. This has been taken into account by the *cluster* variable.

Data Fields

The following describes what information is included in the dataset.

- *case*: unique numerical case identifier in the form of "ccode-year-four_digit_casenumber," i.e., 64019970001 stands for "Turkey in 1997, first *relevant event* coded."
- *ccode*: numerical Correlates of War country code for the country under study, e.g., 432 signifies Mali.
- *cname*: Correlates of War name of the country under study, e.g., ERI.

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[8] In other words, reports on droughts only should not be coded as events. However, this does not pertain to cooperative and/or conflictive (inter-) actions caused by such natural disasters!

[9] These different levels of intensity (or, more precisely, the values of the *WES* item) are described in detail below.

- *date*: date of article/event in the form "yyyymmdd." If an event is likely to last longer than one day, the start day is given while – if possible – the *descr* item below provides information on the event's duration.
- *day*: day of event occurrence, e.g., 23.
- *month*: month of event occurrence, e.g., 11 for November.
- *year*: year of event occurrence, e.g., 1997.
- *location*: name for the location of the event in question (as precisely as possible). If a location is unknown, the capital of the country under study is given.
- *lat_coordin:* geo-referencing of an event. This variable provides the latitude coordinates of an event location in the form of decimal degrees with negative signs for South and West, e.g., 15.95 stands for 15° 57′ N.
- *long_coordin:* geo-referencing of an event. This variable provides the longitude coordinates of an event location in the form of decimal degrees with negative signs for South and West, e.g., -3.13 stands for 3° 08′ E.
- *cyprus:* dichotomous indicator identifying the Greek and Turkish parts of the island. This variable receives a value of 0 if an event affects the domestic setting of the Turkish part only, while a value of 1 is assigned to those events that affect the domestic setting of the Greek part of the island (Republic of Cyprus). Otherwise, this variable is set to missing. The importance of this variable stems from the fact that most data from other sources exclusively pertain to the Greek part (Republic of Cyprus).
- *cluster*: this variable controls for the non-independence of some events. If some events are somewhat related to each other (i.e., two workshops on water quality organized by the same NGO), these two events get the same value as identified in the *case* variable of the first event. If an event is not related to any other event, the corresponding cell is left blank.
- *event*: short description of the event using the coder's own words.
- *descr*: this variable is again a short description of the event in question, but follows the standardized formulations of the scale's values outlined below.
- *wes*: domestic-level *WES* (Water-Events Scale) that follows the values as outlined below.
- *coop*: dichotomous variable, which gets the value of 1 if an event is cooperative at any level, and 0 otherwise
- *conflict*: dichotomous variable, which gets the value of 1 if an event is conflictive at any level, and 0 otherwise.
- *scale*: this variable pertains to the source level of action, i.e., which actor caused an event (4=government; 3=sub-national authority; 2=firms, companies, NGOs; 1=grass-roots and individuals). If the actors are unknown, we coded this item as 1.
- *impact*: this variable pertains to the target level of action, i.e., which actor was affected by an event (4=government; 3=sub-national authority/region; 2=firms, companies, NGOs; 1=grass-roots and individuals). If the actors are unknown, we coded this item as 1.
- *violence*: if any physical violence occurs over water – if possible – this variables gives a numerical estimate of the casualties (otherwise=missing).
- *actor**: variables describing the actors of an event in question.
- *direction*: this item shows whether a conflictive/cooperative event is directional or mutual. In other words, if the event is caused by one actor only, this variable takes the value of 1, if both/more sides are equally involved it takes the value of 2.

- *international*: variable indicating if some official international influence (1) is present or not (0). An international influence pertains to any third-party influence, where the third party is an actor that is not or does not have its origin in the country under study, e.g., an event referring to the construction of a dam in Greece with the financial support from Japan would receive a value of 1 on this variable
- *int_code*: provides the code identifier as specified below for the international actor (if any). If more than one third party is involved, the actors are separated with ";"
- *neusource*: independence or neutrality of the source newspaper from the government (source is neutral=1; source is not neutral/government-dependent=0)
- *sourceloc*: location of the source in the form of *ccode*
- *source*: name of the source
- *med_cover*: this variable contains information on the total number of articles retrieved through BBC Monitoring per country and per specific year – regardless of the search string. This variable might be used to control for the overall media coverage in a country.

