

GEOREGION GUIDE

World:

National Political Boundaries 2008

SubNational Political Boundaries 2008

Summary

What is it? The World map allows the display of either country level administrative unit boundaries or 1st-level boundaries (states or provinces).

Country boundaries: Nominal political boundaries are displayed, identifying 262 unique entities, including 192 independent states and 70 other areas of special interest, such as Antarctica, other dependencies or special sovereignties such as Hong Kong or Taiwan, and numerous bodies of water. Each entity corresponds to those identified in the World Factbook (WFB). (See definition of "entities" in World Factbook Guide.) "Independent state" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory. "Dependencies" and "areas of special sovereignty" refer to a broad category of political entities that are associated in some way with an independent state. Note: East Timor has achieved independence from Indonesia. The boundary location of each entity is derived from a variety of credible open sources, as described below. Specific locations are consistent with published United Nations or US Government renditions. Disputed boundaries are noted below.

1st-level boundaries: Sub-national boundaries are displayed, identifying 3226 unique entities. In most cases sub-national boundaries are 1st-level administrative units (states and provinces). In some cases 2nd-level administrative units are displayed. This temporary discrepancy will be rectified as new data sources are found for 1st-level units.

As you move your cursor around on either of the maps - "Political Boundaries (national)" or "Political Boundaries (sub-national)" - a small text box near the cursor displays the population of the entity. The gray status bars located just below the map display the name of the administrative unit, the population, and the geographic coordinates at the cursor position.

Source of the *TerraViva!*[®] Map. The World map is derived from many sources, rigorously researched in order to use best available sources for each country. Many of the country and 1st-level boundaries are extracted from the LandScan data set produced by Oak Ridge National Laboratories (ORNL). Newly published United Nations renditions were consulted. When discrepancies were noted between ORNL, UN or WFB renditions, other sources were consulted. Appendix A below, *Sources Used for Political Boundaries*, identifies other sources for 27 countries, organized alphabetically by country name. Coastline border definitions for all coastal countries between 60 degrees south and 60 degrees north in latitude are derived from ISciences' *Coastline Data 2008*, a global water mask dataset. Outlines for the following lakes and seas were taken from USGS *SRTM Water Body Data*, and as a consequence any neighboring country borders

were so defined: The Caspian Sea, The Great Lakes, Lake Victoria, Lake Nyassa, Lake Taganyika, Lake Kiva, Lake Edward, Lake Albert, Lake Rudolf, Lake Chad, Aral Sea, Lake Saryqamysha, Lake Balkhash, Lake Baikal, Lake Urmia, Lake Van, Lake Vanern, Lake Nicaragua, and Lake Titicaca.

The process of defining country and 1st-level borders is ongoing, and new versions will be made available as better sources are identified and acquired. All boundaries are derived from open sources or adapted from copyrighted sources in a manner to protect respective interests. The *TerraViva!*[®] World map is copyrighted by *ISCIENCES, L.L.C.* However, we impose no restriction for use of the data and it is available for reproduction to any user of *TerraViva!*[®]

Why was LandScan Political Boundaries produced? LandScan is a collection of databases used in the production of a raster population map of the world (GP2001). ORNL undertook this to improve accuracy and resolution of global population data available in grid form. In order to produce the raster data, ORNL acquired data from various sources. These censuses were generally reported by administrative unit. Hence ORNL composed an administrative geography that corresponded to the reported census statistics.

How was LandScan Political Boundaries constructed? Various public and private sources were acquired by ORNL to produce an administrative geography needed to create GP2001. For example, the coastlines were derived from the vector shoreline database from National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA). Census counts were provided by the International Programs Center of the United States Bureau of the Census and represent the most recent census counts for all countries. Administrative boundaries were identified country by country, some in digital form, others in map form. ORNL undertook the complex task of harmonizing these often disparate data sets to create a global geography in vector form. The data were then rasterized to 30 arc-seconds, thereby forming the basis for distribution of reported census on a raster image.

How was the *TerraViva!*[®] Map derived from the source data? *ISCIENCES, L.L.C.* acquired two files from ORNL. One file described coastlines and national boundaries, and a second described sub-national units, but without coastlines (pfips-code grid). We combined the pfips-code grid (to identify administrative boundaries) and the country grid (to identify coastlines) into 30 arc-second raster images. Remote sensing data from the NOAA Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) and USGS land cover data were used to identify inland water bodies, which were then overlaid on the country boundary image. Some sub-national boundaries that were missing from the ORNL data were drawn in, and numerous small islands were added based on data from the USGS land cover and the NOAA GLOBE data sets. Once the ORNL based rendition was developed, UN and WFB renditions were compared. In a number of cases discrepancies were noted. We note that though significant efforts are underway at the United Nations to develop standardized and agreed upon administrative boundaries, that is a work in progress. It is difficult to obtain accurate information for many countries, particularly 1st and 2nd level boundaries. A detailed search of various sources including web sites, academic experts, consulates and others enabled improvement of a number of regions.

While this process is ongoing, sources consulted to date are detailed in Appendix B *Sources Used for Political Boundaries* below.

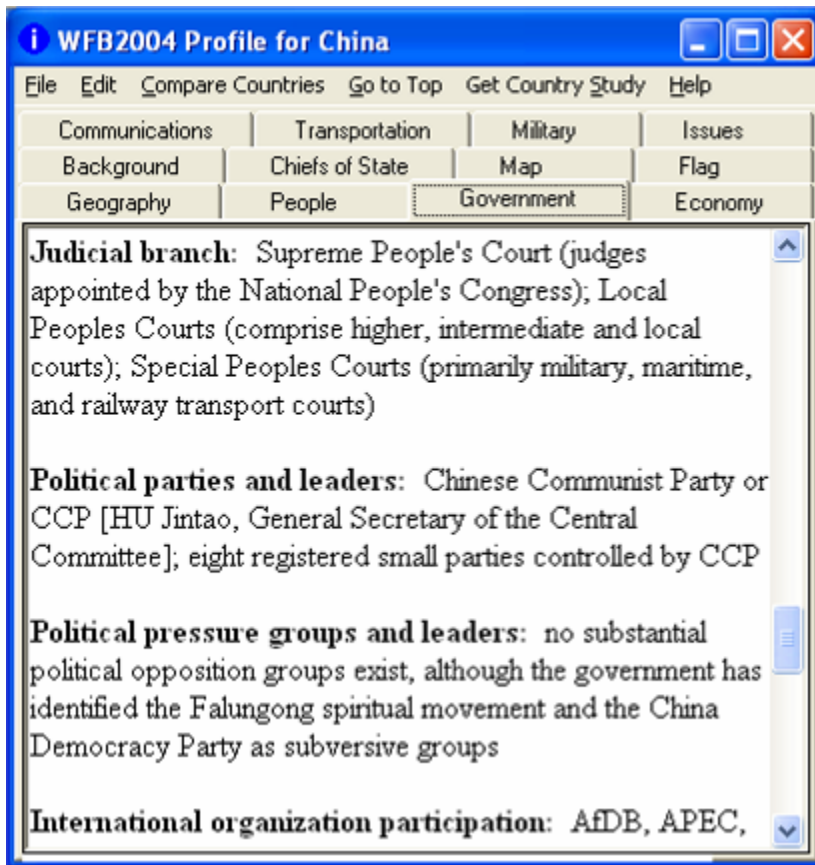
Special note: Disputed Boundaries. Displayed country boundaries are derived from publicly available sources as stated above. Some nations are contesting locations of boundaries with their neighbors. Therefore, displayed boundaries represent the best estimates from available sources. We recommend consulting World Factbook, *Disputes-International* (reproduced in Appendix A below), World Factbook maps of each country and World Factbook Country Profiles that often annotate disputed or indefinite boundaries. (To view World Factbook maps right-click on the country of interest. To view World Factbook Country Profiles, set default database to World Factbook and left-click on country of interest; then select “Issues” tab from Country Profiles window.)

What do the Colors Mean?

Each country is given a color code that will uniquely distinguish it from its neighbors. The color itself has no other particular significance. Shadings within a country give a sense of the terrain relief. On the sub-national map, sub-units are shaded to differentiate among them.

Information Mode

Information Mode enables access to Country Profiles. A left click on the map will display the Country Profile window for the country located at the cursor position, using the default database.



Sources and Acknowledgements

Global Population 2001 (GP2001) is a product of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Data used by the authors in this study also include data produced through funding from the Earth Observing System Pathfinder Program of NASA's Mission to Planet Earth in cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The data were provided by the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS), Distributed Active Archive Center at Goddard Space Flight Center, which archives, manages and distributes this data set. We acknowledge the ongoing effort of the UN Second Administrative Level Boundaries project described online at http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm. SALB is a definitive source of boundaries for many nations of the world.

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Appendix A

World Factbook: Disputes – International (CIA, updated 2 October 2008)

(reproduced from information posted at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2070.html>, accessed 6 October 2008)

Afghanistan – Pakistan has built fences in some portions of its border with Afghanistan which remains open in some areas to foreign terrorists and other illegal activities

Albania — the Albanian Government calls for the protection of the rights of ethnic Albanians in neighboring countries, and the peaceful resolution of interethnic disputes; some ethnic Albanian groups in neighboring countries advocate for a "greater Albania," but the idea has little appeal among Albanian nationals; the mass emigration of unemployed Albanians remains a problem for developed countries, chiefly Greece and Italy

Algeria – Algeria, and many other states, rejects Moroccan administration of Western Sahara; the Polisario Front, exiled in Algeria, represents the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic; Algeria's border with Morocco remains an irritant to bilateral relations, each nation accusing the other of harboring militants and arms smuggling; Algeria remains concerned about armed bandits operating throughout the Sahel who sometimes destabilize southern Algerian towns; dormant disputes include Libyan claims of about 32,000 sq km still reflected on its maps of southeastern Algeria and the FLN's assertions of a claim to Chirac Pastures in southeastern Morocco

American Samoa – Tokelau periodically asserts claims to American Samoa's Swains Island (Olohega), such as in its 2006 draft independence constitution

Angola – Cabindan separatists continue to return to the Angolan exclave from exile in neighboring states and Europe since the 2006 ceasefire and peace agreement

Antarctica – the Antarctic Treaty freezes, and most states do not recognize, the land and maritime territorial claims made by Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom (some overlapping) for three-fourths of the continent; the US and Russia reserve the right to make claims; no claims have been made in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees west; the International Whaling Commission created a sanctuary around the entire continent to deter catches by countries claiming to conduct scientific whaling; Australia has established a similar preserve in the waters around its territorial claim

Arctic Ocean – the littoral states are engaged in various stages of demonstrating the limits of their continental shelves beyond 200 nautical miles from their declared baselines in accordance with Article 76, paragraph 8, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; record summer melting of sea ice in the Arctic has restimulated interest in maritime shipping lanes and sea floor exploration

Argentina – Argentina continues to assert its claims to the UK-administered Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia, and the South Sandwich Islands in its constitution, forcibly occupying the Falklands in 1982, but in 1995 agreed no longer to

seek settlement by force; territorial claim in Antarctica partially overlaps UK and Chilean claims; unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations; uncontested dispute between Brazil and Uruguay over Brazillera/Brasiliera Island in the Quarai/Cuareim River leaves the tripoint with Argentina in question; in 2006, Argentina went to the ICJ to protest, on environmental grounds, the construction of two pulp mills in Uruguay on the Uruguay River, which forms the boundary; both parties presented their pleadings in 2007 with Argentina's reply in January and Uruguay's rejoinder in July 2008; the joint boundary commission, established by Chile and Argentina in 2001 has yet to map and demarcate the delimited boundary in the inhospitable Andean Southern Ice Field (Campo de Hielo Sur)

Armenia – Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh and since the early 1990s, has militarily occupied 16% of Azerbaijan - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues to mediate dispute; over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were driven from the occupied lands and Armenia; about 230,000 ethnic Armenians were driven from their homes in Azerbaijan into Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh; Azerbaijan seeks transit route through Armenia to connect to Naxcivan exclave; border with Turkey remains closed over Nagorno-Karabakh dispute; ethnic Armenian groups in Javakheti region of Georgia seek greater autonomy; Armenians continue to emigrate, primarily to Russia, seeking employment

