

UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset Codebook¹

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When using the data, please cite Kreutz, Joakim (2006) “How Armed Conflicts End.” Unpublished manuscript, and (when appropriate) this codebook. Please always include the version number in analyses using the dataset. When referring to the dataset, make sure to use its correct name: the UCDP Conflict Termination dataset.

¹ This is an updated version of the codebook previously compiled by Joakim Kreutz in collaboration with Peter Wallensteen, Lotta Harbom, Stina Högbladh and Margareta Sollenberg. Older versions of the codebook are available with older versions of the dataset, at www.ucdp.uu.se. When using the data, please cite UCDP Conflict Termination data; always include the version number of the dataset.

1. Introduction

This document describes the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset, a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. The Termination Dataset builds on the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, a joint collaboration between UCDP and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO).

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2. Formats of the UCDP Conflict Termination dataset

The UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset is available in two formats: conflict, and conflict-year. The conflict format presents the armed conflicts as designated in conflict episodes, consisting of uninterrupted active conflict-years. The conflict-year format is similar to the standard format of the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and can be used to incorporate other variables from that dataset as well as from other dataset compatible with the UCDP-PRIO Dataset structure. Note that not all variables in the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset are available in both the conflict and conflict-year format.

3. Definitions of conflict activity and termination

The definition of conflict inclusion in this dataset follows the UCDP definition of armed conflict. An armed conflict is defined by UCDP as a “contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths.” More information about the definitions and coding rules for the variables in the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is available in the UCDP-PRIO Dataset Codebook (available at http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/data_and_publications/datasets.htm).

The concept of conflict termination in the dataset focuses on at least one year of non-activity, or more specifically, when the conflict ceases to be registered in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset. Non-activity in this sense means that the criteria with regards to incompatibility, level of organization, and 25 battle-related deaths are not met. Concerning the information about type of termination, the coding is based on observations about the relations between the parties in the last year of activity and the first year of non-activity that follows.

4. UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset

4.1 General conflict variables

A. Conflict ID (ID)

The unique identifier of all conflicts. The ID variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

B. Location (Loc)

Location is defined as the government side of a conflict, and should not be interpreted as the geographical location of the conflict. For interstate conflict, both primary parties are listed in the Location field. Even if several governments are involved in the conflict, only the primary parties are listed. The location variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

C. GWNO Location (GWNOLoc)

This field contains the country code(s) for the state(s) listed in the Location variable. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch & Ward (1999). GWNO location is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (',').

D. Incompatibility (Incomp)

UCDP collects information on conflicts where the incompatibility, i.e. the general incompatible positions, concerns either government or territory or both. Note that the incompatibility expressed in terms of government or a specific territory is crude in the sense that possible underlying incompatibilities are not considered. While a state can only experience one intrastate conflict over government in a given year, that same state can simultaneously be a primary party to one or more interstate conflicts over government and/or territory. In the case of intrastate territorial conflicts, multiple conflicts can be recorded over different territories in a state in a given year. The incompatibility variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

If the incompatibility is over a territory, the variable is coded 1; if the incompatibility is over government, the variable is coded 2.

E. Territory (Terr)

If the incompatibility is territory, the disputed territory will be listed here. There are some cases of internal conflicts where the two sides use different names for the disputed territory. In these instances, the name listed is the one used by the opposition organisation. The territory variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

F. Type2

UCDP define four types of conflict; extrastate, interstate, internal, and internationalized internal. The type 2 variable in the Conflict Termination Dataset combines the internal and internationalized internal conflicts into intrastate armed conflict.

1. *Extrasystemic armed conflict* occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.
2. *Interstate armed conflict* occurs between two or more states.
3. *Intrastate armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with or without intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

G. Region

Region of location.

ID	Name	StartGWNo	EndGWNo
1	Europe	200	395
2	Middle East	630	698
3	Asia	700	990
4	Africa	400	625
5	Americas	2	165

4.2 Conflict episode variables

The variables below are specific for each conflict episode.

H. Intensity (Int)

Int is a variable which indicate the intensity of the fighting. In the conflict-year format, int. is coded 1 for years of minor armed conflict (25-999 battle related deaths) in the conflict, and 2 for years of war (with more than 1,000 battle related deaths). In the conflict format, int. is coded 1 for conflict episodes that only consist of years of minor armed conflict. A coding of 2 indicate that the conflict episode include at least one year where fighting reached the intensity of war.

I. Episode ID (EpID)

Episode ID (EpID) is the unique identifier for all conflict episodes. It does not take into account any possible changes with regards to the identity of the belligerents.

J. Year

Indicate the year of the obsrvation, or the year(s) covered by the episode. Ongoing conflict episodes are indicated with an asterisk after the most recent year covered in the dataset.

K. Episode Start Date (EpStartDate)

Episode Start date is the date, as precise as possible, when the conflict activity for the first time after at least a year of non-activity reached the level of 25 battle-related deaths in a year.

L. Episode Start Date Precision (EpStartPrec)

Each episode start date is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the start of conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The start precision is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the start date variable.

1. Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.
2. Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the first; it can be the last day in a period when several fatalities have been reported jointly or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.
3. Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the first day of the month.
4. Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the first day of the assigned month.
5. Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 1 January of the coded year.
6. Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The start year is assigned based on subjective judgment.
7. Year is missing. No information on the start date is available; the start date is set to 1 January of the first year recorded in the conflict.

M. Episode Ended (EpEnd)

EpEnd is a dummy variable that codes whether the conflict is inactive the following year and an episode of the conflict thus ends. If the conflict is inactive the following year(s), this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

N. Episode End Date (EpEndDate)

If a conflict year is followed by at least one year of conflict inactivity, the EpEndDate variable lists, as precise as possible, the date that violence stopped. If detailed information is lacking the Conflict Termination Dataset sets the date to 31 December.

O. Episode End Date Precision (EpEndPrec)

Each episode end date is coded as precisely as possible. For certain conflicts we can pinpoint the termination of a conflict down to a single event, taking place on a specific day. For other conflicts, this is not possible, due to lack of precise information. The end precision is coded to highlight the level of certainty for the date set in the end date variable.

1. Day, month and year are precisely coded; we have good information on the event.
2. Day is assigned; month and year are precisely coded. The assigned date can either be one of several events that can be classified as the last or it can be an event that different sources claim occurred on different dates.
3. Day is unknown; month and year are precisely coded. The day is known to be in a given month, but we are missing information on an exact date. Day is then set to the last day of the month.
4. Month is assigned; year is coded precisely. Day is set as the last day of the assigned month.

5. Day and month are unknown, year is coded precisely. Day and month are set as the 31 December of the coded year.
6. Year is assigned. There is a wide disagreement between different sources, so that not even year can be coded precisely. The end year is assigned based on subjective judgment.
7. Year is missing. No information on the end date is available; the end date is set to 31 December of the last year recorded in the conflict.

P. Type of termination (Outcome)

Type of termination (Outcome) variable consists of 6 different types of termination:

- 1 ***Peace Agreement***: Agreement, *or* the first or last in a series of agreements, concerned with resolving or regulating the incompatibility – completely or a central part of – which is signed and/or accepted by all *or* the main parties active in last year of conflict. The agreement is signed either during the last year of active conflict or the first year of inactivity.
- 2 ***Ceasefire Agreement with conflict regulation***: Agreement between all *or* the main parties' active in last year of conflict on the ending of military operations as well as some sort of mutual conflict regulatory steps. The agreement is signed and/or accepted either during the last year of active conflict or the first year of inactivity. In cases when a ceasefire agreement with conflict regulation is immediately followed by a more comprehensive agreement (peace agreement), the latter is considered the main cause of termination.
- 3 ***Ceasefire Agreement***: Agreement between all *or* the main parties' active in last year of conflict on the ending of military operations. The agreement is signed and/or accepted either during the last year of active conflict or the first year of inactivity. In cases when a ceasefire is immediately followed by a more comprehensive agreement (peace agreement, or ceasefire with conflict regulation), the latter is considered the main cause of termination.
- 4 ***Victory***: One side active in the last year of conflict is either defeated or eliminated, or otherwise succumbs to the power of the other through capitulation or public announcement.
- 5 ***No or Low Activity***: The conflict is not reported as active, i.e. does not fulfil the UCDP criteria with regards to fatalities, level of organization, or incompatibility.
- 6 ***Other***: Any other theoretically possible outcome.

The separate elements of the definitions of *peace* and *ceasefire agreements* are operationalized as follows:

Incompatibility: the stated generally incompatible positions. The incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government and/or territory.

Incompatibility concerning government: incompatibility concerning the type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of its composition.

Incompatibility concerning territory: incompatibility concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict).

Concerned with resolving or regulating the incompatibility: to resolve the incompatibility or explicitly suggest and create a specific process for the resolution of the incompatibility. This process must include clear visible steps and not consist of unspecific statements to “continue discussing issues in the future.”

Signed and/or accepted by: The conflict parties must be signatories to the agreement or have made public commitments to accept the terms of the agreement.

Party: a government of a state or any opposition organization or alliance of opposition organizations.

Government: the party controlling the capital of the state.

Opposition organization: any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force.

Mutual conflict regulatory steps: Practical steps with regards to the military forces of the parties intended to prevent the outbreak of renewed fighting. The steps could consist of measures such as the demobilization or withdrawal of forces, security guarantees, and/or acceptance of peace keeping forces, etc.

Q. Victory Side (VicSide)

The VicSide variable is coded for all episodes that end with a victory. If the winning side in the conflict is Side A (in intrastate conflicts; the government), VicSide is coded 1, if the winning side is Side B (in intrastate conflicts; the non-governmental actor), VicSide is coded 2.

In some cases, there may be multiple victories in the same conflict within the same year; in these the victory side in the last period of fighting is coded. Furthermore, victories in conflicts with multiple primary parties are not always listed as there could be several types of termination in the same year (outcome coding 5).

R. Peace Agreement (PeaceA)

PeaceA is a dummy variable that codes whether there has been a peace agreement signed between the conflict parties at or after the end of conflict activity in the time that pass until conflict becomes active again. If there has been a peace agreement, this variable is coded as 1. If not, a 0 is coded.

Note that in extrasystemic conflicts or if a territorial intrastate conflict leads to secession, the date the new state is officially recognized by the former authority is coded as a peace agreement. This approach is based on our interpretation that recognition of the ‘new state’ implies that the incompatibility no longer is contested, similar to the criteria used for identifying peace agreements.

S. Peace Agreement Date (PeaceADate)

PeaceADate list the date, as precise as possible, for the signing of a peace agreement between the conflict parties at or after the end of conflict activity in the time that pass until conflict becomes active again.

5. Additional variables in the Conflict-year format

T. Type

UCDP define four types of conflict:

1. *Extrasytemic armed conflict* occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasytemic war is subdivided between colonial war and imperial war, but this division is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.
2. *Interstate armed conflict* occurs between two or more states.
3. *Internal armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.
4. *Internationalized internal armed conflict* occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides. The type variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

U. Side A

Side A is by definition always a primary party to the conflict. In internal conflicts, side A is always the government side, it is one of the sides in interstate conflicts and the colonial state in extrasytemic conflicts.

Side A is a string variable, and in the few cases where there are more than one primary party on side A (see section 3.3), these are separated by a comma (`,`). The Side A variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

V. Side A Secondary Warring Party (SideA2nd)

Side A Secondary lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A in the conflict. The definition of conflict prescribes that one of the primary actors has to be the government of a state. Since a non-state group supporting the government with troops in an internal conflict would create a non-state dyad (pro-government group vs. the opposition), only states are included as Side A Secondary. A secondary party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict. Side A Secondary does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; active troop participation is enough.

Side A Secondary is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (`,`). The SideA2nd variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

W. Side B

Like Side A, Side B is by definition a primary party to the conflict. Side B is the opposition side of all internal and extrasytemic conflicts and the second side in an interstate conflict. Thus, Side B can include both states and non-governmental opposition groups, depending on the type of conflict. When the primary party listed on Side B is an opposition group, the column lists the group name in abbreviated form. See the conflict list for the full name of opposition groups.

Side B is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (`,`). The Side B variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

X. Side B Secondary Warring Party (SideB2nd)

Side B Secondary lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side B in the conflict. Only states are included as Side B Secondary. Furthermore, the states listed share the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict. Side B Secondary does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; active troop participation is enough. Note that when there is more than one opposition organization listed in an internal conflict, the dataset does not provide information on which of these groups the state coded as Side B Secondary is supporting. Side B Secondary is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (`,`). The Side B2nd variable is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

Y. GWNoA

To facilitate analytical use of the dataset, country codes for the active state(s) on side A are listed in this field. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch & Ward (1999). In line with 'T', in internal conflicts GWNo A lists the country code of the government; in interstate conflicts it arbitrarily lists one of the states and in extrasystemic conflicts it lists the code for the colonial state. GWNo A is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (`,`).

Z. GWNoA2nd

GWNo A Secondary lists the country codes for the states coded in Side A Secondary (U). GWNo A Secondary is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (`,`).

AA. GWNoB

To facilitate analytical use of the dataset, country codes for the active state(s) on side B are listed in this field. The country codes are taken from Gleditsch & Ward (1999). GWNo B is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (`,`).

BB. GWNoB

GWNo A Secondary lists the country codes for the states coded in Side A Secondary (W). GWNo A Secondary is a string variable, where the numbers are separated by a comma (`,`).

6. Missing data

The missing data code is -99. However, the dataset does not include unclear conflicts where information on key variables to the definition of conflict is uncertain or missing. Key variables are those related to the incompatibility, actors and intensity. In addition, a number of events have been identified as potentially in accordance with the criteria for inclusion. These events include possible new dyads and additional years for active conflicts. Consult the list of unclear cases for further information.

The information also varies with regard to the level of precision. For the start and end date variables, the precision level is indicated in a separate variable. Apart from that, the dataset only includes information when we are quite confident that it is correct. The bias produced by this approach is against the inclusion of conflicts in the earlier decades and in the less-developed world. An armed conflict in a developed country in the 1990s is more likely to be recorded than a conflict in a less developed country in the 1950s.

7. Sources

Gleditsch, Kristian S. and Michael D. Ward, 1999. "A revised list of independent states since the congress of Vienna." *International Interactions* 25(4): 393-413.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter, Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg, and Håvard Strand, 2002. "Armed Conflict 1946-2001: A New Dataset." *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5): 615-637.

Harbom, Lotta and Peter Wallensteen. 2007. "Armed Conflict 1989-2006." *Journal of Peace Research* 44(5): 623-634.

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Appendix 1: System membership description

This text is taken from the UCDP-PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset Codebook, Version X. The user of the UCDP Conflict Termination Dataset is encouraged to consider the definitions used to determine conflict by the UCDP, as discussed in the Codebook of this data.

The definition of a state is crucial to our conflict list. *State*: A state is

- (a) an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, *or*
- (b) an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory.

The conflict definition is based upon participating governmental actors of independent states, and the classification of a given conflict rests heavily upon the status of the different actors. A conflict between two recognized governments is an interstate war, while a conflict between a recognized government and a party soon to become a recognized government can be classified as either internal war (i.e. Eritrea before 1993) or extrasystemic war (i.e. Laos before 1954). In order to define the total population of states we use the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) systems membership definition, which is based on the Correlates of War project. Gleditsch & Ward include countries with a population of more than 250 000 that have ‘a relatively autonomous administration over some territory’, and is ‘considered a distinct entity by local actors or the state it is dependent on’ (Gleditsch & Ward, 1999: 398).

The Gleditsch & Ward definition differs from our original definition in two main ways. First, for Gleditsch & Ward a state is considered to be a new entity if it is ‘considered a distinct entity by local actors’ while the conflict definition only recognizes it as a new entity when the ‘sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory’. Second, the Gleditsch & Ward states all have a population of more than 250 000 while our conflict definition does not prescribe a specific size of the population.

In a few cases, countries with less than 250 000 inhabitants experience conflict or are active as secondary parties in a conflict. In those cases we use the Gleditsch & Ward tentative list of microstates. For example, the microstate Tonga was part of the multinational coalition fighting in Iraq in 2004.

The UCDP/PRIO dataset includes one political entity that lacks a country code (GWN_{oA} is set at -99) as it is excluded from both the Gleditsch & Ward system membership table and the tentative list of microstates: Hyderabad (Hyderabad vs. CPI and Hyderabad vs. India). In 1947 when England granted India independence, a cabinet memorandum declared that the Princely States were free to decide to either join India or Pakistan before August 1947 - or devise their own sovereign political system for self-governance. Hyderabad declared itself independent on 15 August 1947. The state was populated by approximately 15 000 000 inhabitants. The system membership ended when Hyderabad was annexed by India in September 1948, after Winston Churchill had proposed to the United Nations to consider it as an independent state.

In a few cases, the dataset have a different sovereignty date for some countries that have experienced conflict:

Croatia	Gleditsch & Ward	25 June 1991 declares independence
	UCDP/PRIO	27 April 1992 the new constitution of Yugoslavia

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Gleditsch & Ward
UCDP/PRIO

3 Mars 1992 declares independence
27 April 1992 the new constitution of Yugoslavia

Azerbaijan

Gleditsch & Ward
UCDP/PRIO

30 August 1991 becomes independent
21 December 1991

Gleditsch & Ward use a slightly modified version of the COW numbering system. The table below presents the system membership table that we base our data tables on. These data are updated through 31 December 2005 by us, based on the assumption that no country has entered or left the international system after the most recent version of the Gleditsch & Ward data.

StateNum	StateAbb	StateName	StartYear	EndYear
2	USA	United States of America	1946	2005
20	CAN	Canada	1946	2005
31	BHM	Bahamas	1973	2005
53	BAR	Barbados	1966	2005
40	CUB	Cuba	1946	2005
41	HAI	Haiti	1946	2005
42	DOM	Dominican Republic	1946	2005
51	JAM	Jamaica	1962	2005
52	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago	1962	2005
70	MEX	Mexico	1946	2005
80	BLZ	Belize	1981	2005
90	GUA	Guatemala	1946	2005
91	HON	Honduras	1946	2005
92	SAL	El Salvador	1946	2005
93	NIC	Nicaragua	1946	2005
94	COS	Costa Rica	1946	2005
95	PAN	Panama	1946	2005
100	COL	Colombia	1946	2005
101	VEN	Venezuela	1946	2005
110	GUY	Guyana	1966	2005
115	SUR	Surinam	1975	2005
130	ECU	Ecuador	1946	2005
135	PER	Peru	1946	2005
140	BRA	Brazil	1946	2005
145	BOL	Bolivia	1946	2005
150	PAR	Paraguay	1946	2005
155	CHL	Chile	1946	2005
160	ARG	Argentina	1946	2005
165	URU	Uruguay	1946	2005
200	UK	United Kingdom	1946	2005
205	IRE	Ireland	1946	2005
210	NTH	Netherlands	1946	2005
211	BEL	Belgium	1946	2005
212	LUX	Luxembourg	1946	2005
220	FRN	France	1946	2005
225	SWZ	Switzerland	1946	2005
230	SPN	Spain	1946	2005
235	POR	Portugal	1946	2005
260	GFR	German Federal Republic	1949	2005
265	GDR	German Democratic Republic	1949	1990

290	POL	Poland	1946	2005
305	AUS	Austria	1946	2005
310	HUN	Hungary	1946	2005
315	CZE	Czechoslovakia	1946	1992
316	CZR	Czech Republic	1993	2005
317	SLO	Slovakia	1993	2005
325	ITA	Italy/Sardinia	1946	2005
338	MLT	Malta	1964	2005
339	ALB	Albania	1946	2005
343	MAC	Macedonia	1991	2005
344	CRO	Croatia	1991	2005
345	YUG	Yugoslavia (Serbia)	1946	2005
346	BOS	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1992	2005
349	SLV	Slovenia	1991	2005
350	GRC	Greece	1946	2005
352	CYP	Cyprus	1960	2005
355	BUL	Bulgaria	1946	2005
359	MLD	Moldova	1991	2005
360	RUM	Rumania	1946	2005
365	RUS	Russia (Soviet Union)	1946	2005
366	EST	Estonia	1991	2005
367	LAT	Latvia	1991	2005
368	LIT	Lithuania	1991	2005
369	UKR	Ukraine	1991	2005
370	BLR	Belarus	1991	2005
371	ARM	Armenia	1991	2005
372	GRG	Georgia	1991	2005
373	AZE	Azerbaijan	1991	2005
375	FIN	Finland	1946	2005
380	SWD	Sweden	1946	2005
385	NOR	Norway	1946	2005
390	DEN	Denmark	1946	2005
395	ICE	Iceland	1946	2005
402	CAP	Cape Verde	1975	2005
404	GNB	Guinea-Bissau	1974	2005
411	EQG	Equatorial Guinea	1968	2005
420	GAM	Gambia	1965	2005
436	NIR	Niger	1960	2005
432	MLI	Mali	1960	2005
433	SEN	Senegal	1960	2005
434	BEN	Benin	1960	2005
435	MAA	Mauritania	1960	2005
437	CDI	Cote D'Ivoire	1960	2005
438	GUI	Guinea	1958	2005
439	BFO	Burkina Faso	1960	2005
450	LBR	Liberia	1946	2005
451	SIE	Sierra Leone	1961	2005
452	GHA	Ghana	1957	2005
461	TOG	Togo	1960	2005
471	CAO	Cameroon	1960	2005
475	NIG	Nigeria	1960	2005
481	GAB	Gabon	1960	2005
482	CEN	Central African Republic	1960	2005
483	CHA	Chad	1960	2005

484	CON	Congo	1960	2005
490	DRC	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)	1960	2005
500	UGA	Uganda	1962	2005
501	KEN	Kenya	1963	2005
510	TAZ	Tanzania/Tanganyika	1961	2005
511	ZAN	Zanzibar	1963	1964
516	BUI	Burundi	1962	2005
517	RWA	Rwanda	1962	2005
520	SOM	Somalia	1960	2005
522	DJI	Djibouti	1977	2005
530	ETH	Ethiopia	1946	2005
531	ERI	Eritrea	1993	2005
540	ANG	Angola	1975	2005
541	MZM	Mozambique	1975	2005
551	ZAM	Zambia	1964	2005
552	ZIM	Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	1965	2005
553	MAW	Malawi	1964	2005
560	SAF	South Africa	1946	2005
565	NAM	Namibia	1990	2005
570	LES	Lesotho	1966	2005
571	BOT	Botswana	1966	2005
572	SWA	Swaziland	1968	2005
580	MAG	Madagascar	1960	2005
581	COM	Comoros	1975	2005
590	MAS	Mauritius	1968	2005
600	MOR	Morocco	1956	2005
615	ALG	Algeria	1962	2005
616	TUN	Tunisia	1956	2005
620	LIB	Libya	1951	2005
625	SUD	Sudan	1956	2005
630	IRN	Iran	1946	2005
640	TUR	Turkey/Ottoman Empire	1946	2005
645	IRQ	Iraq	1946	2005
651	EGY	Egypt	1946	2005
652	SYR	Syria	1946	2005
660	LEB	Lebanon	1946	2005
663	JOR	Jordan	1946	2005
666	ISR	Israel	1948	2005
670	SAU	Saudi Arabia	1946	2005
678	YEM	Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen)	1946	2005
680	YPR	Yemen, People's Republic of	1967	1990
690	KUW	Kuwait	1961	2005
692	BAH	Bahrain	1971	2005
694	QAT	Qatar	1971	2005
696	UAE	United Arab Emirates	1971	2005
698	OMA	Oman	1946	2005
700	AFG	Afghanistan	1946	2005
701	TKM	Turkmenistan	1991	2005
702	TAJ	Tajikistan	1991	2005
703	KYR	Kyrgyz Republic	1991	2005
704	UZB	Uzbekistan	1991	2005
705	KZK	Kazakhstan	1991	2005
710	CHN	China	1946	2005
711	TBT	Tibet	1946	1950

712	MON	Mongolia	1946	2005
713	TAW	Taiwan	1949	2005
731	PRK	Korea, People's Republic of	1948	2005
732	ROK	Korea, Republic of	1948	2005
740	JPN	Japan	1946	2005
750	IND	India	1947	2005
760	BHU	Bhutan	1949	2005
770	PAK	Pakistan	1947	2005
771	BNG	Bangladesh	1972	2005
775	MYA	Myanmar	1948	2005
780	SRI	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	1948	2005
781	MAD	Maldives	1965	2005
790	NEP	Nepal	1946	2005
800	THI	Thailand	1946	2005
811	CAM	Cambodia	1954	2005
812	LAO	Laos	1954	2005
816	DRV	Vietnam, Democratic Republic of	1954	2005
817	RVN	Vietnam, Republic of	1954	1975
820	MAL	Malaysia	1957	2005
830	SIN	Singapore	1965	2005
835	BRU	Brunei	1984	2005
840	PHI	Philippines	1946	2005
850	INS	Indonesia	1946	2005
860	ETM	East Timor	2002	2005
900	AUL	Australia	1946	2005
910	PNG	Papua New Guinea	1975	2005
920	NEW	New Zealand	1946	2005
940	SOL	Solomon Islands	1978	2005
950	FJI	Fiji	1970	2005