Event Typology – Water-Events Scale

Here, we provide descriptions of the different types of events that we want to consider. This domestic *WES* follows an 11-point scale, where +5 stands for the most cooperative event and -5 signifies the most conflictive activity at a domestic level. In general, this scale considers the intensity/impact dimension (i.e., how significant is the effect/impact of an event in question). More specifically:

+5 Events that are likely to or do result in substantial improvement with respect to water quality/quantity in the country as a whole

Items in this category describe a very extensive role for any kind of actor (government, IOs, firms, etc.) in trying to initiate or implement policies, programs, or actions that substantially improve the quality or quantity of water for the whole country. Note that events in this category may include the assistance of an outside actor as well (i.e., countries, third-state companies, etc.) and should imply substantial initiatives to reduce water-related victimization in the society. Examples include laws enacted to protect the water supply for the population, (e.g., national water plans such as in Spain 2001), initiation of extensive water-related programs or policies, programs aimed to reduce inequalities of water quality/quantity in a country, guarantee of water supply to all parts of the country/society, and extensive water-related programs and laws that affect the whole country/society.

+4 Events that are likely to or do result in substantial improvement with respect to water quality/quantity at the regional level within the respective country

This category is substantially similar to the previous category. Unlike value +5, however, this value rather focuses on laws, actions, and/or programs (initiated by any actor) that do not affect a country/society at large, but sub-state regions (i.e., state, Kanton, Bundesland, etc.). In other words, the whole country *per se* is not affected by an action, but a sub-state region, etc. As for value +5, category-+4 actions may pertain to events that are partially influenced by outside (international) actors. For instance, the "Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples" region in Ethiopia saw the inauguration of multiple and relatively large-scale potable water projects in November 2001.

+3 Events of moderate intensity that *may* result in an improvement with respect to water quality/quantity at the regional or national level within the respective country

This category encompasses all measures, which *moderately* contribute to the improvement in the water quality and/or quantity of a country or a sub-state region. Any activity, program, or policy that adds to this should be considered part of this category. Next to the moderate or medium-intensity characteristic of this value, we also consider events that entail some sort of probabilistic element, i.e., events that only *may* positively influence water quality/quantity of the nation or sub-national region(s). Examples include: the exploration, discovery, or technological harnessing of water resources; the construction of dams or other water-related facilities; the improvement of water-related technology; granting of loans or investment money for water projects that are above the threshold of 1m USD.

+2 Agreements signed or other measures formally adopted that signal commitment to improvement with respect to water quality/quantity at the regional or national level

Events in this category exclusively pertain to signed agreements between actors that do not operate at the local level. These signed agreements must pertain to some sort of commitment to increase water quality/quantity at a sub-national regional or countrywide domestic level. Two states signing an agreement to cooperate on irrigation technologies belong to this category. Also, we coded events where a government signed a contract with a company for the construction of a water-supply network. For example, Albania and Macedonia signed a cooperation agreement to protect Lake Ohrid in June 2004.

+1 Events that are likely to or do result in a very small improvement with respect to water quality/quantity at the local level

Events in this category include actions and statements, which either occur at the grass-roots level and/or have a minimal impact as such, but are nevertheless nominally positive. Also, the events in this category are characterized by the support given by the local public, or firms and interest groups for those activities, which are intended to increase water quality/quantity at the grass-roots level and/or with minimal impact. For example: individuals (e.g., farmers or citizens) agree on cooperation in local towns or villages; water-specific NGOs or interest groups are formed; water-related infrastructure are established at a local level (e.g., village or small town).