Atlantic Ocean – some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Australia – Timor-Leste and Australia agreed in 2005 to defer the disputed portion of the boundary for fifty years and to split hydrocarbon revenues evenly outside the Joint Petroleum Development Area covered by the 2002 Timor Sea Treaty; dispute with Timor-Leste hampers creation of a revised maritime boundary with Indonesia in the Timor Sea; regional states continue to express concern over Australia's 2004 declaration of a 1,000-nautical mile-wide maritime identification zone; Australia asserts land and maritime claims to Antarctica; in 2004 Australia submitted its claims to Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) to extend its continental margins covering over 3.37 million square kilometers, expanding its seabed roughly thirty percent more than its claimed exclusive economic zone; since 2003, Australia has led the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) to maintain civil and political order and reinforce regional security

Austria – while threats of international legal action never materialized in 2007, 915,220 Austrians, with the support of the newly elected Freedom Party, signed a petition in January 2008, demanding that Austria block the Czech Republic's accession to the EU unless Prague closes its nuclear power plant in Temelin, bordering Austria

Azerbaijan – Armenia supports ethnic Armenian secessionists in Nagorno-Karabakh and since the early 1990s has militarily occupied 16% of Azerbaijan; over 800,000 mostly ethnic Azerbaijanis were driven from the occupied lands and Armenia; about 230,000 ethnic Armenians were driven from their homes in Azerbaijan into Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh; Azerbaijan seeks transit route through Armenia to connect to Naxcivan exclave; Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues to

mediate dispute; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia have ratified Caspian seabed delimitation treaties based on equidistance, while Iran continues to insist on an even one-fifth allocation and challenges Azerbaijan's hydrocarbon exploration in disputed waters; bilateral talks continue with Turkmenistan on dividing the seabed and contested oilfields in the middle of the Caspian; Azerbaijan and Georgia continue to discuss the alignment of their boundary at certain crossing areas

Bahamas, The – disagrees with the US on the alignment the northern axis of a potential maritime boundary; continues to monitor and interdict drug dealers and Haitian and Cuban refugees in Bahamian waters

Bangladesh – discussions with India remain stalled to delimit a small section of river boundary, exchange territory for 51 small Bangladeshi exclaves in India and 111 small Indian exclaves in Bangladesh, allocate divided villages, and stop illegal cross-border trade, migration, violence, and transit of terrorists through the porous border; Bangladesh protests India's fencing and walling off high-traffic sections of the porous boundary; a joint Bangladesh-India boundary commission resurveyed and reconstructed 92 missing pillars in 2007; dispute with India over New Moore/South Talpatty/Purbasha Island in the Bay of Bengal deters maritime boundary delimitation; after 21 years, Bangladesh resumes talks with Burma on delimiting a maritime boundary

Barbados – Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago abide by the April 2006 Permanent Court of Arbitration decision delimiting a maritime boundary and limiting catches of flying fish in Trinidad and Tobago's exclusive economic zone; joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the eastern Caribbean Sea

Belarus – Boundary demarcated with Latvia and Lithuania in 2006; 1997 boundary delimitation treaty with Ukraine remains unratified over unresolved financial claims, preventing demarcation and diminishing border security

Belize – OAS-initiated Agreement on the Framework for Negotiations and Confidence Building Measures saw cooperation in repatriation of Guatemalan squatters and other areas, but Guatemalan land and maritime claims in Belize and the Caribbean Sea remain unresolved; the Line of Adjacency created under the 2002 Differendum serves in lieu of the contiguous international boundary to control squatting in the sparsely inhabited rain forests of Belize's border region; Honduras claims Belizean-administered Sapodilla Cays in its constitution but agreed to a joint ecological park under the Differendum

Benin – in September 2007, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) intervened to attempt to resolve the dispute over two villages along the Benin-Burkina Faso border that remain from 2005 ICJ decision; much of Benin-Niger boundary, including tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated; in 2005, Nigeria ceded thirteen villages to Benin, but border relations remain strained by rival cross-border gang clashes; talks continue between Benin and Togo on funding the Adjrala hydroelectric dam on the Mona River

Bhutan – Bhutan cooperates with India to expel Indian Nagaland separatists; lacking any treaty describing the boundary, Bhutan and China continue negotiations to establish a common boundary alignment to resolve territorial disputes arising from substantial cartographic discrepancies, the largest of which lie in Bhutan's northwest and along the Chumbi salient

Bolivia – Chile and Peru rebuff Bolivia's reactivated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, but Chile offers instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile for Bolivian natural gas and other commodities; an accord placed the long-disputed Isla Suárez/Ilha de Guajar-Mirim, a fluvial island on the Ro Mamor, under Bolivian administration in 1958, but sovereignty remains in dispute

Bosnia and Herzegovina – sections along the Drina River remain in dispute between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; discussions continue with Croatia on several small disputed sections of the boundary related to maritime access that hinder final ratification of the 1999 border agreement

Botswana – Botswana still struggles to seal its border from thousands of Zimbabweans who flee economic collapse and political persecution; Namibia has long supported, and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to, plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi River at Kazungula crossing, thereby de facto recognizing the short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary

Bouvet Island – none

Brazil – unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations; uncontested boundary dispute with Uruguay over Isla Brasilera at the confluence of the Quarai/Cuareim and Invernada rivers, that form a tripoint with Argentina; the Itaip Dam reservoir covers over a once contested section of Brazil-Paraguay boundary west of Guaira Falls on the Rio Parana; an accord placed the long-disputed Isla Surez/Ilha de Guajar-Mirim, a fluvial island on the Ro Mamor, under Bolivian administration in 1958, but sovereignty remains in dispute

British Indian Ocean Territory – Mauritius claims the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia; in 2001, the former inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago, evicted in 1967 and 1973 and now residing chiefly in Mauritius, were granted UK citizenship and the right to repatriation; in May 2007, the UK Court of Appeals upheld the May 2006 High Court of London judgment reversing the UK government's 2004 Orders of Council that banned habitation on the islands; a small group of Chagossians visited Diego Garcia in April 2006; repatriation is complicated by the exclusive US military lease of Diego Garcia that restricts access to the largest viable island in the chain

British Virgin Islands – none

Brunei – Brunei and Malaysia agreed in September 2008 to resolve their offshore and deepwater seabed dispute, resume hydrocarbon exploration and renounce any territorial claims on land; Brunei established an exclusive economic fishing zone encompassing Louisa Reef in the southern Spratly Islands in 1984, but makes no public territorial claim to the offshore reefs; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China

Sea" has eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants

Burkina Faso – in September 2007, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) intervened to attempt to resolve the dispute over two villages along the Benin-Burkina Faso border that remain from 2005 ICJ decision; in recent years citizens and rogue security forces rob and harass local populations on both sides of the poorly-defined Burkina Faso-Niger border; despite the presence of over 9,000 UN forces (UNOCI) in Cote d'Ivoire since 2004, ethnic conflict continues to spread into neighboring states who can no longer send their migrant workers to work in Ivorian cocoa plantations

Burma – over half of Burma's population consists of diverse ethnic groups who have substantial numbers of kin in neighboring countries; Thailand must deal with Karen and other ethnic refugees, asylum seekers, and rebels, as well as illegal cross-border activities from Burma; Thailand is studying the feasibility of jointly constructing the Hatgyi Dam on the Salween River near the border with Burma; citing environmental, cultural, and social concerns, China is reconsidering construction of 13 dams on the Salween River but energy-starved Burma with backing from Thailand remains intent on building five hydro-electric dams downstream, despite identical regional and international protests; India seeks cooperation from Burma to keep Indian Nagaland separatists, such as the United Liberation Front of Assam, from hiding in remote Burmese Uplands; after 21 years, Bangladesh resumes talks with Burma on delimiting a maritime boundary in January 2008

Burundi – Burundi and Rwanda dispute sections of border on the Akanyaru/Kanyaru and the Kagera/Nyabarongo rivers, which have changed course since the 1960s, when the boundary was delimited; cross-border conflicts among Tutsi, Hutu, other ethnic groups, associated political rebels, armed gangs, and various government forces persist in the Great Lakes region

Cambodia – Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of boundary with missing boundary markers and claims of Thai encroachments into Cambodian territory; maritime boundary with Vietnam is hampered by unresolved dispute over sovereignty of offshore islands; Thailand accuses Cambodia of obstructing inclusion of Thai areas near Preah Vihear temple ruins, awarded to Cambodia by ICJ decision in 1962, as part of a planned UN World Heritage site

Cameroon – Joint Border Commission with Nigeria reviewed 2002 ICJ ruling on the entire boundary and bilaterally resolved differences, including June 2006 Greentree Agreement that immediately ceded sovereignty of the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon with a full phase-out of Nigerian control and patriation of residents in 2008; Cameroon and Nigeria agree on maritime delimitation in March 2008; sovereignty dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty, which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Canada – managed maritime boundary disputes with the US at Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Gulf of Maine including the disputed Machias Seal Island and North Rock; Canada, the US, and other countries dispute the status of the

Northwest Passage; US works closely with Canada to intensify security measures for monitoring and controlling legal and illegal movement of people, transport, and commodities across the international border; sovereignty dispute with Denmark over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland; commencing the collection of technical evidence for submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in support of claims for continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from its declared baselines in the Arctic, as stipulated in Article 76, paragraph 8, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Central African Republic – periodic skirmishes over water and grazing rights among related pastoral populations along the border with southern Sudan persist

Chad – since 2003, Janjawid armed militia and the Sudanese military have driven hundreds of thousands of Darfur residents into Chad; Chad remains an important mediator in the Sudanese civil conflict, reducing tensions with Sudan arising from cross-border banditry; Chadian Aozou rebels reside in southern Libya; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty, which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Chile – Chile and Peru rebuff Bolivia's reinvigorated claim to restore the Atacama corridor, ceded to Chile in 1884, but Chile has offered instead unrestricted but not sovereign maritime access through Chile to Bolivian gas and other commodities; Chile rejects Peru's unilateral legislation to change its latitudinal maritime boundary with Chile to an equidistance line with a southwestern axis favoring Peru, in October 2007, Peru took its maritime complaint with Chile to the ICJ; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory) partially overlaps Argentine and British claims; the joint boundary commission, established by Chile and Argentina in 2001, has yet to map and demarcate the delimited boundary in the inhospitable Andean Southern Ice Field (Campo de Hielo Sur)

China – continuing talks and confidence-building measures work toward reducing tensions over Kashmir that nonetheless remains militarized with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas); India does not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; China and India continue their security and foreign policy dialogue started in 2005 related to the dispute over most of their rugged, militarized boundary, regional nuclear proliferation, and other matters; China claims most of India's Arunachal Pradesh to the base of the Himalayas; lacking any treaty describing the boundary, Bhutan and China continue negotiations to establish a common boundary alignment to resolve territorial disputes due to cartographic discrepancies; Chinese maps show an international boundary symbol off the coasts of the littoral states of the South China Seas, where China has interrupted Vietnamese hydrocarbon exploration; China asserts sovereignty over the Spratly Islands together with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" eased tensions in the Spratly's but is not the legally binding "code of conduct" sought by some parties; Vietnam and China continue to expand construction of facilities in the Spratly's and in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord on marine seismic activities in the Spratly

Islands; China occupies some of the Paracel Islands also claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; China and Taiwan continue to reject both Japan's claims to the uninhabited islands of Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared equidistance line in the East China Sea, the site of intensive hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation; certain islands in the Yalu and Tumen rivers are in dispute with North Korea; North Korea and China seek to stem illegal migration to China by North Koreans, fleeing privations and oppression, by building a fence along portions of the border and imprisoning North Koreans deported by China; China and Russia have demarcated the once disputed islands at the Amur and Ussuri confluence and in the Argun River in accordance with their 2004 Agreement; China and Tajikistan have begun demarcating the revised boundary agreed to in the delimitation of 2002; the decade-long demarcation of the China-Vietnam land boundary is expected to be completed by the end of 2008, while the maritime boundary delimitation and fisheries agreements in the Gulf of Tonkin, ratified in June 2004, have been implemented; citing environmental, cultural, and social concerns, China has reconsidered construction of 13 dams on the Salween River, but energy-starved Burma, with backing from Thailand, remains intent on building five hydroelectric dams downstream despite regional and international protests; Chinese and Hong Kong authorities met in March 2008 to resolve ownership and use of lands recovered in Shenzhen River channelization, including 96-hectare Lok Ma Chau Loop; Hong Kong developing plans to reduce 2,000 out of 2,800 hectares of its restricted Closed Area by 2010

