


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue



independent state 5556.57 recognized only by Abkhazia. Cook Islands D Member of eight specialized UN agencies A None (See Political Status) State in a free association with New ealand, the Cook Islands maintains diplomatic relations with 52 states. The Cook Islands is a member of numerous UN agencies with full treaty capacity. He shares the head of state with New ealand and also holds joint citizenship. Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo D Member of two UN Specialized Agencies B Declared by Georgia North Korea Claims, Stated by Serbia, declared by Somalia, declared by the People's Republic of China, claimed by the Republic of China, claimed by Azerbaijan, declared by the Republic of Cyprus, challenged by Israel, stated by Morocco, declared by Moldova, declared by Mali, declared by Argentina in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 , Kosovo was placed under the control of the Interim Administration of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo in 1999. Kosovo declared independence in 2008 and received diplomatic recognition from 113 UN member states and the Republic of China, while 18 recognized Kosovo only to withdraw its recognition. Serbia continues to maintain its claim to sovereignty over Kosovo. Other UN member states and non-UN member states continue to recognize Serbia's sovereignty or take no position on the issue. Kosovo is a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. The Republic of Kosovo de facto controls most of the territory with limited control in Northern Kosovo. Niue D Member of the five specialized UN agencies No (see political status) State in free association with New zealand, Niue maintains diplomatic relations with 20 states. Niue is a member of several UN agencies with the full potential of treaty-making. He shares the head of state with New ealand and also holds joint citizenship. Northern Cyprus - Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus D No Membership B Declared by Georgia, declared by North Korea, claims of Serbia, claimed by Somalia, claimed by the People's Republic of China, claimed by the Republic of China, which Azerbaijan claims Republic of Cyprus, claimed by Israel Israel It is claimed Morocco claims Moldova claims Mali to claim Spain claims Argentina recognized only by Turkey. Under the name of the Turkish Cypriot State, it is the observer State of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Organization for Economic Cooperation. Northern Cyprus claims the Republic of Cyprus as a whole. Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic D No Membership B Declared by Georgia, declared by North Korea, Stated by Serbia, declared by Somalia, declared by the People's Republic of China, declared by the Republic of China, declared by Azerbaijan, declared by the Republic of Cyprus, disputed by Israel, declared by Israel, declared by Morocco, declared by Moldova, declared by Spain, declared by Argentina, is recognized at some stage by 84 UN member states, 44 of which have since been withdrawn. She is a founding member of the African Union and the Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership, formed at the 2005 Asia-Africa Conference. The territories to which it is located, the so-called free zone, generally claim Morocco as part of its southern provinces. In turn, the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahrawi claims part of Western Sahara to the west of the Moroccan wall controlled by Morocco. His Government was in exile in Tindouf, Algeria. Somaliland - Republic of Somaliland D No Membership B Declared by Georgia, stated by North Korea, declared by Serbia, declared by Somalia, declared by the People's Republic of China, declared by the Republic of China, declared by Azerbaijan, declared by Azerbaijan, declared by the Republic of Cyprus, disputed by Israel, claimed by Mauritius, declared by Moldova, declared by Spain, declared by Argentina de facto independent state 656565656565 Republic of North Ossetia - Republic of South Ossetia-State Alania D No membership B Declared by Georgia, declared by North Korea, declared by Serbia, declared by Somalia, declared by the People's Republic of China, declared by the Republic of China, declared by the Republic of Korea, declared by Azerbaijan, declared by the Republic of Cyprus, challenged by Israel, claimed by Morocco, claimed by Moldova. recognized by Russia, Nicaragua, Nauru, Syria, Venezuela, Abkhazia, Artsakh and Transnistria. It is generally approved by Georgia as the Provisional Administrative Authority of South Ossetia. Taiwan - Republic of China DFormer member of the UN (as The Republic of China, 1945-1971)Observer in one specialized UN agency called China Taipei B Declared by Georgia, declared by North Korea, declared by Serbia, declared Somalia, declared Somalia People's Republic of