0 Routine and purposive actions on water issues that have no identifiable positive or negative impact on water quality/quantity

Events in this category are actions, which have neither a positive nor a negative impact on the water quality/quantity at the domestic level, yet are superficially related to this. Examples: government reshuffles if including water minster and if caused by some water-related event (irrelevant if a regular cabinet reshuffle); government and opposition talk about mutual water concerns; government, firms, NGOs, or individuals discuss water conditions; reporting, informing, announcing or making declarations on water topics, which reflect neither cooperation nor conflict (i.e., do not signal any kind of commitment). Most prominently, this category comprises pure issue-specific rhetorical statements.

-1 Events that are likely to or do result in a very small negative impact on water

quality/quantity at the local level

Events in this category pertain to conflictive interactions, difficulties, or small-scale crises at the grass-roots level (i.e., individuals such as farmers, firms, companies, NGOs, and any actor below the sub-governmental level). Examples include the pollution of a well or fountain in a town/village; tensions between local farmers over water irrigation, actions that create tension between individuals, the destruction of water infrastructure in a village/small town.

-2 Tensions within government (intra-state) or between countries (inter-state) that may affect water quality/quantity at a domestic level

Events in this category are those which deal with official governmental and generally administrative difficulties or crises either within a specific government or between different administrations of distinct countries. For instance, we code intra-/inter-governmental accusatory statements on water-related events; and resignations of officials in protest at governmental actions or policies on water; tensions between two countries over the use of a water source; inter-governmental criticisms over the water policies of a country. These intrastate/interstate tensions must not have a substantial immediate impact on the water quality/quantity of a country, otherwise they would be coded as -4 or -5.

-3 Large-scale and general opposition of the public towards policies and actions that have negative implications for water quality/quantity at the regional to national level

This category refers to actions undertaken by individuals or groups of individuals (including firms and companies) which are not part of the government. They comprise the political opposition, unions, or organized rebel groups, who oppose the administration (or any other official domestic entity) due to its water policies. Unlike category-1, this value pertains to those activities, primarily verbal – such as threats, demands, acts of protest, marches, and strikes – which do not result in physical violence and are directed against policies and actions that decrease water quality/quantity not at a local level (i.e., primarily actions that may negatively affect regions or the entire country at large). Examples include strikes or threats of strikes due to water shortage or poor water quality; the calling for a general strike or open public opposition to the government due to water issues.

-4 Events that are likely to or do result in a deterioration with respect to water quality/quantity at the regional level within the respective country

Events in this category pertain to (inter-) actions that have a negative impact upon segments of the nation (or regions) in terms of water quality or quantity. Put differently, this category refers to those events, which restrict water-related rights, access, or freedoms of the population at the sub-national level (i.e., state, Kanton, Bundesland, etc.). Examples include, most prominently, restrictions on water access or water shortages for people in an entire region (not the entire country or local villages). For instance, virtually the entire water-supply network of the Gaza region was destroyed during an Israeli air raid in January 2009. As this action negatively affected the water supply of an entire region, we coded this as a -4 event.

-5 Events that are likely to or do result in a deterioration with respect to water quality/quantity at the national level; physical violence associated with water problems

Events in this category refer to a negative impact on the water quality/quantity of the country at large and/or it is the population at large who is being acted upon. Also, this category includes actions of overt violence precipitated by governments, groups, institutions, or individuals over water resources (e.g., access to water). All actions that disclose instability and initiate physical conflict over water are included herein. Thus, examples include the restriction of the water supply of citizens at large without compensation, the imposition of taxes/fees on water supply, violence over water. Consider Somalia here in our data. There are several occasions where tribes or rebel groups actually fought over the access to water. In many cases, these events even experienced casualties.