Colombia – in December 2007, ICJ allocates San Andres, Providencia, and Santa Catalina islands to Colombia under 1928 Treaty but does not rule on 82°W meridian as maritime boundary with Nicaragua; managed dispute with Venezuela over maritime boundary and Venezuelan-administered Los Monjes Islands near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized illegal narcotics, guerrilla, and paramilitary activities penetrate all neighboring borders and have caused Colombian citizens to flee mostly into neighboring countries; Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Jamaica, and the US assert various claims to Bajo Nuevo and Serranilla Bank

Comoros – claims French-administered Mayotte and challenges France's and Madagascar's claims to Banc du Geyser, a drying reef in the Mozambique Channel; in May 2008, African Union forces are called in to assist the Comoros military recapture Anjouan Island from rebels who seized it in 2001

Congo, Democratic Republic of the – heads of the Great Lakes states and UN pledged in 2004 to abate tribal, rebel, and militia fighting in the region, including northeast Congo, where the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), organized in 1999, maintains over 16,500 uniformed peacekeepers; members of Uganda's Lords Resistance Army forces continue to seek refuge in Congo's Garamba National Park as peace talks with the Uganda government evolve; the location of the boundary in the broad Congo River with the Republic of the Congo is indefinite except in the Pool Malebo/Stanley Pool area; Uganda and DROC dispute Rukwanzi island in Lake Albert and other areas on the Semliki River with hydrocarbon potential; boundary commission continues discussions over Congolese-administered triangle of land on the right bank of the Lunkinda river claimed by Zambia near the DROC village of Pweto

Congo, Republic of the – the location of the boundary in the broad Congo River with the Democratic Republic of the Congo is indefinite except in the Pool Malebo/Stanley Pool area

Costa Rica – the ICJ has given Costa Rica until January 2008 to reply and Nicaragua until July 2008 to rejoin before rendering its decision on the navigation, security, and commercial rights of Costa Rican vessels on the Río San Juan over which Nicaragua retains sovereignty

Cote d'Ivoire – despite the presence of over 9,000 UN forces (UNOCI) in Cote d'Ivoire since 2004, ethnic conflict still leaves displaced hundreds of thousands of Ivorians in and out of the country as well as driven out migrants from neighboring states who worked in Ivorian cocoa plantations; the March 2007 peace deal between Ivorian rebels and the government brought significant numbers of rebels out of hiding in neighboring states

Croatia – dispute remains with Bosnia and Herzegovina over several small disputed sections of the boundary related to maritime access that hinders ratification of the 1999 border agreement; the Croatia-Slovenia land and maritime boundary agreement, which would have ceded most of Pirin Bay and maritime access to Slovenia and several villages to Croatia, remains un-ratified and in dispute; Slovenia also protests Croatia's 2003 claim to an exclusive economic zone in the Adriatic; as a European Union peripheral state, Slovenia imposed a hard border Schengen regime with non-member Croatia in December 2007

Cuba – US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased to US and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the facility can terminate the lease

Cyprus – hostilities in 1974 divided the island into two de facto autonomous entities, the internationally recognized Cypriot Government and a Turkish-Cypriot community (north Cyprus); the 1,000-strong UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has served in Cyprus since 1964 and maintains the buffer zone between north and south; on 1 May 2004, Cyprus entered the European Union still divided, with the EU's body of legislation and standards (*acquis communautaire*) suspended in the north; Turkey protests Cypriot Government creating hydrocarbon blocks and maritime boundary with Lebanon in March 2007

Czech Republic – while threats of international legal action never materialized in 2007, 915,220 Austrians, with the support of the popular Freedom Party, signed a petition in January 2008, demanding that Austria block the Czech Republic's accession to the EU unless Prague closes its controversial Soviet-style nuclear plant in Temelin, bordering Austria

Denmark – Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm; Faroese continue to study proposals for full independence; sovereignty dispute with Canada over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland

Djibouti – Djibouti maintains economic ties and border accords with "Somaliland" leadership while maintaining some political ties to various factions in Somalia; Kuwait is chief investor in the 2008 restoration and upgrade of the Ethiopian-Djibouti rail link

Dominica – Dominica is the only Caribbean state to challenge Venezuela's sovereignty claim over Aves Island and joins the other island nations in challenging whether the feature sustains human habitation, a criterion under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which permits Venezuela to extend its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf claims over a large portion of the eastern Caribbean Sea

Dominican Republic – Haitian migrants cross the porous border into the Dominican Republic to find work; illegal migrants from the Dominican Republic cross the Mona Passage each year to Puerto Rico to find better work

Ecuador – organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia penetrate across Ecuador's shared border, which thousands of Colombians also cross to escape the violence in their home country

Egypt – while Sudan retains claim to the Hala'ib Triangle north of the 1899 Treaty boundary along the 22nd Parallel, both states withdrew their military presence in the 1990s and Egypt has invested in and effectively administers the area; Egypt no longer shows its administration of the Bir Tawil trapezoid in Sudan on its maps; Gazan breaches in the security wall with Egypt in January 2008 highlight difficulties in monitoring the Sinai border

El Salvador – International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras boundary, in 1992, with final agreement by the parties in 2006 after an Organization of American States (OAS) survey and a further ICJ ruling in 2003; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca advocating Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not identified in the ICJ decision, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca

Equatorial Guinea – in 2002, ICJ ruled on an equidistance settlement of Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary in the Gulf of Guinea, but a dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River and imprecisely defined maritime coordinates in the ICJ decision delay final delimitation; UN urges Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to resolve the sovereignty dispute over Gabon-occupied Mbane and lesser islands and to create a maritime boundary in the hydrocarbon-rich Corisco Bay

Eritrea – Eritrea and Ethiopia agreed to abide by 2002 Ethiopia-Eritrea Boundary Commission's (EEBC) delimitation decision but, neither party responded to the revised line detailed in the November 2006 EEBC Demarcation Statement; UN Peacekeeping Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which has monitored the 25-km-wide Temporary Security Zone in Eritrea since 2000, is extended for six months in 2007 despite Eritrean restrictions on its operations and reduced force of 17,000; Sudan accuses Eritrea of supporting eastern Sudanese rebel groups

Estonia – Russia recalled its signature to the 1996 technical border agreement with Estonia in 2005, rather than concede to Estonia's appending prepared a unilateral declaration referencing Soviet occupation and territorial losses; Russia demands better accommodation of Russian-speaking population in Estonia; Estonian citizen groups continue to press for realignment of the boundary based on the 1920 Tartu Peace Treaty

that would bring the now divided ethnic Setu people and parts of the Narva region within Estonia; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Estonia must implement the strict Schengen border rules with Russia

Ethiopia – Eritrea and Ethiopia agreed to abide by the 2002 Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission's (EEBC) delimitation decision, but neither party responded to the revised line detailed in the November 2006 EEBC Demarcation Statement; UN Peacekeeping Mission to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), which has monitored the 25-km-wide Temporary Security Zone in Eritrea since 2000, is extended for six months in 2007 despite Eritrean restrictions on its operations and reduced force of 17,000; the undemarcated former British administrative line has little meaning as a political separation to rival clans within Ethiopia's Ogaden and southern Somalia's Oromo region; Ethiopian forces invaded southern Somalia and routed Islamist Courts from Mogadishu in January 2007; "Somaliland" secessionists provide port facilities in Berbera and trade ties to landlocked Ethiopia; civil unrest in eastern Sudan has hampered efforts to demarcate the porous boundary with Ethiopia

European Union – as a political union, the EU has no border disputes with neighboring countries, but Estonia has no land boundary agreements with Russia, Slovenia disputes its land and maritime boundaries with Croatia, and Spain has territorial and maritime disputes with Morocco and with the UK over Gibraltar; the EU has set up a Schengen area - consisting of 22 EU member states that have signed the convention implementing the Schengen agreements or "acquis" (1985 and 1990) on the free movement of persons and the harmonization of border controls in Europe; these agreements became incorporated into EU law with the implementation of the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam on 1 May 1999; in addition, non-EU states Iceland and Norway (as part of the Nordic Union) have been included in the Schengen area since 1996 (full members in 2001), bringing the total current membership to 24; the UK (since 2000) and Ireland (since 2002) take part in only some aspects of the Schengen area, especially with respect to police and criminal matters; nine of the 12 new member states that joined the EU in 2004 joined Schengen on 21 December 2007; of the three remaining EU states, Cyprus is expected to join by 2009, while Romania and Bulgaria continue to enhance their border security systems

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) – Argentina, which claims the islands in its constitution and briefly occupied them by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek settlement by force; UK continues to reject Argentine requests for sovereignty talks

Faroe Islands – because anticipated offshore hydrocarbon resources have not been realized, earlier Faroese proposals for full independence have been deferred; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Finland – various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia and other areas ceded to the Soviet Union, but the Finnish Government asserts no territorial demands

France – Madagascar claims the French territories of Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, and Juan de Nova Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; territorial dispute between Suriname and the French overseas

department of French Guiana; France asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Adelie Land); France and Vanuatu claim Matthew and Hunter Islands, east of New Caledonia

French Southern and Antarctic Lands – French claim to "Adelie Land" in Antarctica is not recognized by the US

Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island (Iles Eparses): claimed by Madagascar

Tromelin Island (Iles Eparses): claimed by Mauritius

Gabon – UN urges Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to resolve the sovereignty dispute over Gabon-occupied Mbane Island and lesser islands and to establish a maritime boundary in hydrocarbon-rich Corisco Bay

Gambia, The – attempts to stem refugees, cross-border raids, arms smuggling, and other illegal activities by separatists from southern Senegal's Casamance region, as well as from conflicts in other west African states

Gaza Strip – West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel removed settlers and military personnel from the Gaza Strip in August 2005

Georgia – Russia and Georgia agree on delimiting 80% of their common border, leaving certain small, strategic segments and the maritime boundary unresolved; OSCE observers monitor volatile areas such as the Pankisi Gorge in the Akhmeti region and the Argun Gorge in Abkhazia; UN Observer Mission in Georgia has maintained a peacekeeping force in Georgia since 1993; Meshkheti Turks scattered throughout the former Soviet Union seek to return to Georgia; boundary with Armenia remains undemarcated; ethnic Armenian groups in Javakheti region of Georgia seek greater autonomy from the Georgian government; Azerbaijan and Georgia continue to discuss the alignment of their boundary at certain crossing areas

Ghana – Ghana struggles to accommodate returning nationals who worked in the cocoa plantations and escaped fighting in Cote d'Ivoire

Gibraltar – in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to reject any "shared sovereignty" arrangement; the government of Gibraltar insists on equal participation in talks between the UK and Spain; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant Gibraltar even greater autonomy

Greece – Greece and Turkey continue discussions to resolve their complex maritime, air, territorial, and boundary disputes in the Aegean Sea; Cyprus question with Turkey; Greece rejects the use of the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia; the mass migration of unemployed Albanians still remains a problem for developed countries, chiefly Greece and Italy

Greenland – managed dispute between Canada and Denmark over Hans Island in the Kennedy Channel between Canada's Ellesmere Island and Greenland

Guatemala – annual ministerial meetings under the OAS-initiated Agreement on the Framework for Negotiations and Confidence Building Measures continue to address

Guatemalan land and maritime claims in Belize and the Caribbean Sea; the Line of Adjacency created under the 2002 Differendum serves in lieu of the contiguous international boundary to control squatting in the sparsely inhabited rain forests of Belize's border region; Mexico must deal with thousands of impoverished Guatemalans and other Central Americans who cross the porous border looking for work in Mexico and the United States

Guinea – conflicts among rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in neighboring states have spilled over into Guinea, resulting in domestic instability; Sierra Leone considers Guinea's definition of the flood plain limits to define the left bank boundary of the Makona and Moa rivers excessive and protests Guinea's continued occupation of these lands, including the hamlet of Yenga, occupied since 1998