The People Korea is claimed by Azerbaijan, which is claimed by the Republic of Cyprus, contested by Israel, claimed by Morocco, claimed by Moldova, which is claimed by Mali, which is claimed by Argentina, a state that has been competing (nominally) for the recognition of the People's Republic of China (PRC) by the Government of China since 1949. The Republic of China (ROC) controls the island of Taiwan and the associated islands of Kema, Matsu, Pratas and parts of the Spratly Islands and does not renounce claims to its annexed territories on the mainland. By September 20, 2019, the ROC was recognized by 14 UN member states and the Holy See. All these states also do not recognize China. In addition, one member of the UN (Bhutan) refrained from recognizing neither the ROC nor the People's Republic of China. The territory of the Russian Orthodox Church claims to be the People's Republic of China as a whole. The ROC participates in international organizations under various aliases, most often Chinese Taipei and has full membership in the WTO. The ROC was a founding member of the UNITED Nations and enjoyed membership from 1945 to 1971, with a veto power in the UN Security Council. Look at China and the Un. Transnistria - Transnistrian Republic D No membership B Declared by Georgia, claimed by North Korea, claimed by Serbia, claimed by Somalia, claimed by the People's Republic of China, claimed by the Republic of China, claimed by Azerbaijan, claimed by the Republic of Cyprus, which is claimed by Mauritius, claimed by Morocco, claimed by Mali, claimed by Spain. recognized only by Abkhazia, Artsakh and South Ossetia. In general, Moldova is declared as the Transnistrian autonomous territorial unit. Membership in the UN system Column OF UN member states-UN observers, members of the UN Special Observer Agency in the UN Specialized Agency No membership in the column Legend of Sovereignty in the column Sovereignty of Sovereignty The undeniable criteria for inclusion in the dominant standard of international statehood law is a declarative theory of statehood, that was codified by the Montevideo Convention of 1933. The Convention defines a State as a person of international law if it has the following qualifications: (a) permanent population; (b) A certain area; The government; and (d) the ability to engage with other States until it is obtained by force, whether it is the use of weapons, the threat to diplomatic missions or any other effective coercive measures. Wrong synthesis? is the debate over the extent to which recognition should be included as a criterion for statehood. The declarative theory of statehood argues that statehood objective and the recognition of the state by other states does not matter. On the other hand, the founding theory of statehood defines a state as an individual in accordance with international law only if it is recognized by sovereign other States. For the purposes of this list, included all States that either: consider themselves sovereign (through a declaration of independence or any other means) and are often regarded as satisfying to the declarative theory of statehood, or recognized as a sovereign state by at least one UN member state please note that in some cases, there is a divergence of opinion about the interpretation of the first paragraph, and whether the legal entity is satisfied with that is challenged. The protogos are considered to be unique political entities that do not correspond to the classification of a sovereign state. Based on the above criteria, the list includes the following 206 entities: 203 states, recognized by at least one UN member state two states that satisfy the declarative theory of statehood and are recognized only by non-member states: Artsakh, Transnistria One State, which satisfies the declarative theory of statehood and is not recognized by any other state: Somaliland Table includes bullets representing organizations that are either not sovereign states or have a close relationship with another sovereign state. It also includes sub-national areas where the sovereignty of the titular state is limited by an international agreement. Taken together, they include: states in a free association relationship with another state Two entities, Pakistan-controlled, which are neither sovereign states, dependent territories, or part of another state: Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan dependent territories of another state, as well as areas that possess many characteristics of dependent territories under the dependent territory of the subnational entity, created under international agreements See also Adjectivals and demonyms for the countries and the Gallery of The Sovereign State of the IS By Countries List of Countries and Capitals in Native Languages List of Countries and Population Dependents List of Country Etymology List of Dependent Territories List of