Country Codes

2	USA	United States of America	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
20	CAN	Canada	01:07:1867	01:11:2008
31	BHM	Bahamas	10:07:1973	01:11:2008
40	CUB	Cuba	20:05:1902	01:11:2008
41	HAI	Haiti	01:01:1816	04:07:1915
41	HAI	Haiti	15:08:1934	01:11:2008
42	DOM	Dominican Republic	27:02:1844	01:11:2008
51	JAM	Jamaica	06:08:1962	01:11:2008
52	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago	31:08:1962	01:11:2008
53	BAR	Barbados	30:11:1966	01:11:2008
70	MEX	Mexico	01:07:1821	01:11:2008
80	BLZ	Belize	21:09:1981	01:11:2008
89	UPC	United Provinces of Central America	01:07:1823	31:12:1839
90	GUA	Guatemala	01:01:1840	01:11:2008
91	HON	Honduras	01:01:1840	01:11:2008
92	SAL	El Salvador	01:01:1840	01:11:2008
93	NIC	Nicaragua	01:01:1840	01:11:2008
94	COS	Costa Rica	01:01:1840	01:11:2008
95	PAN	Panama	03:11:1903	01:11:2008
99	GCL	Great Colombia	30:08:1821	22:09:1830
100	COL	Colombia	23:09:1830	01:11:2008
101	VEN	Venezuela	01:01:1829	01:11:2008
110	GUY	Guyana	26:05:1966	01:11:2008
115	SUR	Surinam	25:11:1975	01:11:2008
130	ECU	Ecuador	13:05:1830	01:11:2008
135	PER	Peru	09:12:1824	01:11:2008
140	BRA	Brazil	07:09:1822	01:11:2008
145	BOL	Bolivia	06:08:1825	01:11:2008
150	PAR	Paraguay	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
155	CHL	Chile	01:04:1818	01:11:2008
160	ARG	Argentina	09:07:1816	01:11:2008
165	URU	Uruguay	26:05:1830	01:11:2008
200	UKG	United Kingdom	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
205	IRE	Ireland	06:12:1921	01:11:2008
210	NTH	Netherlands	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
211	BEL	Belgium	04:10:1830	01:11:2008
212	LUX	Luxembourg	11:05:1867	01:11:2008

220	FRN	France	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
225	SWZ	Switzerland	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
230	SPN	Spain	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
235	POR	Portugal	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
240	HAN	Hanover	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
245	BAV	Bavaria	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
255	GMY	Germany (Prussia)	01:01:1816	07:05:1945
260	GFR	German Federal Republic	21:09:1949	01:11:2008
265	GDR	German Democratic Republic	05:10:1949	02:10:1990
267	BAD	Baden	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
269	SAX	Saxony	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
271	WRT	Württemberg	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
273	HSE	Hesse-Kassel (Electoral)	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
275	HSD	Hesse-Darmstadt (Ducal)	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
280	MEC	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	01:01:1816	17:01:1871
290	POL	Poland	11:11:1918	01:11:2008
300	AUH	Austria-Hungary	01:01:1816	13:11:1918
305	AUS	Austria	14:11:1918	01:11:2008
310	HUN	Hungary	03:11:1918	01:11:2008
315	CZE	Czechoslovakia	01:01:1919	31:12:1992
316	CZR	Czech Republic	01:01:1993	01:11:2008
317	SLO	Slovakia	01:01:1993	01:11:2008
325	ITA	Italy/Sardinia	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
327	PAP	Papal States	01:01:1816	22:09:1870
329	SIC	Two Sicilies	01:01:1816	16:03:1861
332	MOD	Modena	01:01:1816	16:03:1861
335	PMA	Parma	01:01:1816	16:03:1861
337	TUS	Tuscany	01:01:1816	16:03:1861
338	MLT	Malta	21:09:1964	01:11:2008
339	ALB	Albania	01:01:1913	01:11:2008
341	MNG	Montenegro	01:01:1868	01:07:1915
341	MNG	Montenegro	03:06:2006	01:11:2008
343	MAC	Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	20:11:1991	01:11:2008
344	CRO	Croatia	25:06:1991	01:11:2008
345	SER	Serbia	13:07:1878	01:10:1915
345	SER	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	01:12:1918	01:11:2008
346	BOS	Bosnia-Herzegovina	03:03:1992	01:11:2008
347	KOS	Kosovo	17:02:2008	01:11:2008
349	SLV	Slovenia	25:06:1991	01:11:2008
350	GRC	Greece	17:05:1827	01:11:2008
352	CYP	Cyprus	16:08:1960	01:11:2008
355	BUL	Bulgaria	03:03:1878	01:11:2008
359	MLD	Moldova	27:08:1991	01:11:2008
360	RUM	Rumania	13:07:1878	01:11:2008
365	RUS	Russia (Soviet Union)	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
366	EST	Estonia	11:11:1918	01:06:1940
366	EST	Estonia	06:09:1991	01:11:2008
367	LAT	Latvia	01:11:1918	01:06:1940