Guinea-Bissau – in 2006, political instability within Senegal's Casamance region resulted in thousands of Senegalese refugees, cross-border raids, and arms smuggling into Guinea-Bissau

Guyana – all of the area west of the Essequibo River is claimed by Venezuela preventing any discussion of a maritime boundary; Guyana has expressed its intention to join Barbados in asserting claims before UNCLOS that Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends into their waters; Suriname claims a triangle of land between the New and Kutari/Koetari rivers in a historic dispute over the headwaters of the Courantyne; Guyana seeks arbitration under provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to resolve the long-standing dispute with Suriname over the axis of the territorial sea boundary in potentially oil-rich waters

Haiti – since 2004, about 8,000 peacekeepers from the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) maintain civil order in Haiti; despite efforts to control illegal migration, Haitians cross into the Dominican Republic and sail to neighboring countries; Haiti claims US-administered Navassa Island

Heard Island and McDonald Islands – none

Holy See (Vatican City) – none

Honduras – International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras border in 1992 with final settlement by the parties in 2006 after an Organization of American States (OAS) survey and a further ICJ ruling in 2003; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca with consideration of Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not mentioned in the ICJ ruling, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca; Honduras claims the Belizean-administered Sapodilla Cays off the coast of Belize in its constitution, but agreed to a joint ecological park around the cays should Guatemala consent to a maritime corridor in the Caribbean under the OAS-sponsored 2002 Belize-Guatemala Differendum; memorials and counter-memorials were filed by the parties in Nicaragua's 1999 and 2001 proceedings against Honduras and Colombia at the ICJ over the maritime boundary and territorial claims in the western Caribbean Sea - final public hearings are scheduled for 2007

Hong Kong – none

Hungary – bilateral government, legal, technical and economic working group negotiations continue in 2006 with Slovakia over Hungary's failure to complete its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along the Danube; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Hungary has implemented the strict Schengen border rules

Iceland – Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

India – since China and India launched a security and foreign policy dialogue in 2005, consolidated discussions related to the dispute over most of their rugged, militarized boundary, regional nuclear proliferation, Indian claims that China transferred missiles to Pakistan, and other matters continue; various talks and confidence-building measures have cautiously begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, particularly since the October 2005 earthquake in the region; Kashmir nevertheless remains the site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas); India and Pakistan have maintained the 2004 cease fire in Kashmir and initiated discussions on defusing the armed stand-off in the Siachen glacier region; Pakistan protests India's fencing the highly militarized Line of Control and construction of the Baglihar Dam on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir, which is part of the larger dispute on water sharing of the Indus River and its tributaries; UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has maintained a small group of peacekeepers since 1949; India does not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; to defuse tensions and prepare for discussions on a maritime boundary, India and Pakistan seek technical resolution of the disputed boundary in Sir Creek estuary at the mouth of the Rann of Kutch in the Arabian Sea; Pakistani maps continue to show its Junagadh claim in Indian Gujarat State; discussions with Bangladesh remain stalled to delimit a small section of river boundary, to exchange territory for 51 Bangladeshi exclaves in India and 111 Indian exclaves in Bangladesh, to allocate divided villages, and to stop illegal cross-border trade, migration, violence, and transit of terrorists through the porous border; Bangladesh protests India's attempts to fence off high-traffic sections of the border; dispute with Bangladesh over New Moore/South Talpatty/Purbasha Island in the Bay of Bengal deters maritime boundary delimitation; India seeks cooperation from Bhutan and Burma to keep Indian Nagaland and Assam separatists from hiding in remote areas along the borders; Joint Border Committee with Nepal continues to examine contested boundary sections, including the 400 square kilometer dispute over the source of the Kalapani River; India maintains a strict border regime to keep out Maoist insurgents and control illegal cross-border activities from Nepal

Indian Ocean – some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Indonesia – Indonesia has a stated foreign policy objective of establishing stable fixed land and maritime boundaries with all of its neighbors; Timor-Leste-Indonesia Boundary Committee has resolved all but a small portion of the land boundary, but discussions on maritime boundaries are stalemated over sovereignty of the uninhabited coral island of Pulau Batek/Fatu Sinai in the north and alignment with Australian claims in the south;

many refugees from Timor-Leste who left in 2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; a 1997 treaty between Indonesia and Australia settled some parts of their maritime boundary but outstanding issues remain; ICJ's award of Sipadan and Ligitan islands to Malaysia in 2002 left the sovereignty of Unarang rock and the maritime boundary in the Ambalat oil block in the Celebes Sea in dispute; the ICJ decision has prompted Indonesia to assert claims to and to establish a presence on its smaller outer islands; Indonesia and Singapore continue to work on finalization of their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Indonesia's Batam Island; Indonesian secessionists, squatters, and illegal migrants create repatriation problems for Papua New Guinea; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait; maritime delimitation talks continue with Palau; Indonesian groups challenge Australia's claim to Ashmore Reef; Australia has closed parts of the Ashmore and Cartier Reserve to Indonesian traditional fishing and placed restrictions on certain catches

Iran – Iran protests Afghanistan's limiting flow of dammed tributaries to the Helmand River in periods of drought; Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction disputes beyond the mouth of the Shatt al Arab in the Persian Gulf; Iran and UAE dispute Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island, which are occupied by Iran; Iran stands alone among littoral states in insisting upon a division of the Caspian Sea into five equal sectors

Iraq – coalition forces assist Iraqis in monitoring internal and cross-border security; approximately two million Iraqis have fled the conflict in Iraq, with the majority taking refuge in Syria and Jordan, and lesser numbers to Egypt, Lebanon, Iran, and Turkey; Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction disputes beyond the mouth of the Shatt al Arab in the Persian Gulf; Turkey has expressed concern over the autonomous status of Kurds in Iraq

Ireland – Ireland, Iceland, and the UK dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

Israel – West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank; Israel withdrew its settlers and military from the Gaza Strip and from four settlements in the West Bank in August 2005; Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied (Lebanon claims the Shab'a Farms area of Golan Heights); since 1948, about 350 peacekeepers from the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) headquartered in Jerusalem monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating, and assist other UN personnel in the region

Italy – Italy's long coastline and developed economy entices tens of thousands of illegal immigrants from southeastern Europe and northern Africa

Japan – the sovereignty dispute over the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan, and the Habomai group, known in Japan as the "Northern Territories" and in Russia as the "Southern Kuril Islands," occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia and claimed by Japan, remains the primary sticking point to signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities; Japan and South Korea claim Liancourt Rocks (Take-shima/Tok-do) occupied by South Korea since 1954; China and Taiwan dispute both Japan's claims to the uninhabited islands of the Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared exclusive economic zone in the East China Sea, the site of intensive hydrocarbon prospecting

Jordan – approximately two million Iraqis have fled the conflict in Iraq, with the majority taking refuge in Syria and Jordan; 2004 Agreement settles border dispute with Syria pending demarcation

Kazakhstan – Kyrgyzstan has yet to ratify the 2001 boundary delimitation with Kazakhstan; field demarcation of the boundaries with Turkmenistan commenced in 2005, and with Uzbekistan in 2004; demarcation is scheduled to get underway with Russia in 2007; demarcation with China was completed in 2002; creation of a seabed boundary with Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea remains under discussion; equidistant seabed treaties have been ratified with Azerbaijan and Russia in the Caspian Sea, but no resolution has been made on dividing the water column among any of the littoral states

Kenya – Kenya served as an important mediator in brokering Sudan's north-south separation in February 2005; Kenya provides shelter to almost a quarter of a million refugees, including Ugandans who flee across the border periodically to seek protection from Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels; Kenya works hard to prevent the clan and militia fighting in Somalia from spreading across the border, which has long been open to nomadic pastoralists; the boundary that separates Kenya's and Sudan's sovereignty is unclear in the "Ilemi Triangle," which Kenya has administered since colonial times

Korea, North – risking arrest, imprisonment, and deportation, tens of thousands of North Koreans cross into China to escape famine, economic privation, and political oppression; North Korea and China dispute the sovereignty of certain islands in Yalu and Tumen rivers; Military Demarcation Line within the 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone has separated North from South Korea since 1953; periodic incidents in the Yellow Sea with South Korea which claims the Northern Limiting Line as a maritime boundary; North Korea supports South Korea in rejecting Japan's claim to Liancourt Rocks (Tok-do/Take-shima)

Korea, South – Military Demarcation Line within the 4-km wide Demilitarized Zone has separated North from South Korea since 1953; periodic incidents with North Korea in the Yellow Sea over the Northern Limiting Line, which South Korea claims as a maritime boundary; South Korea and Japan claim Liancourt Rocks (Tok-do/Take-shima), occupied by South Korea since 1954

Kosovo – Serbia with several other states protest the US and other states' recognition of Kosovo's declaring itself as a sovereign and independent state in February 2008; ethnic Serbian municipalities along Kosovo's northern border challenge final status of Kosovo-

Serbia boundary; several thousand NATO-led KFOR peacekeepers under UNMIK authority continue to keep the peace within Kosovo between the ethnic Albanian majority and the Serb minority in Kosovo; Kosovo and Macedonia completed demarcation of their boundary in September 2008

Kuwait – Kuwait and Saudi Arabia continue negotiating a joint maritime boundary with Iran; no maritime boundary exists with Iraq in the Persian Gulf

Kyrgyzstan – Kyrgyzstan has yet to ratify the 2001 boundary delimitation with Kazakhstan; disputes in Isfara Valley delay completion of delimitation with Tajikistan; delimitation of 130 km of border with Uzbekistan is hampered by serious disputes around enclaves and other areas

Laos – Southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; talks continue on completion of demarcation with Thailand but disputes remain over islands in the Mekong River; concern among Mekong Commission members that China's construction of dams on the Mekong River will affect water levels

Latvia – Russia refuses to sign the 1997 boundary treaty due to Latvian insistence on a unilateral clarificatory declaration referencing Soviet occupation of Latvia and territorial losses; Russia demands better Latvian treatment of ethnic Russians in Latvia; as of January 2007, ground demarcation of the boundary with Belarus was complete and mapped with final ratification documentation in preparation; the Latvian parliament has not ratified its 1998 maritime boundary treaty with Lithuania, primarily due to concerns over oil exploration rights; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Latvia has implemented the strict Schengen border rules with Russia

Lebanon – lacking a treaty or other documentation describing the boundary, portions of the Lebanon-Syria boundary are unclear with several sections in dispute; since 2000, Lebanon has claimed Shab'a Farms area in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights; the roughly 2,000-strong UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been in place since 1978

Liberia – although civil unrest continues to abate with the assistance of 18,000 UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) peacekeepers, as of January 2007, Liberian refugees still remain in Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Ghana; Liberia, in turn, shelters refugees fleeing turmoil in Cote d'Ivoire; despite the presence of over 9,000 UN forces (UNOCI) in Cote d'Ivoire since 2004, ethnic conflict continues to spread into neighboring states who can no longer send their migrant workers to Ivorian cocoa plantations; UN sanctions ban Liberia from exporting diamonds and timber

Libya – Libya has claimed more than 32,000 sq km in southeastern Algeria and about 25,000 sq km in the Tommo region of Niger in a currently dormant dispute; various Chadian rebels from the Aozou region reside in southern Libya

Lithuania – Lithuania and Russia committed to demarcating their boundary in 2006 in accordance with the land and maritime treaty ratified by Russia in May 2003 and by Lithuania in 1999; Lithuania operates a simplified transit regime for Russian nationals traveling from the Kaliningrad coastal exclave into Russia, while still conforming, as a EU member state having an external border with a non-EU member, to strict Schengen

border rules; the Latvian parliament has not ratified its 1998 maritime boundary treaty with Lithuania, primarily due to concerns over potential hydrocarbons; as of January 2007, ground demarcation of the boundary with Belarus was complete and mapped with final ratification documents in preparation

Macedonia – Kosovo and Macedonia completed demarcation of their boundary in September 2008; Greece continues to reject the use of the name Macedonia or Republic of Macedonia

Madagascar – claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, and Juan de Nova Island (all administered by France)

Malawi – disputes with Tanzania over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant

Malaysia – Malaysia has asserted sovereignty over the Spratly Islands together with China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; while the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions over the Spratly Islands, it is not the legally binding "code of conduct" sought by some parties; Malaysia was not party to the March 2005 joint accord among the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam on conducting marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; disputes continue over deliveries of fresh water to Singapore, Singapore's land reclamation, bridge construction, and maritime boundaries in the Johor and Singapore Straits; in November 2007, the ICJ will hold public hearings in response to the Memorials and Counter memorials filed by the parties in 2003 and 2005 over sovereignty of Pedra Branca Island/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge; ICJ awarded Ligitan and Sipadan islands, also claimed by Indonesia and Philippines, to Malaysia but left maritime boundary and sovereignty of Unarang rock in the hydrocarbon-rich Celebes Sea in dispute; separatist violence in Thailand's predominantly Muslim southern provinces prompts measures to close and monitor border with Malaysia to stem terrorist activities; Philippines retains a dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo; Brunei and Malaysia agreed in September 2008 to resolve their offshore and deepwater seabed dispute, resume hydrocarbon exploration and renounce any territorial claims on land; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Marshall Islands – claims US territory of Wake Island

Mauritania – Mauritanian claims to Western Sahara remain dormant

Mauritius – Mauritius claims the Chagos Archipelago (UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory), and its former inhabitants, who reside chiefly in Mauritius; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

Mayotte – claimed by Comoros

Mexico – abundant rainfall in recent years along much of the Mexico-US border region has ameliorated periodically strained water-sharing arrangements; the US has intensified security measures to monitor and control legal and illegal personnel, transport, and commodities across its border with Mexico; Mexico must deal with thousands of impoverished Guatemalans and other Central Americans who cross the porous border looking for work in Mexico and the United States

Moldova – Moldova and Ukraine operate joint customs posts to monitor the transit of people and commodities through Moldova's break-away Transnistria region, which remains under OSCE supervision

Morocco – claims and administers Western Sahara whose sovereignty remains unresolved - UN-administered cease-fire has remained in effect since September 1991, but attempts to hold a referendum have failed and parties thus far have rejected all brokered proposals; Morocco protests Spain's control over the coastal enclaves of Ceuta, Melilla, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera, the islands of Penon de Alhucemas and Islas Chafarinas, and surrounding waters; discussions have not progressed on a comprehensive maritime delimitation, setting limits on resource exploration and refugee interdiction, since Morocco's 2002 rejection of Spain's unilateral designation of a median line from the Canary Islands; Morocco serves as one of the primary launching areas of illegal migration into Spain from North Africa

Namibia – concerns from international experts and local populations over the Okavango Delta ecology in Botswana and human displacement scuttled Namibian plans to construct a hydroelectric dam on Popa Falls along the Angola-Namibia border; managed dispute with South Africa over the location of the boundary in the Orange River; Namibia has supported, and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to, plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

Navassa Island – claimed by Haiti, source of subsistence fishing

Nepal – joint border commission continues to work on contested sections of boundary with India, including the 400 square kilometer dispute over the source of the Kalapani River; India has instituted a stricter border regime to restrict transit of Maoist insurgents and illegal cross-border activities; approximately 106,000 Bhutanese Lhotshampas (Hindus) have been confined in refugee camps in southeastern Nepal since 1990

New Caledonia – Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New Caledonia claimed by France and Vanuatu

New Zealand – asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency)

Nicaragua – memorials and countermemorials were filed by the parties in Nicaragua's 1999 and 2001 proceedings against Honduras and Colombia at the ICJ over the maritime boundary and territorial claims in the western Caribbean Sea, final public hearings are scheduled for 2007; the 1992 ICJ ruling for El Salvador and Honduras advised a tripartite resolution to establish a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca, which considers Honduran access to the Pacific; legal dispute over navigational rights of San Juan River on border with Costa Rica

Niger – Libya claims about 25,000 sq km in a currently dormant dispute in the Tommo region; much of Benin-Niger boundary, including tripoint with Nigeria, remains undemarcated; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Nigeria – Joint Border Commission with Cameroon reviewed 2002 ICJ ruling on the entire boundary and bilaterally resolved differences, including June 2006 Greentree Agreement that immediately cedes sovereignty of the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon with a phase-out of Nigerian control within two years while resolving patriation issues; the ICJ ruled on an equidistance settlement of Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea-Nigeria maritime boundary in the Gulf of Guinea, but imprecisely defined coordinates in the ICJ decision and a sovereignty dispute between Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon over an island at the mouth of the Ntem River all contribute to the delay in implementation; only Nigeria and Cameroon have heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty which also includes the Chad-Niger and Niger-Nigeria boundaries

Norway – Norway asserts a territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land and its continental shelf); despite dialogue, Russia and Norway continue to dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone

Oman – boundary agreement reportedly signed and ratified with UAE in 2003 for entire border, including Oman's Musandam Peninsula and Al Madhah exclave, but details of the alignment have not been made public

Pacific Ocean – some maritime disputes (see littoral states)

Pakistan – various talks and confidence-building measures cautiously have begun to defuse tensions over Kashmir, particularly since the October 2005 earthquake in the region; Kashmir nevertheless remains the site of the world's largest and most militarized territorial dispute with portions under the de facto administration of China (Aksai Chin), India (Jammu and Kashmir), and Pakistan (Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas); UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has maintained a small group of peacekeepers since 1949; India does not recognize Pakistan's ceding historic Kashmir lands to China in 1964; India and Pakistan have maintained their 2004 cease fire in Kashmir and initiated discussions on defusing the armed stand-off in the Siachen glacier region; Pakistan protests India's fencing the highly militarized Line of Control and construction of the Baglihar Dam on the Chenab River in Jammu and Kashmir, which is part of the larger dispute on water sharing of the Indus River and its tributaries; to defuse tensions and prepare for discussions on a maritime boundary, India and Pakistan seek technical resolution of the disputed boundary in Sir Creek estuary at the mouth of the Rann of Kutch in the Arabian Sea; Pakistani maps continue to show the Junagadh claim in India's Gujarat State; by 2005, Pakistan, with UN assistance, repatriated 2.3 million Afghan refugees leaving slightly more than a million, many of whom remain at their own choosing; Pakistan has proposed and Afghanistan protests construction of a fence and laying of mines along portions of their porous border; Pakistan has sent troops into remote tribal areas to monitor and control the border with Afghanistan and to stem terrorist or other illegal activities

Palau – maritime delineation negotiations continue with Philippines, Indonesia

Panama – organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia operate within the remote border region with Panama

Papua New Guinea – relies on assistance from Australia to keep out illegal cross-border activities from primarily Indonesia, including goods smuggling, illegal narcotics trafficking, and squatters and secessionists

Paracel Islands – occupied by China, also claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam

Paraguay – unruly region at convergence of Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay borders is locus of money laundering, smuggling, arms and illegal narcotics trafficking, and fundraising for extremist organizations

Peru – Chile and Ecuador rejected Peru's November 2005 unilateral legislation to shift the axis of their joint treaty-defined maritime boundaries along the parallels of latitude to equidistance lines which favor Peru; organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia have penetrated Peru's shared border; Peru rejects Bolivia's claim to restore maritime access through a sovereign corridor through Chile along the Peruvian border

Philippines – Philippines claims sovereignty over certain of the Spratly Islands, known locally as the Kalayaan (Freedom) Islands, also claimed by China, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Vietnam; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," has eased tensions in the Spratly Islands but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands; Philippines retains a dormant claim to Malaysia's Sabah State in northern Borneo based on the Sultanate of Sulu's granting the Philippines Government power of attorney to pursue a sovereignty claim on his behalf; maritime delimitation negotiations continue with Palau

Poland – as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Poland has implemented the strict Schengen border rules to restrict illegal immigration and trade along its eastern borders with Belarus and Ukraine

Portugal – Portugal does not recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Olivenza based on a difference of interpretation of the 1815 Congress of Vienna and the 1801 Treaty of Badajoz

Puerto Rico – increasing numbers of illegal migrants from the Dominican Republic cross the Mona Passage to Puerto Rico each year looking for work

Romania – the ICJ gave Ukraine until December 2006 to reply, and Romania until June 2007 to issue a rejoinder, in their dispute submitted in 2004 over Ukrainian-administered Zmiynyy/Serpilor (Snake) Island and Black Sea maritime boundary delimitation; Romania also opposes Ukraine's reopening of a navigation canal from the Danube border through Ukraine to the Black Sea

Russia – China and Russia have demarcated the once disputed islands at the Amur and Ussuri confluence and in the Argun River in accordance with the 2004 Agreement, ending their centuries-long border disputes; the sovereignty dispute over the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomai group, known in Japan as the "Northern Territories" and in Russia as the "Southern Kurils," occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, now administered by Russia, and claimed by Japan, remains the primary sticking point to signing a peace treaty formally ending World War II hostilities; Russia and

Georgia agree on delimiting all but small, strategic segments of the land boundary and the maritime boundary; OSCE observers monitor volatile areas such as the Pankisi Gorge in the Akhmeti region and the Kodori Gorge in Abkhazia; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Russia signed equidistance boundaries in the Caspian seabed but the littoral states have no consensus on dividing the water column; Russia and Norway dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone; various groups in Finland advocate restoration of Karelia (Kareliya) and other areas ceded to the Soviet Union following the Second World War but the Finnish Government asserts no territorial demands; in May 2005, Russia recalled its signatures to the 1996 border agreements with Estonia (1996) and Latvia (1997), when the two Baltic states announced issuance of unilateral declarations referencing Soviet occupation and ensuing territorial losses; Russia demands better treatment of ethnic Russians in Estonia and Latvia; Estonian citizen groups continue to press for realignment of the boundary based on the 1920 Tartu Peace Treaty that would bring the now divided ethnic Setu people and parts of the Narva region within Estonia; Lithuania and Russia committed to demarcating their boundary in 2006 in accordance with the land and maritime treaty ratified by Russia in May 2003 and by Lithuania in 1999; Lithuania operates a simplified transit regime for Russian nationals traveling from the Kaliningrad coastal exclave into Russia, while still conforming, as an EU member state with an EU external border, where strict Schengen border rules apply; preparations for the demarcation delimitation of land boundary with Ukraine have commenced; the dispute over the boundary between Russia and Ukraine through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov remains unresolved despite a December 2003 framework agreement and on-going expert-level discussions; Kazakhstan and Russia boundary delimitation was ratified on November 2005 and field demarcation should commence in 2007; Russian Duma has not yet ratified 1990 Bering Sea Maritime Boundary Agreement with the US

Rwanda – fighting among ethnic groups - loosely associated political rebels, armed gangs, and various government forces in Great Lakes region transcending the boundaries of Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda - abated substantially from a decade ago due largely to UN peacekeeping, international mediation, and efforts by local governments to create civil societies; nonetheless, 57,000 Rwandan refugees still reside in 21 African states, including Zambia, Gabon, and 20,000 who fled to Burundi in 2005 and 2006 to escape drought and recriminations from traditional courts investigating the 1994 massacres; the 2005 DROC and Rwanda border verification mechanism to stem rebel actions on both sides of the border remains in place

Saint Kitts and Nevis – joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the eastern Caribbean Sea

Saint Lucia – joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the eastern Caribbean Sea

Saint Pierre and Miquelon – none

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – joins other Caribbean states to counter Venezuela's claim that Aves Island sustains human habitation, a criterion under UNCLOS, which permits Venezuela to extend its EEZ/continental shelf over a large portion of the eastern Caribbean Sea

Saudi Arabia – Saudi Arabia has reinforced its concrete-filled security barrier along sections of the now fully demarcated border with Yemen to stem illegal cross-border activities; Kuwait and Saudi Arabia continue discussions on a maritime boundary with Iran

Senegal – The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau attempt to stem separatist violence, cross border raids, and arms smuggling into their countries from Senegal's Casamance region, and in 2006, respectively accepted 6,000 and 10,000 Casamance residents fleeing the conflict; 2,500 Guinea-Bissau residents fled into Senegal in 2006 to escape armed confrontations along the border