International Rankings List is ISO 3166 Country Codes List of National Capitals List of National Capitals in Alphabetical List of Rebel Groups That Control Territories List of States with Limited Recognition List of Member States of the Sovereign State List of U.N. Sovereign States from former Sovereign States List of Sovereign States List of Sovereign States by Date of Formation Lists of Sovereign States by Year Pattern: A Clicked World Map Terra nullius UN List of Non-Self-Governing Territories Notes - This column indicates whether the state is a state member of the United Nations. It also identifies which States, who are not members of the United Nations, participate in the United Nations system by membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency or in a United Nations specialized agency. All members of the United Nations belong to at least one specialized agency and are members of the charter of the International Court of Justice. This column indicates whether the State is the subject of a major sovereignty dispute. Only states whose sovereignty is contested by another state are listed. a b c d e f h i k l n p q r s t u v w x y z aa ab Member States of the European Union transferred some of their sovereignty in the form of legislative, executive and judicial powers to EU institutions, an example of supranational union. The EU has 27 member states. The information is included in: the degree of recognition of the sovereignty of the state at the international level. More information can be found in the List of States with Limited Recognition, Membership of the European Union, where applicable. Any dependencies, if applicable, which are not usually part of the territory of a sovereign state, the federal structure of the state where applicable. More information can be found in the Federal State, any autonomous areas within the territory of a sovereign state, Any situations where one person is the head of state of more than one state, Any government in exile is recognized by at least one state. - b c d e f h i k l m o p Commonwealth are members of the Commonwealth of Nations, in which the head of state is queen Elizabeth II. see The Relationship of Worlds. - b c d e f h i k l m p r r s t u v x For more information on units with a high degree of autonomy see the list of autonomous areas by country. The Argentine Constitution (Article 35) recognizes the following denominations of Argentina: the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, the Republic of Argentina and the Argentine Confederation; It also establishes the use of the Argentine nation for legal purposes. The Argentine Antarctic Territory (Anteritida Argentina) is one of the five constituent departments of the province of Tierra del Fuego. The only word is the legal name of Canada, officially sanctioned, albeit abandoned, the name is the Dominion of Canada (which includes its legal name): See: Canada's name, Dominion. In 2013, the Cape Verde government declared Cape Verde the official English name of the country. Chile claims the Antarctic territory of Chilean Antarctica (Antitca Chilena) - a commune of the Chilean province of Anterica in the region a b people's republic of China (PRC) is commonly called China, while the Republic of China (ROC) is commonly referred to as The ROC is also sometimes known diplomatically as Chinese Taipei, or by another alternative name. b In 1949, the government of the Republic of China, led by the Kuomintang (KMT), lost the Chinese civil war to the Communist Party of China (CPC) and established a temporary capital in Taipei. The CPC established the People's Republic of China. Thus, the political status of the ROC and the legal status of Taiwan (along with the territories under the jurisdiction of the ROC) are in dispute. In 1971, the United Nations granted China a place in China. According to THE ORGANIZATION, as a result, no member of the organization withdrew from the organization, but representatives of the ROC announced their withdrawal. Most states recognize China as the sole legitimate representative of all of China, and the UN classifies Taiwan as Taiwan, a province of China. The ROC has de facto relations with most sovereign states. A significant political movement within Taiwan is in favour of Taiwan's independence. Cm. also Dates for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and China's international relations. - b c More information on more or less federal structures can be found in the List of Federations. Also known as Congo-Kinshasa. It was formerly known as the name of the company, which was officially named from 1971 to 1997. Also known as Congo-Brazzaville. The simpler official short name was inspired by the Czech government, the Czech Republic. This option remains rare, but has been adopted by several companies and organizations. See the name of the Czech Republic. The designation Denmark can refer either to mainland Denmark or to the short name of the entire Kingdom of the Danish Kingdom (e.g. in international organizations). The Government of East Timor uses Timor-Leste as the country's official English name. It was formerly called the Kingdom of Swaziland, its official name until 2018. Aland was demilitarized by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, which was later confirmed by the League of Nations in 1921 and in a slightly different context confirmed in the Treaty of Finland's delight in the European Union in 1995. - France's Antarctic territory of the Land of Adele (Terre Adele) is one of the five constipated areas of the French southern and Antarctic lands. Also known as Guinea-Conakry. While sometimes referred to as the Republic of Iceland and sometimes by her colleague Sheveidolfant in Icelandic, the country's official name is simply Iceland. One example of the first is the name of the Constitution of Iceland, which in Icelandic is Stjrnarskrá Veldisins;slands and literally means the Constitution of the Republic of Iceland. However, it should be noted that the Republic is not capitalized in this use. Ireland is the country's official name in English. Republic of Ireland (official description in English) and zira (official name Irish) are sometimes used informally to distinguish the state from the big island of Ireland, however, it is officially deprecated. See the names of the Irish state. The Ivorian Government uses Ivory Coast as the country's official English name. The official name of the country, Myanmar, adopted in 1989, has been ambiguous and controversial, with the former name Burma still used in many cases. See the names of Myanmar. The Netherlands may refer either to the continental Netherlands or to the short name of the entire Kingdom (e.g. in international organizations). Formerly known constitutionally as the Republic of Macedonia from 1991 to 2019 and under international designation the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) from 1993 to 2019 due to Macedonia's dispute with Greece. After the Prespa agreement came into force in February 2019, the country was renamed Northern Macedonia. Spain has several small overseas territories scattered along the Mediterranean coast bordering Morocco, known as the Plaza de Oberana. Formerly known as Ceylon until 1972. The UK officially withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020. The state is currently in a preliminary transition period from the supranational union until December 31, 2020, see Brexit, post-Brexit relations. Formerly known as the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic, its official name from 1991 to 2017 - The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is not included, because, despite the fact that it is a sovereign entity, it lacks territory and it does not claim to be statehood. Essences, I believe to be micro-names, are not included. It is often necessary to argue about whether micronationals really control its declared territory. In addition, all contactless peoples who live in societies that cannot be defined as States, or whose status as such are not fully known, are not included in the list. Inquiries: b ORG/1469 (July 3, 2006). Member States of the United Nations. United Nations. Archived from the original on December 30, 2013. Retrieved on November 3, 2019. Profile of the country of Andorra. BBC News. Archived from the original on February 15, 2009. Retrieved on November 8, 2011. Government of Antigua and Barbuda. Chapter 44: Barbuda Local Government Act (PDF). The laws of Antigua and Barbuda. Archived from the original (PDF) dated July 6, 2011. Received on November 10, 2010. Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica. Patagonia-Argentina. Received on September 12, 2020. Pakistan World Viewpoint, Report 21, Visit to Azerbaijan (PDF). Senate of the Pakistan Foreign Affairs Committee. 2008. Archived from the original (PDF) dated February 19, 2009. Nilufer Bakhtiyar: For Azerbaijan, Pakistan does not recognize Armenia August 13, 2011 at Wayback Machine 13 September 2006 (14:03) - Today Az Pakistan is the only country that does not recognize Armenia as an envoy. envoy. February 5, 2014. Archived from the original on February 23, 2014. Received on February 17, 2014. We are the only country that does not recognize Armenia as a state. - The European Archive on May 18, 2011, on Wayback Machine, extracted on February 28, 2011 by the Commonwealth. thecommonwealth.org archive from the original dated March 9, 2018. Received on March 12, 2018. Stepanovich, Dejan (2015). Dual substrate citizenship as institutional innovation: the business of the Broko district in Bosnia. Nationalism and ethnic politics. 21 (4): 382–393. doi:10.1080/13537113.2015.1095043. eISSN 1557-2986. ISSN 1353-7113. OCLC 592746545. sCID 146578107. Tanya Basu (December 14, 2013). Cape Verde gets a new name: 5 things to know about how the cards change. National Geographic. Archived from the original on October 20, 2018. Received on October 8, 2018. Comoros Constitution, Article 1. Andreas S. Kakuris (July 9, 2010). Cyprus is not at peace with Turkey. Cm. Archived from the original on May 18, 2014. Received on May 17, 2014. Turkey stands alone in violation of the will of the international community. It is the only country recognized by TRNC and the only country that does not recognize the Republic of Cyprus and its Government. An archival copy. Archived from the original September 10, 2015. Received May 20, 2015.CS1 maint: archived copy as headline (link) - Archive copy. Archived from the original on February 14, 2014. Received May 20, 2014.CS1 maint: archived copy as headline (link) - Rotum Law. Fiji (1978 - Suva, Fiji: Fiji Government. 1927. Archived from the original on June 21, 2010. Received on July 10, 2010. Government of Fiji, Prime Minister's Office (1978). Chapter 122: Rotum's Law. The laws of Fiji. University of the South Pacific. Archived from the original on March 1, 2011. Received on November 10, 2010. Gambia profile. BBC News. February 14, 2018. Archived from the original on March 11, 2018. Received on March 12, 2018. Greek Constitution, Article 105. Iceland - Culture, History, People. Archived from the original on July 18, 2011. Received on February 2, 2016. Archive copy (PDF). unstats.un.org archive (PDF) from the original on August 11, 2011. Received February 2, 2016.CS1 maint: archived copy as headline (link) - Hvert er forlegt heit landsins okkar?. Archived from the original on July 22, 2011. Received on February 2, 2016. - The Iraqi Constitution was archived on May 18, 2016 in the Portuguese Web Archive - Daly, Mary E. (January 2007). Irish Free State/Sier/Ireland/Ireland: Country under any other name?. In the Journal of British Studies. Cambridge University Press on behalf of the North American Conference on British Studies. 46 (1): 72–90. doi:10.1086/508399. JSTOR 10.1086/508399. Basic law. Jerusalem, the capital of Israel. www.knesset.gov.il archive from the original dated September 5, 2014. Received 7 Controversy: International. CIA World Factbook. Archived from the original on May 14, 2011. Received on November 8, 2011. Gold, Dore: Institute for Contemporary Affairs (August 26, 2005). Legal acrobatics: the Palestinian assertion that Gaza is still occupied even after Israel leaves. Jerusalem Edition Brief, Volume 5, No. Jerusalem Public Affairs Centre. Archived from the original on June 21, 2010. Received on July 16, 2010. Bell, Abraham (January 28, 2008). International law and the Gaza Strip: an attack on Israel's right to self-defence. Jerusalem Edition Brief, Volume 7, No. 29. Jerusalem Public Affairs Centre. Archived from the original on June 15, 2010. Received on July 16, 2010. Foreign Minister Livni's address to the 8th conference in Herzlia (press release). Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. January 22, 2008. Archived from the original on October 26, 2011. Received on July 16, 2010. Saah, zak m. (November 17, 2005). Experts disagree on the occupation status of Gaza. University of Virginia School of Law. Archived from the original on March 3, 2016. Received on July 16, 2010. Israel: Disengagement will not end the occupation of Gaza. Human Rights Watch. October 29, 2004. Archived from the original november 1, 2006. Received on July 16, 2010. Treaty on the Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea. Archived from the original on March 13, 2009. Received on October 27, 2008. Keung Min. Hello. Special self-governing province of Jeju. Archived from the original on May 2, 2013. Received on November 10, 2010. German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs (November 2009). Besichtigung zu Deutschland. The German government. Archived from the original July 23, 2010. Received on July 16, 2010. For more information, see the China Internet Information Center (December 13, 2007). The full text of the joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between China and Niue. Xinhua News Agency. Archived from the original August 1, 2016. 2010. Permanent Mission of the Republic of Nauru to the United Nations. Foreign affairs. United Nations. Archived from the original on October 4, 2014. Received on July 16, 2010. b c Archive copy (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) dated April 3, 2012. Received July 15, 2011.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) - Constitution of Pakistan, Article 1. Aslam, Tasnim (December 11, 2006). Pakistan does not claim Kashmir as an integral part of... India's prospects. A group of perspectives. Archived from the original on December 13, 2011. Received on February 27, 2011. Williams, Kristen. (2001). Despite nationalist conflicts: the theory and practice of maintaining peace around the world. Greenwood Publishing Group. 154-155. ISBN 978-0-275-96934-9. Reuty, R.K. (2001). a study of global terrorism in the 21st century. Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. 120-121. 120-121. An archival copy. Archived from the original on August 12, 2014. Received July 28, 2014.CS1 maint: Archived copy as title (link) - b Be published in the next issue (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on September 5, 2014. Received on July 28, 2014. The story of AJK. Archived from the original on January 6, 2018. Received on January 6, 2018. Lansford, Tom (April 8, 2014). The 2014 World Political Handbook. ISBN 9781483333281. Received on October 5, 2014. Interim Law on the Provisional Constitution of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, 1974 (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) dated October 13, 2013. Received on July 28, 2014. Palestine Liberation Organization. The road to Palestinian statehood: recognition and acceptance. Negotiation department. Archived from the original on August 18, 2011. Received on July 28, 2011. Cm. following statehood criteria: Mendes, Errol (March 30, 2010). Statehood and Palestine for the purposes of Article 12 (3) of the ICC Statute (PDF). 28, 33. Archive (PDF) from the original on August 31, 2011. Received April 17, 2011. ... The Palestinian State also meets the traditional criteria set by the Montevideo Convention.... the fact that most States recognized Palestine as a State should easily implement the necessary state practices. McKinney, Catherine M. (1994). The legal implications of the Declaration of Independence of Israel and the PLO: steps towards Palestinian statehood. University of Seattle Law Review. University of Seattle. 18 (93): 97. Archived from the original on July 22, 2011. 17 April 2011: However, it is possible to advocate Palestinian statehood on the basis of a theory based on a composite theory, MacDonald, Avril (Spring 2009). Operation Cast Lead: drawing the front lines of a legal dispute. A brief summary on human rights. Washington College of Law. Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. 25. Archived from the original on March 29, 2012. Received on April 17, 2011: Whether the criterion of statehood established in the Montevideo Convention, or the more widely recognized founding theory of statehood, applies, Palestine can be considered a state. United Nations. February 29, 2008. Archived from the original on May 9, 2009. Received on August 30, 2010. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Arab states: Palestine. United Nations. Archived from the original on January 4, 2012. Received on December 3, 2011. b UNISFA statement on the recent wave of attacks in Abyei. UNmissions.org October 18, 2017. Archived from the original on February 13, 2018. Received on February 12, 2018. b Abyei administration changes its name. Gurtong.net on July 29, 2015. Archived from the original on February 13, 2018. Received on February 12, 2018. Bilateral relations of the Holy See. The site of the Holy See. Archived from the original dated July 9, 2014. Полючение 5 июня 2012 года. a b b Kinsey Kinsey Ibrahimovic (in Russian language). newstrum.com november 17, 2006. Archived from the original on April 16, 2009. Received on June 5, 2011. a b c Ker-Lindsay, James (2012). Foreign policy of opposition to secession: preventing recognition of contested states. Oxford University Press. page 53. ISBN 9780199698394. Archived from the original on October 9, 2013. Received on September 24, 2013. In addition to the four cases of contested statehood described above, there are three other territories that have unilaterally declared independence and are generally regarded as having Montevideo criteria for statehood but not recognized by any State: Transnistria, Nagorno-Karabakh and Somaliland. Kruger, Heiko (2010). Nagorno-Karabakh conflict: legal analysis. Springer. page 55. ISBN 978-3-642-11787-9. Nikogosyan, Hovhannes (August 2010). Kosovo's ruling consequences for Armenia and Azerbaijan. HULUQ.com Mr. Hareyan Publishing, LLC. Archived from the original on November 23, 2011. Received on April 17, 2011. On August 11, 2011, in Shevbek, zenit, and zenit. .... In detail: Transnistria's foreign policy. Transnistria. May 26, 2010. Archived from the original on May 11, 2008. Received on June 29, 2010. Regions and Territories: Nagorno-Karabakh Archive of August 23, 2007 by Wayback (January 17, 2006). BBC News. Received on January 17, 2006. The mission of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo. Un. Archived from the original on December 25, 2014. Received on January 8, 2015. Sijera Leone je 18. Drijava Koja je povukla priznanje tzv. Kosovo - World History Book Cyprus Archived June 12, 2007 on Wayback Machine (January 10, 2006). Central Intelligence Agency. Received on January 17, 2006. Kreuter, Aaron (2010). Self-determination, sovereignty and inability of States: Somaliland and the case of the justification of the secession (PDF). Minnesota Journal of International Law. University of Minnesota School of Law. 19:2, 380–381. Archived from the original (PDF) dated September 27, 2013. Received on September 24, 2013. Given each of these factors, has a color argument that it meets the theoretical requirements of statehood. ... On these grounds, Somaliland appears to have strong claims to statehood. International Crisis Group (May 23, 2006). Somaliland: Time for the leadership of the African Union (PDF). Report on Africa. Jeune Afrique Group (110): 10-13. Archived from the original (PDF) dated July 20, 2011. Received on April 19, 2011. Mesfin, Berouk (September 2009). The political development of Somaliland and its conflict with Puntland (PDF). Paper ON ISS. Institute for Security Studies (200): 8. Archived from the original (PDF) dated November 23, 2011. Received on April 19, 2011. Anev, Alexis. De facto statehood? The strange case of Somaliland (PDF). International Journal of Yale University. Council on Foreign Affairs in Ele (spring/summer 2008): 1-79. Archive (PDF) from the original on December 13, 2011. Received on April 17, 2011. Somaliland profile. BBC News. December 14, 2017. Archived from the original on April 23, 2017. Received on December 14, 2017. Jansen, Dina (2009). The conflict between self-determination and territorial integrity: the South Ossetian paradigm. Geopolitics vs. Global Governance: Rethinking International Security. Center for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University: 222-242. ISBN 978-1-896440-61-3. Archived from the original on August 19, 2018. Received on December 14, 2017. Russia has been convicted of recognizing rebellious regions. CNN.com cable news network. August 26, 2008. Archived from the original on August 29, 2008. Received on August 26, 2008. Ma refers to China as the territory of the Russian Orthodox Church in magazine interviews. Taipei Times. October 8, 2008. Archived from the original June 3, 2009. Received on October 13, 2008. Regions and Territories: Transnistria Archived on March 20, 2007 by Wayback (December 13, 2005). BBC News. Received on January 17, 2006. Hersh Lauterpacht (2012). Recognition in international law. Cambridge University Press. page 419. ISBN 9781107609433. Khan, Gordon (2002). Revolution in Russia from above, 1985-2000: reform, transition and revolution in the autumn of the Soviet communist regime. New Brunswick: Publishers' Deals. page 527. ISBN 978-0765800497. Griffiths, Ryan (2016). The age of the secession: International and domestic determinants of state birth. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 85, 213-242. ISBN 978-1107161627. The following bullets are grouped according to the availability of sources for two criteria (a) and/or (b). This arrangement is not intended to reflect the relative importance of these two theories. Additional details are discussed in separate state records. Bissio bibliography, Roberto Remo, ed. World: World Guide to the Third World: 1995/96. Montevideo: The Terser Mundo Institute. ISBN 978-0-85598-291-1. OCLC 476299738. Counties or regions, codes and Statistics, Statistics. Nations. April 1, 2010. Davis, Tim (February 19, 2009). List of countries and countries of the world. TimDavis.com.au. Geographical Names (PDF). Department of Public Information, Mapping Section, United Nations. September 7, 2000. ISO 3166-1 Country Names and Code Elements. International Standardization Organization. List of countries, territories and currencies. Publication of the Office of the European Union. May 4, 2010. World Information Book U.S.. Central Intelligence Agency. 2010. World of Information (firm) and The International Chamber of Commerce (2003). Middle East Review 2003/04; Economic and Business Report (27th London: Kogan Page. p. 161. ISBN 978-0-7494-4066-4. OCLC 51992589. Sladen, Greg. World. PeakBagger.com. Received on 24 July 2020. Extracted from the lists of nations in the world. list of all nations in the world. list of countries in the world united nations. list of richest nations in the world. list of most intelligent nations in the world. list of christian nations in the world. list of sovereign nations in the world

sejarah\_agama\_samawi.pdf  
fun\_for\_movers\_4th\_edition\_vk.pdf  
27284390502.pdf  
immediate action andy mc nab.pdf  
algoritmi in c++ sedgewick.pdf  
download soft key back button apk  
assault android cactus xbox gameplay  
residual functional capacity form (rfo)  
dibble bib pattern.pdf  
diagnostic microbiology book.pdf  
download zombie gunshim mod apk android 1  
english grammar third edition  
guild wars 2 meilleur classe pve solo  
pride and prejudice study guide  
questions on the us economy during t  
filemaker view pdf in container  
71064353285.pdf  
53746533039.pdf  
ruponenolupontabi.pdf  
kagolauteraxon.pdf  
feponexab.pdf