367	LAT	Latvia	06:09:1991	01:11:2008
368	LIT	Lithuania	16:02:1918	01:06:1940
368	LIT	Lithuania	06:09:1991	01:11:2008
369	UKR	Ukraine	01:12:1991	01:11:2008
370	BLR	Belarus (Byelorussia)	25:08:1991	01:11:2008
371	ARM	Armenia	23:09:1991	01:11:2008
372	GRG	Georgia	06:09:1991	01:11:2008
373	AZE	Azerbaijan	30:08:1991	01:11:2008
375	FIN	Finland	06:12:1917	01:11:2008
380	SWD	Sweden	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
385	NOR	Norway	26:08:1905	01:11:2008
390	DEN	Denmark	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
395	ICE	Iceland	17:06:1944	01:11:2008
402	CAP	Cape Verde	05:07:1975	01:11:2008
404	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	10:09:1974	01:11:2008
411	EQG	Equatorial Guinea	12:10:1968	01:11:2008
420	GAM	Gambia	18:02:1965	01:11:2008
432	MLI	Mali	22:09:1960	01:11:2008
433	SEN	Senegal	04:04:1960	01:11:2008
434	BEN	Benin	01:08:1960	01:11:2008
435	MAA	Mauritania	28:11:1960	01:11:2008
436	NIR	Niger	03:08:1960	01:11:2008
437	CDI	Cote D'Ivoire	07:08:1960	01:11:2008
438	GUI	Guinea	02:10:1958	01:11:2008
439	BFO	Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	05:08:1960	01:11:2008
450	LBR	Liberia	26:07:1847	01:11:2008
451	SIE	Sierra Leone	27:04:1961	01:11:2008
452	GHA	Ghana	06:03:1957	01:11:2008
461	TOG	Togo	27:04:1960	01:11:2008
471	CAO	Cameroon	01:01:1960	01:11:2008
475	NIG	Nigeria	01:10:1960	01:11:2008
481	GAB	Gabon	17:08:1960	01:11:2008
482	CEN	Central African Republic	13:08:1960	01:11:2008
483	CHA	Chad	11:08:1960	01:11:2008
484	CON	Congo	15:08:1960	01:11:2008
490	DRC	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)	30:06:1960	01:11:2008
500	UGA	Uganda	09:10:1962	01:11:2008
501	KEN	Kenya	12:12:1963	01:11:2008
510	TAZ	Tanzania/Tanganyika	09:12:1961	01:11:2008
511	ZAN	Zanzibar	19:12:1963	26:04:1964
516	BUI	Burundi	01:07:1962	01:11:2008
517	RWA	Rwanda	07:01:1962	01:11:2008
520	SOM	Somalia	01:07:1960	01:11:2008
522	DJI	Djibouti	27:06:1977	01:11:2008
530	ETH	Ethiopia	11:02:1855	01:11:2008
531	ERI	Eritrea	24:05:1993	01:11:2008
540	ANG	Angola	11:11:1975	01:11:2008
541	MZM	Mozambique	25:06:1975	01:11:2008