Serbia – Serbia with several other states protest the U.S. and other states' recognition of Kosovo's declaring itself as a sovereign and independent state in February 2008; ethnic Serbian municipalities along Kosovo's northern border challenge final status of Kosovo-Serbia boundary; several thousand NATO-led KFOR peacekeepers under UNMIK authority continue to keep the peace within Kosovo between the ethnic Albanian majority and the Serb minority in Kosovo; Serbia delimited about half of the boundary with Bosnia and Herzegovina, but sections along the Drina River remain in dispute

Seychelles – together with Mauritius, Seychelles claims the Chagos Archipelago (UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory)

Sierra Leone – as domestic fighting among disparate ethnic groups, rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone gradually abate, the number of refugees in border areas has begun to slowly dwindle; UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) has maintained over 4,000 peacekeepers in Sierra Leone since 1999; Sierra Leone considers excessive Guinea's definition of the flood plain limits to define the left bank boundary of the Makona and Moa rivers and protests Guinea's continued occupation of these lands including the hamlet of Yenga occupied since 1998

Singapore – disputes persist with Malaysia over deliveries of fresh water to Singapore, Singapore's extensive land reclamation works, bridge construction, and maritime boundaries in the Johor and Singapore Straits; in November 2007, the ICJ will hold public hearings as a consequence of the Memorials and Counter memorials filed by the parties in 2003 and 2005 over sovereignty of Pedra Branca Island/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge; Indonesia and Singapore continue to work on finalization of their 1973 maritime boundary agreement by defining unresolved areas north of Indonesia's Batam Island; piracy remains a problem in the Malacca Strait

Slovakia – bilateral government, legal, technical and economic working group negotiations continued in 2006 between Slovakia and Hungary over Hungary's completion of its portion of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric dam project along

the Danube; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovakia has implemented the strict Schengen border rules

Slovenia – the Croatia-Slovenia land and maritime boundary agreement, which would have ceded most of Piran Bay and maritime access to Slovenia and several villages to Croatia, remains unratified and in dispute; Slovenia also protests Croatia's 2003 claim to an exclusive economic zone in the Adriatic; as a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Slovenia has implemented the strict Schengen border rules to curb illegal migration and commerce through southeastern Europe while encouraging close cross-border ties with Croatia

Solomon Islands – since 2003, the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), consisting of police, military, and civilian advisors drawn from 15 countries, has assisted in reestablishing and maintaining civil and political order while reinforcing regional stability and security

Somalia – Ethiopian forces invaded southern Somalia and routed Islamist Courts from Mogadishu in January 2007; "Somaliland" secessionists provide port facilities in Berbera to landlocked Ethiopia and have established commercial ties with other regional states; "Puntland" and "Somaliland" "governments" seek international support in their secessionist aspirations and overlapping border claims; the undemarcated former British administrative line has little meaning as a political separation to rival clans within Ethiopia's Ogaden and southern Somalia's Oromo region; Kenya works hard to prevent the clan and militia fighting in Somalia from spreading south across the border, which has long been open to nomadic pastoralists

South Africa – South Africa has placed military along the border to apprehend the thousands of Zimbabweans fleeing economic dysfunction and political persecution; as of January 2007, South Africa also supports large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (33,000), Somalia (20,000), Burundi (6,500), and other states in Africa (26,000); managed dispute with Namibia over the location of the boundary in the Orange River; in 2006, Swazi king advocates resort to ICJ to claim parts of Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal from South Africa

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands – Argentina, which claims the islands in its constitution and briefly occupied them by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek settlement by force

Southern Ocean – Antarctic Treaty defers claims (see Antarctica entry), but Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, NZ, Norway, and UK assert claims (some overlapping), including the continental shelf in the Southern Ocean; several states have expressed an interest in extending those continental shelf claims under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to include undersea ridges; the US and most other states do not recognize the land or maritime claims of other states and have made no claims themselves (the US and Russia have reserved the right to do so); no formal claims exist in the waters in the sector between 90 degrees west and 150 degrees west

Spain – in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to remain a British colony and against a "total shared sovereignty" arrangement while demanding participation in talks between the UK and Spain; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant

Gibraltar greater autonomy; Morocco protests Spain's control over the coastal enclaves of Ceuta, Melilla, and the islands of Penon de Velez de la Gomera, Penon de Alhucemas and Islas Chafarinas, and surrounding waters; Morocco serves as the primary launching site of illegal migration into Spain from North Africa; Portugal does not recognize Spanish sovereignty over the territory of Olivenza based on a difference of interpretation of the 1815 Congress of Vienna and the 1801 Treaty of Badajoz

Spratly Islands – all of the Spratly Islands are claimed by China, Taiwan, and Vietnam; parts of them are claimed by Malaysia and the Philippines; in 1984, Brunei established an exclusive fishing zone that encompasses Louisa Reef in the southern Spratly Islands but has not publicly claimed the reef; claimants in November 2002 signed the "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea," which has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct"; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands

Sudan – the effects of Sudan's almost constant ethnic and rebel militia fighting since the mid-20th century have penetrated all of the neighboring states; as of 2006, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Uganda provided shelter for over half a million Sudanese refugees, which includes 240,000 Darfur residents driven from their homes by Janjawid armed militia and the Sudanese military forces; Sudan, in turn, hosted about 116,000 Eritreans, 20,000 Chadians, and smaller numbers of Ethiopians, Ugandans, Central Africans, and Congolese as refugees; in February 2006, Sudan and DROC signed an agreement to repatriate 13,300 Sudanese and 6,800 Congolese; Sudan accuses Eritrea of supporting Sudanese rebel groups; efforts to demarcate the porous boundary with Ethiopia proceed slowly due to civil and ethnic fighting in eastern Sudan; the boundary that separates Kenya and Sudan's sovereignty is unclear in the "Ilemi Triangle," which Kenya has administered since colonial times; while Sudan claims to administer the Hala'ib Triangle north of the 1899 Treaty boundary along the 22nd Parallel; both states withdrew their military presence in the 1990s, and Egypt has invested in and effectively administers the area; periodic violent skirmishes with Sudanese residents over water and grazing rights persist among related pastoral populations along the border with the Central African Republic

Suriname – area claimed by French Guiana between Riviere Litani and Riviere Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); Suriname claims a triangle of land between the New and Kutari/Koetari rivers in a historic dispute over the headwaters of the Courantyne; Guyana seeks United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) arbitration to resolve the long-standing dispute with Suriname over the axis of the territorial sea boundary in potentially oil-rich waters

Svalbard – despite recent discussions, Russia and Norway dispute their maritime limits in the Barents Sea and Russia's fishing rights beyond Svalbard's territorial limits within the Svalbard Treaty zone

Swaziland – in 2006, Swazi king advocates resort to ICJ to claim parts of Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal from South Africa

Syria – Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied with the almost 1,000-strong UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) patrolling a buffer zone since 1964; lacking a treaty or other documentation describing the boundary, portions of the Lebanon-Syria boundary are unclear with several sections in dispute; since 2000, Lebanon has claimed Shaba'a farms in the Golan Heights; 2004 Agreement and pending demarcation settles border dispute with Jordan; approximately two million Iraqis have fled the conflict in Iraq with the majority taking refuge in Syria and Jordan

Taiwan – involved in complex dispute with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei over the Spratly Islands; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; Paracel Islands are occupied by China, but claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam; in 2003, China and Taiwan became more vocal in rejecting both Japan's claims to the uninhabited islands of the Senkaku-shoto (Diaoyu Tai) and Japan's unilaterally declared exclusive economic zone in the East China Sea where all parties engage in hydrocarbon prospecting

Tajikistan – in 2006, China and Tajikistan pledged to commence demarcation of the revised boundary agreed to in the delimitation of 2002; talks continue with Uzbekistan to delimit border and remove minefields; disputes in Isfara Valley delay delimitation with Kyrgyzstan

Tanzania – Tanzania still hosts more than a half-million refugees, more than any other African country, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, despite the international community's efforts at repatriation; disputes with Malawi over the boundary in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) and the meandering Songwe River remain dormant

Thailand – separatist violence in Thailand's predominantly Muslim southern provinces prompt border closures and controls with Malaysia to stem terrorist activities; Southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; talks continue on completion of demarcation with Laos but disputes remain over several islands in the Mekong River; despite continuing border committee talks, Thailand must deal with Karen and other ethnic rebels, refugees, and illegal cross-border activities, and as of 2006, over 116,000 Karen, Hmong, and other refugees and asylum seekers from Burma; Cambodia and Thailand dispute sections of historic boundary with missing boundary markers; Cambodia claims Thai encroachments into Cambodian territory and obstructing access to Preah Vihear temple ruins awarded to Cambodia by ICJ decision in 1962; Thailand is studying the feasibility of jointly constructing the Hatgyi Dam on the Salween river near the border with Burma; in 2004, international environmentalist pressure prompted China to halt construction of 13 dams on the Salween River that flows through China, Burma, and Thailand

Timor-Leste – Timor-Leste-Indonesia Boundary Committee has resolved all but a small portion of the land boundary, but discussions on maritime boundaries are stalemated over sovereignty of the uninhabited coral island of Pulau Batek/Fatu Sinai in the north and alignment with Australian claims in the south; many refugees who left Timor-Leste in 2003 still reside in Indonesia and refuse repatriation; Australia and Timor-Leste agreed

in 2005 to defer the disputed portion of the boundary for 50 years and to split hydrocarbon revenues evenly outside the Joint Petroleum Development Area covered by the 2002 Timor Sea Treaty

Togo – in 2001, Benin claimed Togo moved boundary monuments - joint commission continues to resurvey the boundary; in 2006 14,000 Togolese refugees remain in Benin and Ghana out of the 40,000 who fled there in 2005

Tokelau – Tokelau included American Samoa's Swains Island (Olohega) in its 2006 draft constitution

Trinidad and Tobago – in April 2006, the Permanent Court of Arbitration issued a decision that delimited a maritime boundary with Trinidad and Tobago and compelled Barbados to enter a fishing agreement that limited Barbadian fishermen's catches of flying fish in Trinidad and Tobago's exclusive economic zone; in 2005, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago agreed to compulsory international arbitration under UNCLOS challenging whether the northern limit of Trinidad and Tobago's and Venezuela's maritime boundary extends into Barbadian waters; Guyana has also expressed its intention to include itself in the arbitration as the Trinidad and Tobago-Venezuela maritime boundary may extend into its waters as well

Turkey – complex maritime, air, and territorial disputes with Greece in the Aegean Sea; status of north Cyprus question remains; Syria and Iraq protest Turkish hydrological projects to control upper Euphrates waters; Turkey has expressed concern over the status of Kurds in Iraq; border with Armenia remains closed over Nagorno-Karabakh

Turkmenistan – cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan creates water-sharing difficulties for Amu Darya river states; field demarcation of the boundaries with Kazakhstan commenced in 2005, but Caspian seabed delimitation remains stalled with Azerbaijan, Iran, and Kazakhstan due to Turkmenistan's indecision over how to allocate the sea's waters and seabed

Turks and Caicos Islands – have received Haitians fleeing economic and civil disorder

Uganda – Uganda is subject to armed fighting among hostile ethnic groups, rebels, armed gangs, militias, and various government forces that extend across its borders; Uganda hosts 209,860 Sudanese, 27,560 Congolese, and 19,710 Rwandan refugees, while Ugandan refugees as well as members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) seek shelter in southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Garamba National Park; LRA forces have also attacked Kenyan villages across the border

Ukraine – 1997 boundary delimitation treaty with Belarus remains un-ratified due to unresolved financial claims, stalling demarcation and reducing border security; delimitation of land boundary with Russia is complete with preparations for demarcation underway; the dispute over the boundary between Russia and Ukraine through the Kerch Strait and Sea of Azov remains unresolved despite a December 2003 framework agreement and ongoing expert-level discussions; Moldova and Ukraine operate joint customs posts to monitor transit of people and commodities through Moldova's break-away Transnistria Region, which remains under OSCE supervision; the ICJ gave Ukraine until December 2006 to reply, and Romania until June 2007 to rejoin, in their

dispute submitted in 2004 over Ukrainian-administered Zmiyinyy/Serpilor (Snake) Island and Black Sea maritime boundary; Romania opposes Ukraine's reopening of a navigation canal from the Danube border through Ukraine to the Black Sea

United Arab Emirates – boundary agreement was signed and ratified with Oman in 2003 for entire border, including Oman's Musandam Peninsula and Al Madhah enclaves, but contents of the agreement and detailed maps showing the alignment have not been published; Iran and UAE dispute Tunb Islands and Abu Musa Island, which Iran occupies

United Kingdom – in 2002, Gibraltar residents voted overwhelmingly by referendum to reject any "shared sovereignty" arrangement between the UK and Spain; the Government of Gibraltar insists on equal participation in talks between the two countries; Spain disapproves of UK plans to grant Gibraltar greater autonomy; Mauritius and Seychelles claim the Chagos Archipelago (British Indian Ocean Territory), and its former inhabitants since their eviction in 1965; most Chagossians reside in Mauritius, and in 2001 were granted UK citizenship, where some have since resettled; in May 2006, the High Court of London reversed the UK Government's 2004 orders of council that banned habitation on the islands; UK rejects sovereignty talks requested by Argentina, which still claims the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; territorial claim in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory) overlaps Argentine claim and partially overlaps Chilean claim; Iceland, the UK, and Ireland dispute Denmark's claim that the Faroe Islands' continental shelf extends beyond 200 nm

United States – the U.S. has intensified domestic security measures and is collaborating closely with its neighbors, Canada and Mexico, to monitor and control legal and illegal personnel, transport, and commodities across the international borders; abundant rainfall in recent years along much of the Mexico-US border region has ameliorated periodically strained water-sharing arrangements; 1990 Maritime Boundary Agreement in the Bering Sea still awaits Russian Duma ratification; managed maritime boundary disputes with Canada at Dixon Entrance, Beaufort Sea, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and around the disputed Machias Seal Island and North Rock; The Bahamas and US have not been able to agree on a maritime boundary; US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay is leased from Cuba and only mutual agreement or US abandonment of the area can terminate the lease; Haiti claims US-administered Navassa Island; US has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other states; Marshall Islands claims Wake Island; Tokelau included American Samoa's Swains Island among the islands listed in its 2006 draft constitution

United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges – none

Uruguay – in Jan 2007, ICJ provisionally ruled Uruguay may begin construction of two paper mills on the Uruguay River, which forms the border with Argentina, while the court examines further whether Argentina has the legal right to stop such construction with potential environmental implications to both countries; uncontested dispute with Brazil over certain islands in the Quarai/Cuareim and Invernada streams and the resulting tripoint with Argentina

Uzbekistan – prolonged drought and cotton monoculture in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan creates water-sharing difficulties for Amu Darya river states; field demarcation of the boundaries with Kazakhstan commenced in 2004; border delimitation of 130 km of border with Kyrgyzstan is hampered by serious disputes around enclaves and other areas

Vanuatu – Matthew and Hunter Islands east of New Caledonia claimed by Vanuatu and France

Venezuela – claims all of the area west of the Essequibo River in Guyana, preventing any discussion of a maritime boundary; Guyana has expressed its intention to join Barbados in asserting claims before the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that Trinidad and Tobago's maritime boundary with Venezuela extends into their waters; dispute with Colombia over maritime boundary and Venezuelan-administered Los Monjes islands near the Gulf of Venezuela; Colombian-organized illegal narcotics and paramilitary activities penetrate Venezuela's shared border region; in 2006, an estimated 139,000 Colombians sought protection in 150 communities along the border in Venezuela; US, France, and the Netherlands recognize Venezuela's granting full effect to Aves Island, thereby claiming a Venezuelan EEZ/continental shelf extending over a large portion of the eastern Caribbean Sea; Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines protest Venezuela's full effect claim

Vietnam – southeast Asian states have enhanced border surveillance to check the spread of avian flu; Cambodia and Laos protest Vietnamese squatters and armed encroachments along border; an estimated 300,000 Vietnamese refugees reside in China; establishment of a maritime boundary with Cambodia is hampered by unresolved dispute over the sovereignty of offshore islands; demarcation of the China-Vietnam boundary proceeds slowly and although the maritime boundary delimitation and fisheries agreements were ratified in June 2004, implementation has been delayed; China occupies the Paracel Islands also claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; involved in complex dispute with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and possibly Brunei over the Spratly Islands; the 2002 "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" has eased tensions but falls short of a legally binding "code of conduct" desired by several of the disputants; Vietnam continues to expand construction of facilities in the Spratly Islands; in March 2005, the national oil companies of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam signed a joint accord to conduct marine seismic activities in the Spratly Islands

Wake Island – claimed by Marshall Islands

West Bank – West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Israel continues construction of a "seam line" separation barrier along parts of the Green Line and within the West Bank; Israel withdrew from four settlements in the northern West Bank in August 2005; since 1948, about 350 peacekeepers from the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), headquartered in Jerusalem, monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating, and assist other UN personnel in the region

Western Sahara – Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, whose sovereignty remains unresolved; UN-administered cease-fire has remained in effect since September 1991, administered by the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), but attempts to hold a referendum have failed and parties thus far have rejected all brokered proposals; several states have extended diplomatic relations to the "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic" represented by the Polisario Front in exile in Algeria, while others recognize Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara; most of the approximately 102,000 Sahrawi refugees are sheltered in camps in Tindouf, Algeria

World – stretching over 250,000 km, the world's 322 international land boundaries separate 194 independent states and 70 dependencies, areas of special sovereignty, and other miscellaneous entities; ethnicity, culture, race, religion, and language have divided states into separate political entities as much as history, physical terrain, political fiat, or conquest, resulting in sometimes arbitrary and imposed boundaries; most maritime states have claimed limits that include territorial seas and exclusive economic zones; overlapping limits due to adjacent or opposite coasts create the potential for 430 bilateral maritime boundaries of which 209 have agreements that include contiguous and non-contiguous segments; boundary, borderland/resource, and territorial disputes vary in intensity from managed or dormant to violent or militarized; undemarcated, indefinite, porous, and unmanaged boundaries tend to encourage illegal cross-border activities, uncontrolled migration, and confrontation; territorial disputes may evolve from historical and/or cultural claims, or they may be brought on by resource competition; ethnic and cultural clashes continue to be responsible for much of the territorial fragmentation and internal displacement of the estimated 6.6 million people and cross-border displacements of 8.6 million refugees around the world as of early 2006; just over one million refugees were repatriated in the same period; other sources of contention include access to water and mineral (especially hydrocarbon) resources, fisheries, and arable land; armed conflict prevails not so much between the uniformed armed forces of independent states as between stateless armed entities that detract from the sustenance and welfare of local populations, leaving the community of nations to cope with resultant refugees, hunger, disease, impoverishment, and environmental degradation

Yemen – Saudi Arabia has reinforced its concrete-filled security barrier along sections of the fully demarcated border with Yemen to stem illegal cross-border activities

Zambia – in 2004, Zimbabwe dropped objections to plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river; 42,250 Congolese refugees in Zambia are offered voluntary repatriation in November 2006, most of whom are expected to return in the next two years; Angolan refugees too have been repatriating but 26,450 still remain with 90,000 others from other neighboring states in 2006

Zimbabwe – Botswana built electric fences and South Africa has placed military along the border to stem the flow of thousands of Zimbabweans fleeing to find work and escape political persecution; Namibia has supported, and in 2004 Zimbabwe dropped objections to, plans between Botswana and Zambia to build a bridge over the Zambezi

River, thereby de facto recognizing a short, but not clearly delimited, Botswana-Zambia boundary in the river

Appendix B

Sources Used for Political Boundaries

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Afghanistan	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#Administrative_divisions		08-25-2008	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		1 st level units used to consolidate 2 nd level units in GADM v0.8.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	1 st level units used to consolidate 2 nd level units in GADM v0.8.
Albania	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Albania		04-20-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-01-2004	Albanian Government supports protection of the rights of ethnic Albanians outside of its borders but has downplayed them to further its primary foreign policy goal of regional cooperation; Albanian majority in Kosovo seeks independence from Yugoslavia; Albanians in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia claim discrimination in education, access to public-sector jobs, and representation in government.
Armenia	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAP0 to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
	VMAPO	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftplibdir/archive/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)		09/2000			Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
	Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/armenia.html					Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
Australia	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.int/whosis/database/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		2/3/2004	Copyright © United Nations 2008 All rights reserved	Unknown	
Azerbaijan	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeo.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
	VMAPO	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftplibdir/archive/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)		09/2000			Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
	Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/armenia.html					Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Benin	The Free Dictionary.com	http://encycloped ia.the freedictionary.co m /Departments% 20of%20Benin;		05-19-2004	Copyright © 2004 Farlex, Inc.	Unknown	
	Fact-Index.com	http://www.fact- index.com /b/be/benin.html		05-19-2004	GNU Free Documentation License.	Unknown	
	MapZones	http://www.mapz ones.com /world/africa/beni n/provinces index.php		05-19-2004	Copyright © 1995-2002 Panalink Internet Services	Unknown	
	DIVA-GIS	http://www.cipot a.to.org /DIVA/data/Data Server.htm		05-19-2004	Copyright © 2001-2003 International Potato Center	6/24/2002	
Botswana	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.i nt/whosis/databa se/gis/salb/salb_ home.htm		November 2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008All rights reserved	Unknown	
Bulgaria	MapZones	http://atlas.mapz ones.com /bulgaria/bulgari a.php		04-21-2004	Copyright © 1995-2002 Panalink Internet Services	Unknown	
	Publication from National Imagery and Mapping Agency	http://earth- info.nga.mil /gns/html/fips/4- 01-nd.pdf		04-21-2004	GNU Free Documentation License.	12-01-1998	
Burkina Faso	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.i nt/whosis/databa se/gis/salb/salb_ home.htm		Jan 2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008All rights reserved	Unknown	
Burundi	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.i nt/whosis/databa se/gis/salb/salb_ home.htm		July 2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008 All rights reserved	Unknown	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Cape Verde	Free GK.com	http://atlas.freegk.com/world/africa/cape_verde/cape_verde.php		04-21-2004	GNU Free Documentation License.	Unknown	
	Imray.com	http://www.imray.com/corrections/images/086d.html		04-21-2004	© Anne Hammick 2002	Issued on 9 July 1999, The Prime Minister, Carlos Veiga	
Cameroon	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.int/whosis/database/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-04-2006	Copyright © United Nations 2008 All rights reserved	Unknown	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	2 nd level units in GADM v0.8 consolidated into 1 st level units
Denmark	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	2 nd level units in GADM v0.8 consolidated into 1 st level units

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Eritrea	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeo.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	2 nd level units in GADM v0.8 consolidated into 1 st level units
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	Combined parts of GADM v0.8 and VMAPO to get correct entities. Used WFB and UT map library to decide which entities.
Estonia	The Free Dictionary.com	http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Countries%20of%20Estonia		06-22-2004	Copyright © 2004 Farlex, Inc.	Unknown	
	University of Texas Online	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/europe/estonia_pol99.pdf		06-22-2004	©2003 General Libraries	06-29-2004	
	Maps.com	http://www.maps.com/store/Maps___Former_USSR___Estoniaestonia_pol_ai?#TOP		06-22-2004	©2003 Maps.com. All rights reserved.	Unknown	
	GEOATLAS	http://www.geoatlas.com/us/download3_europe.php?where=countries/europe/estonia&add=147		06-22-2004	© 2002 Graphi-Ogre - All rights reserved	Unknown	Estonian and Russian negotiators reached a technical border agreement in December 1996 which has not been signed nor ratified by Russia as of February 2001

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Ethiopia	Vdiest	http://www.vdiest.nl/ethiopia.htm		04-26-2004	Unknown	Unknown	
	USAID.gov	http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/images/maps/ethiopiaUSGprograms_121503.pdf		04-26-2004	Unknown	06-29-2004	
	MultiMap.com	http://www.multimap.com/wi/114215.htm		04-26-2004	© 2003 Multimap.com	Unknown	Most of the southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; as a result of the 12 December 2000 peace agreement ending a two year war with Eritrea, the UN will administer a 25-km wide temporary security zone within Eritrea until a joint boundary commission delimits and demarcates a final boundary; dispute over alignment of boundary with Eritrea led to armed conflict in 1998; a peace accord signed in December 2000 provides for UN-assisted arbitration and demarcation of the border
Finland	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Finland		04-27-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-16-2004	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_Finland		04-27-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-10-2004	
	Asinah.net	http://finland.asinah.net/en/wikipedia/m/municipalities_of_finland.html		04-27-2004	Copyright 1995 - 2004 United Dragon Holdings Inc. All Rights Reserved	Unknown	
	Institute of the Estonian Language	http://www.eki.ee/knab/adm2.htm		04-27-2004	Unknown	03-20-2004	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
	The Free Dictionary.com	http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Regions%20of%20Finland		04-27-2004	Copyright © 2004 Farlex, Inc.	Unknown	
Gabon	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.int/whosis/database/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-04-2006	Copyright © United Nations 2008 All rights reserved	Unknown	
Georgia	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	2 nd level units in GADM v0.8 consolidated into 1 st level units
Germany	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.int/whosis/database/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-27-2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008 All rights reserved	Unknown	
Greenland	VMAPO	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftplib/archive/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)		09/2000			
Guinea	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www.who.int/whosis/database/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		06-01-2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008 All rights reserved	Unknown	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Indonesia	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeo.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8 with corrections from VMAP0, and island grouping based on UT Map Library and Wikipedia.
	VMAP0	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftpdir/archive/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)		09/2000			GADM v0.8 with corrections from VMAP0, and island grouping based on UT Map Library and Wikipedia.
	Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/indonesia.html		09-17-2008			
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia		09-17-2008	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		GADM v0.8 with corrections from VMAP0, and island grouping based on UT Map Library and Wikipedia.
Israel	Jewish Virtual Library	http://www.us-israel.org/jsource/History/ismapadmin.html		05-10-2004	Copyright 2004 The American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise	01-01-1993	
	The World Gazetteer	http://www.world-gazetteer.com/s/s_il.htm		05-10-2004	Unknown	Unknown	
	1Up Travel	http://www.1uptravel.com/worldmaps/israel15.html		05-10-2004	Copyright © 1Up Travel All Rights Reserved.	01-01-1993	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cities_in_Israel		05-10-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-27-2004	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
	TravelGIS.com	http://www.travelgis.com/default.asp?framesrc=/world/adm1.asp		05-10-2004	Copyright © 2000 - 2004 NAC Geographic Products Inc. All rights reserved	Unknown	West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with current status subject to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement - permanent status to be determined through further negotiation; Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied (Lebanon claims the Shab'a Farms area of Golan Heights)
Ivory Coast	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm			Copyright © United Nations 2000 All rights reserved		
Kyrgyzstan	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeo.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	VMAP0	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftplib/archive/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)	09/2000				GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyrgyzstan#Provinces_and_districts		09-19-2008	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Laos	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	
Liberia	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		09-26-2006	Copyright © United Nations 200All rights reserved		
Malawi	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8 with corrections based on WFB and UT map library.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	GADM v0.8 with corrections based on WFB and UT map library.
	Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/argentina.html					GADM v0.8 with corrections based on WFB and UT map library.
Maldives	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-04-2004	Copyright © United Nations 200All rights reserved	06-28-2004	
Mali	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		06-2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008All rights reserved		

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Morocco	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeو.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8 with corrections based on WFB and UT map library.
Mozambique	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		06-2005	Copyright © United Nations 2008All rights reserved		
Namibia	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		02-03-2004	Copyright © United Nations 2008All rights reserved		
	DIVA-GIS	http://www.cipotato.org/DIVA/data/DataServer.htm		04-28-2004	Copyright © 2001-2003 International Potato Center	06-24-2002	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_Namibia		04-28-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	02-01-2004	
New Caledonia	The World Factbook	http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/nc.html		05-10-2004	Public Domain	05-04-2004	
	Nouvelle-Calédonie Tourisme Point Sud	URL: http://www.nouvellecaledonietourisme-sud.com/home.cfm?&CFID=5535699&CFTOKEN=67534811		05-10-2004	N/A	N/A	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
New Zealand	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8, with regrouping of 2 nd level units to get correct 1 st level based on WFB and Wikipedia.
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan#Administrative_divisions		08-25-2008	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		GADM v0.8, with regrouping of 2 nd level units to get correct 1 st level based on WFB and Wikipedia.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	GADM v0.8, with regrouping of 2 nd level units to get correct 1 st level based on WFB and Wikipedia.
Niger	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		01-2000	Copyright © United Nations 2083. All rights reserved		
Nigeria	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8.

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Peru	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeo.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php		03-14-2007	Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8.
Philippines	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		2000	Copyright © United Nations 2008. All rights reserved		
	WebRing	http://home.online.no/~erfalch/provinces.htm		04-21-2004	Copyright © 2001-2004 WebRing, Inc. All rights reserved	Unknown	
	The Free Dictionary.com	http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Provinces%20of%20the%20Philippines		04-21-2004	Copyright © 2004 Farlex, Inc.	Unknown	
Poland	Geo-Strategies	http://www.geo-strategies.com/activepages/downloads.pl#comment		08-10-2004	Copyright © Geo Strategies 1995-2004	Last Update: January 2004	Person at this source: Catalin Popa, Project Manager Tel +40 (0)269 210832 Geo Strategies SA Fax +40 (0)269 211165, Str. G-ral Vasile Milea, 10A e-mail Catalin.popa@geo.strategies.ro
	"	http://www.geo-strategies.com		"	"	"	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_counties_in_Poland_by_voivodships		06-23-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	08-05-2004	
	Ancestry - The Polish Connection	http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~atpc/maps/poland-provinces-1999.html		06-23-2004	Unknown	08-10-2004	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
	New Provinces of Poland	http://hum.amu.edu.pl/~zbow/ph/pro/plpro.html		03-31-2004	Copyright 1998 Polish Homepages	09-14-1998	
Portugal	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Districts_of_Portugal		03-30-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-04-2004	
	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-21-2004	Copyright © United Nations 2003. All rights reserved	06-28-2004	
	Instituto Geografico Portugues	http://www.igeo.pt/IGEO/portugues/e-IGEO/egeo_downloads.htm		04-21-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	07-01-2003	
Ruanda	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm	Jan 2000		Copyright © United Nations 2008. All rights reserved		
Slovakia	The World Gazetteer	http://www.world-gazetteer.com/s/p_sk.htm		05-07-2004	all data © 2004 by Stefan Helder	04-18-2004	
	The World Gazetteer	http://www.world-gazetteer.com/s/s_sk.htm		05-07-2004	all data © 2004 by Stefan Helder	04-18-2004	
	The World Factbook	http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/lo.html		05-07-2004	Public Domain	05-04-2004	
	GFKMacon	http://www.macon.de/en/digitalmaps/maps_slovak_republic.htm		05-07-2004	Unknown	Unknown	Gabcikovo/Nagymaros Dam dispute with Hungary is before the ICJ

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Somalia	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Sep 28, 2006		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8.
South Africa	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-28-2004	Copyright © United Nations 2003. All rights reserved	06-28-2004	
	SA-Venues.com	http://www.savenues.com/maps/default.htm		04-28-2004	COPYRIGHT © 1999 - 2004 SA-VENUES.COM / SUEDAFRIKA-REISE.NET	04-05-2004	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provinces_of_South_Africa		04-28-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-01-2004	Swaziland has asked South Africa to open negotiations on reincorporating some nearby South African territories that are populated by ethnic Swazis or that were long ago part of the Swazi Kingdom
Spain	AtlasGEO	http://www.atlasgeo.net/flags/anglais/html/Ecommunitiesspain.htm		04-22-2004	Copyright © 1998 - 2001 Pascal Gross. All rights reserved	Unknown	
	Fact Index	http://www.fact-index.com/a/au/autonomous_communities_of_spain.html		04-22-2004	GNU Free Documentation License.	Unknown	
	The American Encyclopedia	http://andorra.asianet/en/wikipedia/a/au/autonomous_communities_of_spain.html		04-22-2004	Copyright 1995 - 2004 United Dragon Holdings Inc. All Rights Reserved	05-04-2003	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
	Second Administrative Level Boundaries	http://www3.who.int/whosis/gis/salb/salb_home.htm		04-22-2004	Copyright © United Nations 2003. All rights reserved	06-28-2004	Gibraltar issue with UK; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, which Morocco contests, as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas
Sudan	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Mar 14, 2007		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8.
	Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/america.html					GADM v0.8 with corrections based on UT map library and Wikipedia.
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan#States_and_districts			Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		GADM v0.8 with corrections based on UT map library and Wikipedia.
Sweden	World Index	http://www.calle.com/world/SW/10/		05-12-2004	Copyright 1996-2004 by Falling Rain Genomics, Inc.	12-08-2002	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Sweden		05-12-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-28-2004	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalarna_County		05-12-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-04-2004	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%E4stra_G%C6taland_County		05-12-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-25-2004	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Tajikistan	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Mar 14, 2007		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	VMAP0	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftplib/archives/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)	09/2000				
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tajikistan#Administrative_divisions			Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
Tanzania	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Mar 14, 2007		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8 with corrections based on UT map library and Wikipedia.
	Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin	http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/america.html					GADM v0.8 with corrections based on UT map library and Wikipedia.
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania#Regions_and_districts			Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed		GADM v0.8 with corrections based on UT map library and Wikipedia.

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
Togo	WorldRover	http://www.worldrover.com/vital/togo.html		05-19-2004	Unknown	01-01-1999	
	DIVA-GIS	http://www.cipotato.org/DIVA/data/DataServer.htm		05-19-2004	Copyright © 2001-2003 International Potato Center	06-24-2002	
	Embassy.org	http://www.embassy.org/embassies/tg.html		05-19-2004	copyright © 1995-2004, Stapleton-Gray & Associates, Inc.	03-25-2004	
Tunisia	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Mar 14, 2007		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8.
Turkmenistan	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkmenistan		05-20-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-27-2004	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asia		05-20-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-29-2004	
	Embassy of Turkmenistan	http://www.turkmenistanembassy.org/		05-20-2004	Unknown	05-01-2004	Caspian Sea boundaries are not yet determined among Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Turkmenistan
Tuvalu	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuvalu		05-20-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-12-2004	
	?	http://www.tuvalu.tv/nuke/		05-20-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	Unknown	
Uganda	DIVA-GIS	http://www.cipotato.org/DIVA/data/DataServer.htm		05-20-2004	Copyright © 2001-2003 International Potato Center	06-24-2002	

Country	Source Name	Source URL	File Date	Accessed	Copyright Info	Latest Update	Other
	Food and Agriculture in Uganda	http://www.fao.org/giews/english/basedocs/uga/ugaadm1e.stm		05-20-2004	© 2000 - FAO/GIEWS	05-01-2002	The Ugandan military is deployed to the Democratic Republic of Congo in support of rebel forces in that country's civil war; a resurvey of the latitudinal boundary with Tanzania in 2000 revealed a 300-meter discrepancy that both sides are currently adjudicating
United Kingdom	Pictures of England.com	http://www.picturesofengland.com/Avon/		03-26-2004	©2001-2004 Pictures of England.com All rights reserved	07-01-2003	
	GENUKI UK & Ireland Genealogy	http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/		03-26-2004	Unknown	06-18-2004	
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom		03-26-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-24-2004	
Uzbekistan	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeoberkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Mar 14, 2007		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	VMAP0	http://geoengine.nima.mil/ftplib/archives/vpf_data/v0noa.tar.gz (245MB)		09/2000			GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	World Factbook 2006				Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	09-04-2008	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.
	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2:UZ#Regions_(12)		05-24-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-12-2004	GADM v0.8, with corrections from VMAP0, WFB, and Wikipedia.

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	Wikipedia	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vanuatu		06-21-2004	Free to be copied, modified, and redistributed	06-19-2004	
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Vietnam	Global Administrative Areas v0.8 (University of California, Berkeley, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, International Rice Research Institute)	http://biogeo.berkeley.edu/bgm/gdata.php	Mar 14, 2007		Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 United States License. Data for some countries is more restricted, see source url for details.	GADM v0.9 03-02-2008	