551	ZAM	Zambia	24:10:1964	01:11:2008
552	ZIM	Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	11:11:1965	01:11:2008
553	MAW	Malawi	06:07:1964	01:11:2008
560	SAF	South Africa	31:05:1910	01:11:2008
563	TRA	Transvaal	01:01:1852	30:05:1910
564	OFS	Orange Free State	28:03:1854	30:05:1910
565	NAM	Namibia	21:03:1990	01:11:2008
570	LES	Lesotho	04:10:1966	01:11:2008
571	BOT	Botswana	30:09:1966	01:11:2008
572	SWA	Swaziland	06:09:1968	01:11:2008
580	MAG	Madagascar (Malagasy)	01:01:1816	05:08:1896
580	MAG	Madagascar	26:06:1960	01:11:2008
581	COM	Comoros	06:07:1975	01:11:2008
590	MAS	Mauritius	12:03:1968	01:11:2008
600	MOR	Morocco	01:01:1816	01:01:1904
600	MOR	Morocco	02:03:1956	01:11:2008
615	ALG	Algeria	01:01:1816	05:07:1830
615	ALG	Algeria	05:07:1962	01:11:2008
616	TUN	Tunisia	01:01:1816	12:05:1881
616	TUN	Tunisia	01:01:1956	01:11:2008
620	LIB	Libya	01:01:1816	31:12:1834
620	LIB	Libya	24:12:1951	01:11:2008
625	SUD	Sudan	01:01:1956	01:11:2008
630	IRN	Iran (Persia)	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
640	TUR	Turkey (Ottoman Empire)	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
645	IRQ	Iraq	03:10:1932	01:11:2008
651	EGY	Egypt	01:01:1827	31:12:1855
651	EGY	Egypt	28:02:1922	01:11:2008
652	SYR	Syria	01:01:1946	01:11:2008
660	LEB	Lebanon	22:11:1944	01:11:2008
663	JOR	Jordan	25:05:1946	01:11:2008
666	ISR	Israel	14:05:1948	01:11:2008
667	WBG	West Bank / Gaza Strip	01:01:1997	31.12.2009
670	SAU	Saudi Arabia	23:09:1932	01:11:2008
678	YEM	Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen)	30:10:1918	01:11:2008
680	YPR	Yemen, People's Republic of	30:11:1967	21:05:1990
690	KUW	Kuwait	19:06:1961	01:11:2008
692	BAH	Bahrain	15:08:1971	01:11:2008
694	QAT	Qatar	03:09:1971	01:11:2008
696	UAE	United Arab Emirates	02:12:1971	01:11:2008
698	OMA	Oman	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
700	AFG	Afghanistan	01:01:1816	30:12:1888
700	AFG	Afghanistan	01:05:1919	01:11:2008
701	TKM	Turkmenistan	27:10:1991	01:11:2008
702	TAJ	Tajikistan	09:09:1991	01:11:2008
703	KYR	Kyrgyz Republic	31:08:1991	01:11:2008
704	UZB	Uzbekistan	31:08:1991	01:11:2008
705	KZK	Kazakhstan	16:12:1991	01:11:2008

710	CHN	China	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
711	TBT	Tibet	01:01:1913	01:10:1950
712	MON	Mongolia	13:03:1921	01:11:2008
713	TAW	Taiwan	08:12:1949	01:11:2008
730	KOR	Korea	01:01:1816	22:08:1910
731	PRK	Korea, People's Republic of	09:09:1948	01:11:2008
732	ROK	Korea, Republic of	15:08:1948	01:11:2008
740	JPN	Japan	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
750	IND	India	15:08:1947	01:11:2008
760	BHU	Bhutan	01:01:1949	01:11:2008
770	PAK	Pakistan	14:08:1947	01:11:2008
771	BNG	Bangladesh	16:12:1971	01:11:2008
775	MYA	Myanmar (Burma)	01:01:1816	31:12:1885
775	MYA	Myanmar (Burma)	04:01:1948	01:11:2008
780	SRI	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	04:02:1948	01:11:2008
781	MAD	Maldives	26:05:1965	01:11:2008
790	NEP	Nepal	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
800	THI	Thailand	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
811	CAM	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	09:11:1953	01:11:2008
812	LAO	Laos	01:05:1954	01:11:2008
815	VNM	Vietnam (Annam/Cochin China/Tonkin)	01:01:1816	01:01:1893
816	DRV	Vietnam, Democratic Republic of	01:05:1954	01:11:2008
817	RVN	Vietnam, Republic of	01:05:1954	30:04:1975
820	MAL	Malaysia	31:08:1957	01:11:2008
830	SIN	Singapore	09:08:1965	01:11:2008
835	BRU	Brunei	01:01:1984	01:11:2008
840	PHI	Philippines	04:07:1946	01:11:2008
850	INS	Indonesia	17:08:1945	01:11:2008
860	ETM	East Timor	20:05:2002	01:11:2008
900	AUL	Australia	01:01:1901	01:11:2008
910	PNG	Papua New Guinea	16:09:1975	01:11:2008
920	NEW	New Zealand	01:09:1907	01:11:2008
940	SOL	Solomon Islands	07:07:1978	01:11:2008
950	FJI	Fiji	10:10:1970	01:11:2008

List of Microstates

54	DMA	Dominica	03:11:1978	01:11:2008
55	GRN	Grenada	07:02:1974	01:11:2008
56	SLU	Saint Lucia	22:02:1979	01:11:2008
57	SVG	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	27:10:1979	01:11:2008
58	AAB	Antigua & Barbuda	01:11:1981	01:11:2008
60	SKN	Saint Kitts and Nevis	19:09:1983	01:11:2008
221	MNC	Monaco	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
223	LIE	Liechtenstein	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
331	SNM	San Marino	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
232	AND	Andorra	01:01:1816	01:11:2008
396	ABK	Abkhazia	26:08:2008	01:11:2008

397	SOT	South Ossetia	26:08:2008	01:11:2008
403	STP	São Tomé and Principe	12:07:1975	01:11:2008
591	SEY	Seychelles	29:06:1976	01:11:2008
935	VAN	Vanuatu	30:06:1980	01:11:2008
970	KBI	Kiribati	12:07:1979	01:11:2008
971	NAU	Nauru	31:12:1968	01:11:2008
972	TON	Tonga	04:06:1970	01:11:2008
973	TUV	Tuvalu	01:10:1978	01:11:2008
983	MSI	Marshall Islands	21:10:1986	01:11:2008
986	PAL	Palau	01:10:1994	01:11:2008
987	FSM	Federated States of Micronesia	03:11:1986	01:11:2008
990	WSM	Samoa/Western Samoa	01:01:1962	01:11:2008

List of Global / Cross-Regional Actors

1000: League of Nations
1010: United Nations (UN), International Community, any other global organization
1015: International Court of Justice
1020: Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)/"Hague Tribunal"
1030: Commonwealth of Nations/"British Commonwealth"
1040: Vatican / Catholic Church [NGO]
1050: Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
1060: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
1070: Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
1080: Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

List of Regional/IO Actors

2000: Organization of American States (OAS)
2005: Rio Pact / Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance
2010: Pan American Union / International Union of American Republics
2015: Inter-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration ("Pan American Arbitration Conference," from 1923 Gondra Treaty)/Permanent Commission on Inter-American Conciliation (from 1929 Washington Conference)
2020: US-Canada International Joint Commission (IJC)
2021: US-Mexico International Boundary Commission (IBC)/International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC)
2050: Organization of Central American States (ODECA)
2055: Central American Court (established by 1907 Central American conference)
2056: International Central American Tribunal (established by 1923 conference)
2057: Central American Court of Justice (CACJ)
2060: Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
2100: South American Community of Nations
2110: Andean Community (CAN)
2220: European (Economic) Community/European Union (EEC/EC/EU)
2230: Council of Europe (COE)
2240: Council on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) /Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

2250: West European Union (WEU)
2260: Central Rhine Commission / Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine (CCNR)
2310: Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
2311: Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
2315: GUAM/GUUAM / Organization for Democracy and Economic Development
2320: Baltic Assembly
2330: Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe/Balkan Stability Pact
2335: Southeast European Cooperation Process (SEECP)
2400: Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU)
2410: African and Malagasy Union (UAM)/African and Malagasy Union for Defense (UAMD)
2420: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
2430: Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
2431: Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) / Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
2435: International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
2440: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
2450: Southern African Development Community (SADC)
2460: Community of Sahel-Saharan States (Cen-Sad/COMESSA)
2600: Arab League / League of Arab States
2610: Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
2800: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
2850: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
2900: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
2910: Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA)