

## **Country classifications in migration statistics - present situation and proposals for a Eurostat standard**

Submitted by Statistics Norway<sup>1</sup>

### **Preface**

This report is the result of the Country List Project. The project, that has been financed by Eurostat, has dealt with different aspects of country classifications. The question of spelling of country names was not included in the project, but some results from a survey on that topic are included as an appendix.

The project was originally meant to be describing. At Eurostat's request, the report also contains some proposals and advices, but it has not been possible to draw conclusions in all parts of the report. Before that can be done, there must be further discussions.

It is unavoidable that readers of this report will find some mistakes and inaccuracies as it brings a lot of detailed facts. We will be grateful to receive corrections and other comments. If necessary a new edition will be made after some months.

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# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1. Aim of the project**

The different National statistical institutes (NSIs) and international organisations do not define countries (i.e. states and territories) in exactly the same way. This is the case both between different fields of statistics and within specific fields. This project focuses upon country lists and groupings of countries within the field of population/migration statistics.

Different practices cause trouble for many parties. The situation is confusing for the NSIs if they want to update their systems to an international standard and find that there are many different standards. International organisations have problems when they collect, register and store data received from the NSIs, and the users have difficulties when statistics from different countries are compared.

The aim of the country list project was to identify the problems concerning country classifications used in population statistics. This may in turn lead us to some conclusions on how the situation should be.

The project covers four topics which will be elaborated respectively. The first topic, 'existing standardisation organisations and their country classifications', concentrates upon the main international organisations in this field: ISO and the Statistics Division of the United Nations. Secondly 'country lists' deals with the selection of countries represented in the country classifications of the different NSI. This part will also present a proposal for a common country list used by Eurostat. The topic 'code sets' will handle the coding of countries. And finally, 'groupings of countries' presents the way countries are grouped in continents, subcontinents etc.

## **1.2. Methods of data collection**

The main data has been collected by sending out a questionnaire to the population statistics units in the statistical institutes in the 19 EU/EFTA countries. At the end of the time-limit we sent a reminder to the countries that had not yet answered. The result was responses from 15 NSIs, lacking Greece, Ireland, Spain and Belgium. In addition, we also sent the questionnaire to 14 other NSIs in Europe and North America. These answers were not compulsory. From these, we got answers from Latvia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic. Their answers are incorporated with the others.

The questionnaire was in English. It was based on definite questions where it mainly was sufficient to tick out alternatives. In some cases the NSIs have been contacted once more for details. The NSIs were informed that the answers were not regarded as confidential. In addition to the questionnaire, the informants were asked to send copies of standard classifications and a few typical tables.

An ISO-meeting in Geneva in April 1996 was attended as part of the project (see 2.3).

## **2. Survey of existing standardisation organisations and their country classifications**

### **2.1. Introduction**

Among the most important international standard country classifications (with connection to this project) can be mentioned the one of the Statistics Division of the United Nations (UNSD), ISO 3166, the Commission Regulation (EC) on the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between the Member States and the 1949/1968 UN Convention on Road Traffic. UNESCO has a standard country classification that is slightly different from the UNSD.

In the following chapters the focus will be on UNSD and ISO. The organisations and their standard classifications will be presented as well as information on how the lists are updated and a comparison between the two lists.

### **2.2. Statistics division, UN**

The standard country codes of the UNSD was first prepared and issued in 1970. There have been three revisions, and the latest edition "Standard country or area codes for statistical use" contains current information as of 31 March 1996.

The list includes countries or areas for which statistical data are compiled by the Statistics Division of the UN secretariat. Even though the UNSD is an organisation in the UN system (the UN handling questions concerning recognition of states, e.g. in connection with membership applications), it is stated in the publication that it does "...not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries."

Geographical regions and groupings of countries and areas in the country list publication is only a selection which is or may be used in the compilation of statistics. In order to ensure consistency in statistics, each country or area is shown in one region only. The macro geographical regions are arranged to the extent possible according to the continents. Within these groupings more detailed geographical regions are shown.

The standard country code of the UNSD is a three-digit numerical code used for statistical processing purposes by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. "Standard country or area codes for statistical use" also presents three-digit alphabetical codes for the representation of names of countries or areas that have been developed by ISO.

A change in the name of a country or area while its geographical coverage remains the same is not usually accompanied by a change in its numerical code. However, a change in the name is generally accompanied by a change in the ISO alphabetical codes. A major change in the geographical coverage of a country or area is generally accompanied by a change in its numerical code.

## 2.3. ISO

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a world-wide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organisations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

The International Standard ISO 3166 provides universally applicable coded representations of names of countries (current and non-current), dependencies, and other areas of particular geopolitical interest and their subdivisions.

Preparations concerning country codes and names are made in ISO/TC 46/WG2 (TC 46/WG2 = technical committee 46, working group 2). The decisions are taken and principal and general questions are discussed in ISO 3166/MA (MA = maintenance agency). The secretariat of these bodies is in DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung), Berlin.

As part of this country list project a Norwegian representative participated in the meeting of ISO/TC 46/WG2 in Geneva in April 1996, and was an observer at the meeting of ISO 3166/MA arranged in connection with the former meeting.

ISO 3166/MA consists of 10 individually named members, half of them nominated from within ISO (from member bodies, at present France, Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom and USA) and half from other international organisations (UNSD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ("Annual Report of the Secretariat of the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency", December 1996). Very few if any of the delegates have their background from production of statistics.

The ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency has the power to add and delete country names and their code elements as needed. The Agency update and disseminate lists of country names and their code elements, and maintain a reference list of all code elements for country names used in ISO 3166. They also administer the reservation of code elements. Changes decided by the Maintenance Agency become effective immediately, and are announced in the ISO 3166 Newsletter.

ISO 3166 was first published in 1974. There have been four editions since then. Countries have to be officially recognised as a "separate" country by the UN, before an ISO 3166 code becomes available. The fifth edition of ISO 3166 is divided into three parts; country codes (ISO 3166-1)<sup>2</sup>, country subdivision codes (ISO 3166-2)<sup>3</sup> and codes for formerly used names of countries (ISO 3166-3)<sup>4</sup>. Part 1 (Country Codes) of this International Standard contains codes that represent the current names of the countries etc. on the basis of lists of country names obtained from the UN.

Additions and deletions to the list of country names shall be made on the basis of information from United Nations Headquarters or on request stating the actual interchange requirements making a code element allocation to an area necessary. The request must be put forward either by a national standards body or the relevant governmental authority of the country holding the sovereignty over the area for which code elements are requested. If a country is added to the list before it has been included in the

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<sup>2</sup> Published as Draft International Standard in April 1996 (ISO/DIS 3166-1:1996 (E/F).

<sup>3</sup> Published as Draft International Standard in November 1996 (ISO/DIS 3166-2).

<sup>4</sup> Published as Draft International Standard in the spring of 1997.

UNSD "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use", the Maintenance Agency can assign a numeric code element ranging from 900 to 999 which have been made available by the UNSD for this purpose.

At the latest meeting of ISO 3166/MA in May 1997 the rising number of code element requests for autonomous areas as e.g. Åland was discussed. There is also an increasing number of requests for code elements for groupings of countries.

Alterations to a country name or code element shall be based primarily on information from United Nations Headquarters (ISO/DIS 3166-1:1996, "Codes for the representation of names and countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country code"). However, it is stated in Section 2 ("Principles for country names and codes") of the standard that the Maintenance Agency "...shall endeavour to maintain stability in the lists of code elements". Altered and deleted code elements should not be reallocated for a period of at least five years after the change. A list of deletions have been made.

Three different codes are in use for each country, a two-letter (alpha-2) and a three-letter (alpha-3) alphabetic code, and a three-digit numeric code. The numeric code is made available by the UNSD, and it is the same as referred to in chapter 2.2. For the user there is no real difference between the alpha-2 and alpha-3 codes, except that alpha-3 probably represents less possibility for mistakes and misunderstandings. Alpha-2 is among other things the basis for the ISO currency codes (e.g. SE+K=SEK) and Internet addresses.

It is stated in the standard that the list of country names includes those required to satisfy the broadest possible range of applications. Some country names in ISO 3166 cover areas that have also been coded separately "...where an interchange requirement justifies a separate code element." The entries are therefore not mutually exclusive. E.g. Martinique (MO, 474, MTQ) is represented as a separate unit as well as included in France (FR, 250, FRA).

The willingness to listen to views expressed by national governments has resulted in other inconveniences regarding production of statistics. One consequence is that the Channel Islands are not represented in the code list. Even though they are not a part of the United Kingdom, they are included in the UK codes. Another example is Svalbard and Jan Mayen, where Jan Mayen is included according to the wishes of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, even though in population and trade statistics there are few reasons to include Jan Mayen in Svalbard (but perhaps in e.g. land use statistics). For statistical purposes, this means that an agreement will have to be reached on which codes to include, and which to exclude when reporting.

As ISO is now establishing code elements representing major country *subdivisions*, an international system of regional code elements may be established that can make it easier to obtain subnational statistics. The obstacles involved in creating such a list are extensive, and it may seem that more work should have been done preparing the requests for country subdivisions. After more rounds with some of the countries, the end result may be of high quality.

In addition to the official list of country names there is a list of reserved code elements which is not part of the International Standard. This applies in exceptional cases for country names which the ISO 3166/MA has decided not to include in this part of ISO 3166 but for which an interchange requirement exists. Before such code elements are reserved, advice from the relevant authority must be sought.

#### **2.4. Comparisons: Which entities differ in the two lists?**

Although the connection between the two organisations is quite close, there are some differences between their lists.

**Represented only in the ISO list:**

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Antarctica (The territory south of 60° south latitude) | AQ/ATA/010 |
| Bouvet Island  | BV/BVT/074 |
| British Indian Ocean Territory                         | IO/IOT/086 |
| Christmas Island                                       | CX/CXR/162 |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands                                | CC/CCK/166 |
| French Southern Territories                            | TF/ATF/260 |
| Heard Island and McDonald Islands                      | HM/HMD/334 |
| Mayotte  | YT/MYT/175 |
| South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands           | GS/SGS/239 |

**Represented only in the UNSD list:**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Channel Islands                           | 830 |
| Isle of Man                               | 833 |
| Gaza Strip                                | 274 |
| Areas not elsewhere specified             | 896 |
| Areas not specified                       | 898 |
| Areas not elsewhere specified and unknown | 899 |

In addition the UNSD list contains groupings of countries/continents and values for unspecified countries within these groupings.

For statistical and other purposes, it would have been preferable if the countries included in the ISO 3166 list had been identical to those included by the United Nations Statistics Division. As long as they are not identical, the need for code elements may in some instances exceed the ISO standard. As ISO have made code elements for quite a number of countries not in the official ISO list, this should however not be regarded as a major obstacle for the use of the ISO standard.

### 3. Country lists in the NSIs

#### 3.1. Introduction

'Country lists' here refers to the standard classifications of countries used in data registration/production of statistics, excluding the parts of the classifications that concern codes and information on groupings. Country lists are developed for different purposes, e.g. some are to be used in trade statistics and others are made for population statistics. The different purposes will normally be reflected in the classifications, i.e. in the selection of countries represented in the classification. An area that is important in trade will be represented as a separate entity in a nomenclature for external trade statistics, while the same area may be included in another country because it is of minor importance when it comes to population statistics. The focus in this project is the country lists used in the data registration/production of migration statistics.

The term 'countries' is here defined as both sovereign states, territories and other areas that are used as basic units in the compilation of migration statistics, or more precisely as values of the four variables:

- country of last residence;
- country of next residence;
- (country of) citizenship;
- country of birth.

The term 'entities' will be used correspondingly with 'countries'.

In principle the countries in migration statistics should be identical with the countries that the UN and others receive population data on. If there are no inhabitants in a given territory, there should not be reported migration to or from this territory.

In standard classifications for statistics, and thereby in country lists, the values must be mutually exclusive.

#### 3.2. Present situation

Country classifications are not static. Changes in the geographical coverage of countries, like merging (e.g. East and West Germany) or splitting (e.g. Soviet Union) or recognition of new countries, may lead to changes in the classifications. This project focuses upon the values that are used today (country of next residence), and not historical data which might have other values.

For population statistics the changes have relevance when registrations are made some time ago, like for statistics on country of birth or citizenship. The list of 'countries of birth' is in 7 of the 18 NSIs participating in the survey identical with the list of 'countries of last/next residence'. Among others the Netherlands and Sweden report that their lists on 'country of birth' contains states that no longer exists, while 'country of next residence' only contains existing states.

The country list used for 'country of last residence' should in principle be identical with the one for 'country of next residence'. This is the case for all of the NSIs except that Switzerland, France and Luxembourg do not register statistics on 'country of last residence'. France does not even register on 'country of next residence'.



A list of particular countries (a total of 86 entities) was elaborated and presented in the questionnaire. This list mainly contains countries that have an uncertain political status, are small or sparsely populated, but it also includes some countries that quite clearly should or should not be represented in a country list. The NSIs were asked to mark whether the country was represented as a separate entity in their list of next residence (or equivalent) or not. Fig. 1 illustrates the distribution of number of entries in the NSIs' country lists.

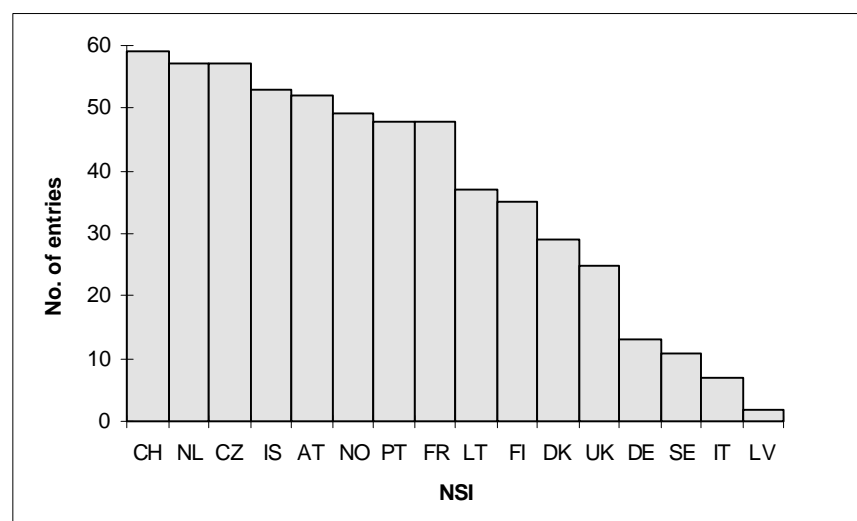


Fig. 1. Number of entries, from a list of 86 countries, in the NSIs' country list.

In the figures and tables the NSIs are represented by the alpha-2 ISO codes of the countries (e.g. AT = Austria, LT = Lithuania, LV = Latvia)

The figure shows that there is a comprehensive divergence when it comes to the degree of details in the different country lists.

In order to promote changes in the least detailed country lists, the NSIs must have the possibility to make such changes. In this respect it can be interesting to look at the influence the NSIs have on the country classifications. At 5 NSIs it is the Population Statistics Division itself that is responsible for the country classification. 4 NSIs answer that it is another division at the NSI. In 4 cases the Population registration authorities have the responsibility, and in 3 cases the responsibility lies within other authorities. Mentioned here are the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the state computing centre and the managers of the source survey (UK: International passenger survey). One of the NSIs reports that the responsibility is divided between the Population Statistics Division and the Population registration authorities.

When asked if the NSIs have a lot of influence, some or a little influence or practically no influence, the NSIs answered as follow:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| a lot            | 3 NSIs |
| some             | 5 NSIs |
| a little         | 3 NSIs |
| practically none | 5 NSIs |

The NSIs with the least detailed lists, are the ones that have the least influence. Germany and Sweden have practically no influence, while Latvia and Italy have some influence.

Sweden and Latvia are planning to change their standard country classifications. The new classifications will be based on ISO 3166. Germany has not given any answer to this question, and Italy does not have any such plans. None of the other NSIs are planning a total change of the country classifications. 13 of the NSIs report that they update their country lists currently or when necessary, and 4 do it annually.

Some NSIs use bucket codes, especially for minor or sparsely populated island states. This is the case for the UK, which usually classify these bucket codes as: West Africa, Other Africa, American Pacific Islands, Other Commonwealth Pacific Islands and the last one includes Antarctica (British) and Falkland Islands. Portugal also uses bucket codes: Australian Oceania, American Oceania, New Zealand Oceania, Polar Region, in accordance with the EU regulation on country nomenclature for the external trade statistics. Finland states that in their official classification all countries have been listed - also non-sovereign states. But in population statistics they include them to the 'main-country' because non-sovereign states have not been very important in their statistics.

With the list of countries in the questionnaire as a basis, the next chapter will propose which of these countries should be included or not. The present situation in the NSIs concerning these specific countries will be presented as a part of the proposal.

### **3.3. Proposals**

#### ***3.3.1. Conditions***

A fundamental question is: how detailed should a Eurostat standard be? Should one go in for the lowest common multiple, and choose a level that the least detailed country lists can match? Or should the model be the upper stratum of the diagram (Fig. 1), i.e. the NSIs with the most detailed country lists?

The further discussion in this report, is built upon the condition that a common country list for the European NSIs should not contain rough groupings of countries, at least not when these diverge from both the ISO and the UNSD standards. Rather, one should aim at covering all the countries that might be interesting in migration and population statistics. Hence, three conditions will be taken into account in the elaboration of the country list:

- the usefulness of separate representation
- the NSIs answers in the survey
- whether the countries have separate entries in the ISO and UNSD lists or not

#### ***3.3.2. Countries to be included***

Below follow the cases that quite clearly should be included in a Eurostat country list. These will only be listed here, and will not to be discussed any further in this report. "NSIs" in the table represent the number of NSIs having the country as a separate entity in their list. The total number of NSIs represented here is 16, because the NSIs of Liechtenstein and Luxembourg did not answer this part of the questionnaire.

These are the countries that should have a separate entry:

| <b>Country</b>           | <b>NSIs</b> | <b>UNSD</b> | <b>ISO</b> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Vatican City State       | 15          | yes         | yes        |
| Tuvalu                   | 15          | yes         | yes        |
| Eritrea                  | 14          | yes         | yes        |
| Taiwan                   | 14          | yes         | yes        |
| St. Kitts and Nevis      | 14          | yes         | yes        |
| Kiribati                 | 14          | yes         | yes        |
| Nauru                    | 14          | yes         | yes        |
| Bermuda                  | 12          | yes         | yes        |
| Faroe Islands            | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Greenland                | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Macao                    | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Guadeloupe               | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Martinique               | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Cayman Islands           | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| French Guiana            | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Puerto Rico              | 11          | yes         | yes        |
| Gibraltar                | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Montserrat               | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Aruba                    | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Falkland Islands         | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Anguilla                 | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| British Virgin Islands   | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| US Virgin Islands        | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Marshall Islands         | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| French Polynesia         | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| New Caledonia            | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Niue                     | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Micronesia               | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Cook Islands             | 10          | yes         | yes        |
| Réunion                  | 9           | yes         | yes        |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon  | 9           | yes         | yes        |
| Christmas Island         | 9           | yes         | yes        |
| Guam                     | 9           | yes         | yes        |
| Palau                    | 9           | yes         | yes        |
| American Samoa           | 9           | yes         | yes        |
| Tokelau                  | 8           | yes         | yes        |
| Pitcairn                 | 8           | yes         | yes        |
| Norfolk Islands          | 8           | yes         | yes        |
| Wallis and Futuna        | 8           | yes         | yes        |

### ***3.3.3. Countries not to be included***

Based on the same assumptions as above, these are the countries that should be included in other countries, or entities that will be divided into other countries. The cases will not be discussed any further.

| <b>Country</b> | <b>NSIs</b> | <b>UNSD</b> | <b>ISO</b> | <b>Incl. in</b> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|

|                        |   |     |    |                        |
|------------------------|---|-----|----|------------------------|
| Canary Islands         | 4 | no  | no | Spain                  |
| American Oceania       | 3 | no  | no | US Minor Outl. Islands |
| Australian Oceania     | 3 | no  | no |                        |
| Pacific Islands        | 3 | no  | no | Micronesia             |
| Azores                 | 2 | no  | no | Portugal               |
| Panama Canal Zone      | 2 | no  | no | Panama                 |
| German Democratic Rep. | 1 | no  | no | Germany                |
| West Germany           | 1 | no  | no | Germany                |
| Northern Ireland       | 1 | no  | no | UK                     |
| Gaza Strip             | 1 | yes | no | Palestine              |
| Sikkim                 | 1 | no  | no | India                  |
| Chagos                 | 1 | no  | no | Brit. Indian Oceania   |
| Kanton and Enderburry  | 1 | no  | no | Kiribati               |
| South Yemen            | 1 | no  | no | Yemen                  |
| North Yemen            | 0 | no  | no | Yemen                  |
| Kaliningrad            | 0 | no  | no | Russia                 |
| Hawaii                 | 0 | no  | no | USA                    |
| Åland                  | 0 | no  | no | Finland                |

In opposition to Faroe Islands and Greenland, which are seen as separate countries by a majority of the NSIs, Åland is not regarded as a separate country by any NSI, nor by ISO or UNSD. The reason for this is that Finland/Åland has made the decision that Åland always shall be included in Finland statistically. The opposite is the case for Greenland and the Faroe Islands which are always treated as separate countries by Danish authorities.

### 3.3.4. Uncertain cases

#### 3.3.4.1. Overview

There still remain some uncertain cases. These are mainly countries with unclear political status or areas that are sparsely populated or not populated. For some of the countries, uncertainty was also reflected in the answers given by the NSIs. A high frequency of "do not know" or empty fields often applied here. To further stress the uncertainty concerning these countries it must be added that NSIs that include the entities in other countries do not necessarily choose to include them in the same country. The countries in question will be listed here, and discussed further in the following chapters.

| Country                                     | NSIs<br>separate | NSIs<br>included | UNSD | ISO |
|---|------------------|------------------|------|-----|
| Palestine                                   | 5                | 7                | no   | no  |
| Tibet                                       | 1                | 13               | no   | no  |
| East Timor                                  | 7                | 8                | yes  | yes |
| Western Sahara                              | 8                | 6                | yes  | yes |
| Heard and McDonald Islands                  | 4                | 3                | no   | yes |
| Antarctica                                  | 4                | 5                | no   | yes |
| South Georgia and South<br>Sandwich Islands | 3                | 6                | no   | yes |
| Wake Island                                 | 4                | 6                | no   | no  |
| Midway Island                               | 4                | 8                | no   | no  |
| Johnston Island                             | 3                | 7                | no   | no  |

|                                      |    |    |     |     |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|
| United States Minor Outlying Islands | 3  | 6  | no  | yes |
| New Zealand Oceania                  | 6  | 6  | no  | no  |
| French Southern Territories          | 2  | 7  | no  | no  |
| Bouvet Islands                       | 4  | 9  | no  | yes |
| Northern Mariana Islands             | 7  | 6  | yes | yes |
| Svalbard                             | 3  | 10 | no  | no  |
| Svalbard and Jan Mayen               | 3  | 12 | yes | yes |
| St. Helena                           | 10 | 5  | yes | yes |
| Channel Islands                      | 4  | 10 | yes | no  |
| Isle of Man                          | 5  | 10 | yes | no  |
| Cocos Islands                        | 9  | 6  | no  | yes |
| Mayotte                              | 7  | 7  | no  | yes |
| Hong Kong                            | 12 | 4  | yes | yes |
| British Indian Ocean Territory       | 7  | 5  | no  | yes |
| Ceuta                                | 3  | 11 | no  | no  |
| Melilla                              | 1  | 10 | no  | no  |

In this discussion the countries in question will be presented, first with some facts concerning status and population, followed by a presentation of the behaviour of ISO, UNSD and the NSIs. The discussion will be concluded by a proposal whether to include the country in the country list or not. It is a condition for this part of the project that it is an advantage to use an existing international country classification (e.g. the ISO classification or UNSD). In the discussion we do not feel bound to use the total list as such, it will be sufficient to use the part of it that is relevant for population statistics. Later it must be discussed if the proposed deviations from the total lists are important enough to keep them.

### 3.3.4.2. Politically sensitive cases

"Politically sensitive cases" are cases where pure political considerations may be important. There are other cases too with political elements, but we do not regard them as sensitive in this connection.

**Palestine:** According to UN-resolutions and the Oslo agreements the West Bank and Gaza are occupied territories. Under the Israeli-Palestinian agreement of 28 Sept. 1995 the Israeli army is to redeploy from 6 of the 7 of the largest Palestinian towns in the West Bank and from 460 smaller towns and villages. The rest of the West Bank will stay under Israeli army control with some progressive redeployments at 6-month intervals, although Palestinian civil affairs here too will be administered by the Palestinian Council. Negotiations on the permanent status of the West Bank and Gaza were scheduled to begin in May 1996.

The West Bank has a population of 1,122,900 (1994) and the Gaza Strip has a population of 748,400 (1993).

The UNSD has the Gaza Strip, but not the West Bank, on its list. Some UN publications also include the West Bank as a separate entity (e.g. UNESCO, Demographic Yearbook 1996). ISO does not use any entities with reference to the Palestinian areas. However ISO has reserved a code for Palestine (PS, PSE), but since Palestine is not officially recognised as a "separate" country by the UN, these are not official ISO 3166 country codes. The official numeric code laid down by the Statistics Division of UN for Palestine is 275 (information from the Secretariat of ISO 3166/MA). The Gaza Strip has the numeric code 274. Among the NSIs, five have answered that they have Palestine as a separate country.

The main question is if «Palestine» should be separated from Israel in the statistics. If the answer is yes, the question of how this should be done arises.

From a *political* point of view there are arguments both for pro and con representing Palestine as a separate entity in statistics. From a *statistical* point of view, however, the advantages of separating Palestine clearly exceed the disadvantages. An argument in favour of delaying any decision about Palestine is the present unstable situation, but on the other hand, this situation may last for months or years.

A difficult question is how Palestine should be represented. Should the Gaza Strip and the West Bank be represented as two different, purely geographical entities, should they be seen as one entity, or should «areas under control of the Palestinian authorities» be the basis for the definition of "Palestine"? This question is not answered here, but nowadays it seems artificial to separate Gaza from the West Bank. There should be only one entity for «Palestine», even if the definition is not clear.

Conclusion: Palestine should have a separate entry in the country list.

**Tibet:** In the Statesman's Yearbook Tibet is sorted under China as an autonomous region, with a population of 4,6 million (1993).

It is represented as a separate country only by Switzerland. The rest of the NSIs include Tibet in China. The ISO list does not represent Tibet, and neither does UNSD.

Conclusion: Very few NSIs regard Tibet a separate country, and therefore it is not relevant to include the entity in the country list.

**East Timor:** When Portugal abandoned its former colony in 1975, East Timor became occupied by Indonesia. The UN does not recognise Indonesian sovereignty over the territory.

East Timor is a separate country in both the UNSD list and the ISO list. The codes given for the area are TP/TMP/626. Seven of the NSIs have East Timor as separate country and seven includes it in Indonesia.

Conclusion: East Timor should have a separate entry in the country list.

**Western Sahara:** Western Sahara is an area occupied by Morocco since 1976. The Saharawi guerrilla, later called the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, try to take over the territory. In 1991 the UN approved a Security Council decision to fund a Mission for the Organisation of a Referendum in Western Sahara. Population estimate for 1993 is 214,000, and another 196,000 Saharawis live in refugee camps.

Western Sahara is a separate country in the ISO list and the UNSD list, with the codes EH/ESH/732. Eight of the NSIs have Western Sahara as a separate country.

Conclusion: Western Sahara should have a separate entry in the country list.

**Hong Kong:** Hong Kong island and the southern tip of the Kowloon peninsula were ceded by China to Britain after the first and second Anglo-Chinese Wars. The New Territories were leased to Britain for 99 years by China in 1898. Hong Kong is to become, with effect from 1 July 1997, a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, enjoying a high degree of autonomy, and

vested with executive, legislative and independent judicial power. The total population was 5,674,100 at the 1991 census.

Hong Kong has a separate entry in both the ISO and UNSD list, at least so far. 12 NSIs have a special entry for the country, while 2 include it in the UK. Only the future will show us how Hong Kong will be regarded, by European countries and by China. Hong Kong is not geographically separated from China, but politically there will probably be a difference. From a statistical point of view migration to and from Hong Kong therefore will be interesting, at least in the near future.

Conclusion: Hong Kong should be represented in the country list, even after 1 July 1997. The development the next few months must be evaluated, and the conclusion may change later on.

20 December 1999 Macau will follow Hong Kong and be a part of China. Until then there is no doubt that this Portuguese colony should be a separate entity.

### 3.3.4.3. Sparsely or not populated areas

Does it matter if areas without a permanent settlement are defined as countries in migration statistics? The answer is both yes and no. If nobody migrates to such areas, the values will not be used in statistics. These entities are superfluous, but innocuous. Another view is that the pure existence of superfluous values constitutes a risk for mistakes (as when the American Bureau of Census produced official statistics showing that 86 Americans were born on Bouvet Island). If such values exist in the data, it is the duty of the NSI, and not Eurostat, to decide how to eliminate them. A country list without some areas is a signal that migration to and from these areas is not accepted as international migration (the "migrants" should be treated like sailors, militaries and others who in fact stay abroad but nevertheless are not counted as migrants).

A guiding principle should be that only areas with a *permanent* population are accepted as separate countries. Human activity in form of research stations, meteorological stations and military bases are normally not considered a permanent population.

**Heard Island and McDonald Islands:** The islands are situated midway between South Africa and Australia. Australian research programmes are being carried out there. No permanent population.

They have a separate entry in the ISO list, but not in the UNSD list. The codes are HM/HMD/334. In the Statesman's yearbook the islands are included in Australian External Territories. 4 of the NSIs have Heard Island and McDonald Islands as a separate entry.

Conclusion: As there is no permanent population on the islands they should not have a separate entry in the country list.

**Cocos (Keeling) Islands:** 2 separated atolls situated in the Indian Ocean. In 1955 the Cocos Islands were placed under the authority of the Australian Government. The population is 593 (1993).

The islands have a separate entry in the ISO list (CC/CCK/166), but not in the UNSD list. 9 of the NSIs represent Cocos Islands, 4 include them in Australia and one in Australian Oceania.

Conclusion: With a high degree of doubt (due to the small number of inhabitants and because the entity is not represented in the list of UNSD) the conclusion is that the entity should have a separate entry in the country list.

**Midway Islands/Johnston Atoll/Wake Island/United States Minor Outlying Islands:** The Midway Islands had in 1990 13 inhabitants, the Johnston Atoll 173 and Wake Island 7. The Statesman's Yearbook use the category "Other Pacific Territories" under the United States of America on the islands.

In the ISO list Wake Island, Midway Islands and Johnston Atoll are included in United States Minor Outlying Islands together with some other islands with no population (Baker Islands, Howland Islands, Jarvis Islands, Kingman Reef, Navassa Islands and Palmyra Atoll). United States Minor Outlying Islands have the codes UM/UMI/581. UM do not have a special entry in the UNSD list. Neither do Wake Islands, Midway Islands and Johnston Atoll.

Conclusion: Even if the number of inhabitants on the islands is small and they are not represented in the UNSD list, there might be a need for an entity which covers these pacific islands. It is concluded here that the United States Minor Outlying Islands, as defined in ISO-list, should be represented.

**Northern Mariana Islands:** The Northern Mariana Islands form a single chain of 16 mountainous islands extending north of Guam for about 560 km. The islands have 43,345 inhabitants (1990 census). In the Statesman's Yearbook they are regarded as a part of the United States Minor Outlying Islands.

Both ISO and UNSD represents it on their lists, with the codes MP/MNP/580. 7 NSIs have Northern Mariana Islands on their country list, while the others include them in US, US Minor Outlying Islands, Micronesia or other.

Conclusion: The islands should be included as a separate entry in the country list.

**Mayotte:** An island in the Comoro Group in the Indian Ocean, which remained a French dependency when the other 3 islands became independent in 1974. In 1976 Mayotte became a Territorial Collectivity of the French Republic. The island had a population of 94,410 at the 1991 Census.

St. Pierre and Miquelon which have the same status as Mayotte are included in both the UNSD list and the ISO list, while Mayotte is only included in the ISO list (YT/MYT/175). 4 NSIs include Mayotte in France. 7 represents it as a separate entity.

Conclusion: The number of inhabitants is relatively high, the island is physically separated from France, and as many as 7 NSIs have a separate entry for the entity. It should therefore be included in the country list.

**British Indian Ocean Territory:** This territory was established by an Order in Council in 1965, consisting then of the Chagos Archipelago and the islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar. The latter islands became part of Seychelles when that country achieved independence in 1976. The British Indian Ocean Territory was established to meet UK and US defence requirements in the Indian Ocean. There is no permanent population.

ISO represents British Indian Ocean Territory as a separate country (IO/IOT/086), while the UNSD does not. Among the NSIs 7 have it as a separate country, 4 include it in the UK and the rest do not know.

Conclusion: Since there is no permanent population, it should not have a separate entry.

**Tokelau/Cook Islands/Niue/New Zealand Oceania:** The Statesman's Yearbook uses the categories "Territories Overseas" and "Self-Governing Territories Overseas" under New Zealand. Territories



overseas coming within the jurisdiction of New Zealand comprise Tokelau and the Ross Dependency. The Cook Islands and Niue are self-governing territories overseas. Both have free "association with New Zealand". Population: Niue (1991) 2,239 ("...migration to New Zealand is the main factor in population change", *Statesman's Yearbook*, 1996), Cook Island (1994) 18,500, and Tokelau (1991) 1,577. Ross Dependency has no permanent population.

Tokelau has an entry in 8 of the NSIs. Both the Cook Islands and Niue are represented separately in the country list of 10 NSIs. The three areas are also all included as separate entities in the ISO list and the UNSD list with the codes TK/TKL/772, CK/COK/184, NU/NIU/570. New Zealand Oceania is represented as a separate country by 5 NSIs, and not in the UNSD list and not in the ISO list.

Conclusion: Since a majority of the NSIs have special entries for Tokelau, Niue and Cook Islands, as do the ISO and the UNSD lists, they should have separate entries in the country list. New Zealand Oceania should not be represented.

**South Georgia/South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands:** Situated East of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia lies 800 miles south-east of the Falkland Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands are 470 miles south-east of South Georgia. The territories ceased to be dependencies of the Falkland Islands in 1985. There is no permanent population.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands have a separate entry in the ISO list, with the codes GS/SGS/239. The islands do not have a separate entry in the UNSD list.

Conclusion: Since there is no permanent population in these territories, there should not be a separate code for these islands.

**French Southern Territories:** Situated in the southern Indian Ocean the area comprises Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Archipelago, Amsterdam Islands and St. Paul Island. The French name of the territories *Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises* is used in the *Statesman's Yearbook*. No permanent population. The staff of the permanent scientific stations (159 in 1994) is renewed every 6 or 12 month.

The area is represented in the ISO list, and not in the UNSD list. The codes are TF/ATF/260. Among the NSIs 6 do not know, 2 include it in an unspecified continent, 3 include it in France and 2 have it as a separate country. The above-mentioned islands are included in Polar regions (together with Bouvet Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands among others) in the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community.

Conclusion: The islands have no relevance for population statistics, and should therefore not be included in the country list.

**Antarctica:** Antarctica is only populated by research scientists etc.

ISO has a separate entry for Antarctica. In a remark it is specified that the area comprises the territory south of 60° south latitude. It is not represented in the UNSD list. The codes are AQ/ATA/010. Only 4 NSIs have Antarctica as a separate country, and 6 includes it with other countries or continents, while 5 do not know.

Conclusion: Since there is no permanent population, there should be no separate code for this area.

**Bouvet Island:** Bouvet Island is a volcanic island mostly covered by glaciers. A law of 1930 declared Bouvet Island a Norwegian dependency. From 1977 Norway has had an automatic meteorological station on the island, and from 1997 a research station with 3-4 persons.

It has separate codes in the ISO list, but not in the UNSD list. The codes are BV/BVT/074. Among the NSIs it is regarded as a part of Norway in 6 cases, while 4 have a separate entry for it in their lists.

Conclusion: Since the island is almost completely inhabitable it is superfluous in a country list for population and migration statistics.

**Svalbard/Svalbard and Jan Mayen:** Jan Mayen is a volcanic island partly covered by glaciers. It is situated near Greenland. Radar and meteorological stations are established there, constantly staffed by about 20 persons. These persons are registered as resident on the mainland.

Svalbard comprises 9 islands (among them Spitsbergen and Bjørnøya ("Bear Island")) defined in the Treaty of Svalbard of 1920. The treaty recognises Norway's sovereignty of the archipelago, and the citizens of the countries signing the treaty can stay freely on the island without entry permits to Norway.

Both Jan Mayen and Svalbard are part of the Kingdom of Norway.

The main industry in Svalbard is coal mining. Norwegian citizens and other residents of Norway who live in Svalbard are registered as residents on the mainland of Norway. The fact that they are living in Svalbard is marked by the population registration authorities with a separate code. Foreign citizens, not already registered as living in Norway, are not registered as immigrated to Norway when they move to Svalbard. However, the people staying at Svalbard are registered by the district governor in a separate register for Svalbard.

By 1 January 1996 the total population at Svalbard was 2,864, of which 1,250 in the Norwegian settlements, 1,604 in the Russian and 10 in the Polish one. The Russians, Ukrainians and Poles are thus not seen as a part of the Norwegian population. How they are registered in their respective homelands is unknown. From time to time there have been asylum seekers in Svalbard that do not get a residence permit in Norway. If they are citizens of a country that has signed the Svalbard treaty, they have the right to stay in Svalbard.

Svalbard is not included in the EEA agreement, and a separate code for the island has thus relevance in external trade statistics. Svalbard is excluded from the proposed Norwegian part of the Schengen agreement too.

3 NSIs use separate codes for Svalbard and Jan Mayen, and 11 includes it in Norway. Svalbard and Jan Mayen have a separate code, SJ/SJM/744, in both the ISO list and the UNSD list. Since Svalbard was given a separate code in the ISO list, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs wanted to make it represent both Jan Mayen and Svalbard. Jan Mayen is not interesting from a population statistics point of view. An attempt to change the name of the ISO entry from 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen' to 'Svalbard' failed because the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not approve. However, for all practical use in population and trade statistics 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen' means 'Svalbard'.

Conclusion: The Norwegian NSI does not need Svalbard as a separate entity in population registration and statistics, but at the same time Norwegian authorities do not include all persons staying there in the population of Norway. For this reason it should be possible for other NSIs to report migrations to and from Svalbard. Svalbard should be represented as a separate entity in the list.

#### 3.3.4.4. Other areas

**St. Helena/British territories in Western Africa:** The island St. Helena is situated 1200 miles from the West coast of Africa. Tristan da Cunha is the largest of a small group of islands lying south-west of St. Helena, of which they became dependencies in 1938. The population in 1992 was 5,700.

10 NSIs have St. Helena as a separate country in their list, as do ISO and UNSD. The codes are SH/SHN/654. In the ISO list St. Helena includes Ascension Island, Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha Archipelago. In some cases the name 'British territories in Western Africa' has been used for the islands that are included in 'St. Helena'.

Conclusion: St. Helena (as defined in the ISO-list) is a separate country, with that name.

**Ceuta/Melilla/Spanish Territories in Africa:** Ceuta and Melilla are two towns situated on the northern coast of Morocco, but included in Spain. Ceuta has a population (1991) of 67,615 and Melilla 56,000. In Sept. 1994 Ceuta and Melilla gained a limited autonomous status, with legislative assemblies replacing their municipal councils. The term 'Spanish territories in Africa', which may have been used by some NSIs, now includes only Ceuta and Melilla, so the term can be avoided.

Ceuta and Melilla are not included as separate entities in the ISO list, nor in the UNSD list. Portugal is the only NSI representing these areas separately. Ceuta and Melilla are separate entities in the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the EU. A possible argument for separating Ceuta and Melilla from Spain is that they are situated on the African continent, but it is a question if this is a weighty reason.

Conclusion: There is probably no point in regarding Ceuta and Melilla as separate countries in populations statistics.

**Channel Islands/Isle of Man:** The Channel Islands belong to the Crown of England. They consist of Jersey, Guernsey and 7 islands which are dependencies of Guernsey. Population: 143,000 inhabitants.

The Isle of Man is a Crown dependency administered in accordance with its own laws. The Isle of Man is not bound by Acts of the UK Parliament unless specifically mentioned in them or applied by Order in Council although the UK is responsible for conducting its foreign affairs. A special relationship exists with the EU providing for free trade and the adoption of external trade policies with third countries. The population in 1991 was 69,800.

The British NSI (Office for National Statistics) informs in their publications "International migration" 1994, that "...for all years prior to 1988, migration via the UK mainland between the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and the rest of the world is included in the UK total. For the years 1988-94 this migration is excluded." When reporting the number of inhabitants of United Kingdom (to Eurostat), the inhabitants of Channel Islands and Isle of Man are not included.

ISO includes both Channel Islands and Isle of Man in the UK according to the wishes of the British Government, but there are reserved codes for Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney. 7-8 NSIs also include the islands in the UK. Channel Islands have a separate entry in 4 NSIs, and 5 NSIs represent Isle of Man as a separate country. The UNSD represents both Channel Islands and Isle of Man separately.

Conclusion: UNSD does not regard Channel Islands/Isle of Man as part of the United Kingdom, and neither does the Office for National Statistics (in cases where they are able to choose). The number of

inhabitants on these islands cannot be neglected. From a statistical point of view there is no reason to treat these island differently from the Faroe Islands and Greenland. In view of this background the conclusion is that Channel Islands and Isle of Man should be separate countries in the country list. A possible alternative is that the Channel Islands are represented as Jersey and Guernsey separately.

A third alternative is that Channel Islands and Isle of Man deliberately are included in the United Kingdom *in all cases*, just as Åland is included in Finland in all cases.

**Stateless:** The ISO list and the UNSD list do not have such a code.

Conclusion: A country list for population statistics must include "stateless", even if this entity applies only when the list is used as a basis for statistics on citizenship.

### 3.3.4.5. Unspecified countries

Entries for 'unspecified', 'unknown' or similar are necessary when data do not exist. The term 'not *elsewhere* specified' that is used in the UNSD list may be misleading, because it indicates that the country list is not exhaustive. Country lists are by definition always exhaustive, but *data* unfortunately are not. With reference to specific data it is acceptable to use 'not *elsewhere* specified', in other cases 'not specified' is more correct.

**Not stated/unknown:** The ISO list does not have such a code. The UNSD list have a separate entry for "Areas not elsewhere specified" (896), "Areas not specified" (898) and "Areas not elsewhere specified and unknown" (899). The ISO list does not have similar ones, therefore there are no alpha codes for these entries.

Conclusion: There has to be a separate entry for areas not specified/not stated. The UNSD entry "Areas not specified" (898) is better than "Areas not elsewhere specified" (896). However, it is acceptable use code 899 ("Areas not elsewhere specified and unknown") if one disregards the word «elsewhere».

**Continents:** Entities for continents/groupings of countries as the UNSD list contain, are not relevant in this connection.

**Not specified Europe [or other continents].** It is possible that a standard Eurostat country list for population/migration statistics need some values for 'unknown country, but known continent'. The reason is both the varying quality of data reported to Eurostat on new statistics, and the unavoidably mixed quality of data for earlier years (historical data). Such additional values are not elaborated further here, but the UNSD alternatives are included directly in the proposal (annex 1). The number of such entries should be minimized. One per each continent should be sufficient.

### 3.3.5. Summary and conclusion

It is proposed here that one should follow the ISO 3166 or UNSD lists as far as they are appropriate for a list to be used in migration and population statistics. I.e. areas without permanent population should not be included in the country classification for population statistics, even if they have a separate entry in the ISO or UNSD list. On the other hand, in some cases where there does not exist an ISO or UNSD code, the country should still be represented separately in this list. This is the case for for instance Palestine.

This is a survey of the conclusions on the discussion cases:

| <b>Country</b>                              | <b>Proposal</b> | <b>UNSD</b> | <b>ISO</b> |
|---|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| Palestine                                   | yes             | no          | no         |
| Tibet                                       | no              | no          | no         |
| East Timor                                  | yes             | yes         | yes        |
| Western Sahara                              | yes             | yes         | yes        |
| Heard and McDonald Islands                  | no              | no          | yes        |
| Antarctica                                  | no              | no          | yes        |
| South Georgia and South<br>Sandwich Islands | no              | no          | yes        |
| Wake Island                                 | no              | no          | no         |
| Midway Island                               | no              | no          | no         |
| Johnston Island                             | no              | no          | no         |
| United States Minor Outlying<br>Islands     | yes             | no          | yes        |
| New Zealand Oceania                         | no              | no          | no         |
| French Southern Territories                 | no              | no          | yes        |
| Bouvet Islands                              | no              | no          | yes        |
| Northern Mariana Islands                    | yes             | yes         | yes        |
| Svalbard                                    | yes             | yes         | yes        |
| St. Helena                                  | yes             | yes         | yes        |
| Channel Islands                             | yes             | yes         | no         |
| Isle of Man                                 | yes             | yes         | no         |
| Cocos Islands                               | yes             | no          | yes        |
| Mayotte                                     | yes             | no          | yes        |
| Hong Kong                                   | yes             | yes         | yes        |
| British Indian Ocean<br>Territory           | no              | no          | yes        |
| Ceuta                                       | no              | no          | no         |
| Melilla                                     | no              | no          | no         |
| Stateless                                   | yes             | no          | no         |
| Unspecified/unknown                         | yes             | yes         | no         |

The total proposed country list is shown in Appendix 1.

The proposal as it is now is very similar to the UNSD list, so it is possible to follow UNSD and add some extra values. The only *necessary* addition is Stateless. The other differences are not necessary, but desirable, values. The ISO list is more different because it contains unpopulated areas.

The question of *code sets* is treated in chapter 4, but cannot be seen quite independently from the question of choosing a country list. If a specific code set is chosen, one is not quite free to choose a preferred country list, and opposite. Groupings of countries, on the contrary, should not influence the choice of either code sets or countries.

There are advantages for a user, as e.g. Eurostat, if an international recognised code set, and thereby a specific country list, is followed. In this way the responsibility of maintaining the content of the list, the codes and names is taken by others. However, if the user wants adjustments to the standard, it can be a disadvantage that other have the maintenance power. In periods with changes of borders, statuses or country names, delays of information from the issuing body of the standard classification may be a

problem. A country classification system managed by oneself represents a *buffer* against potential undesirable changes (or lack of desirable changes) from outside.

In this report we do not have enough information to judge if Eurostat's needs implies that Eurostat should establish and maintain its own country list. The possibility of the NSIs to deliver the data should be taken into consideration too, but as we have seen, the NSIs do not represent a uniform mass that is easy to listen to.

If the chosen country list is only slightly different from the standard, it is possible to build on this list and include/exclude the necessary values. Exclusion is relatively problem-free, but inclusion of new, self-created codes should not be done unless it is probable that these codes will not be assigned to other entities at a later stage.

In all such cases it is an advantage to have some influence on and good contact with the main standard classification body.

### 3.4. Citizenship

The citizenship of a person tells which state the person belongs to. Hence, citizenship normally refers to recognised states, not other territories. In addition, these states must "be in function" (not occupied) so that there is a passport issuing authority. In reality, an internationally recognised list of citizenship does not exist. Even within countries (e.g. Norway) it is difficult to find someone who can list all accepted citizenships. The authorities know which *states* are recognised, and they know which *travel documents* are accepted, but *citizenship* seem to be mainly a statistical question.

One part of the questionnaire focuses upon citizenship of selected countries. The answers here were quite uniform. However, some NSIs clearly differ from the rest. The NSIs of Denmark, Portugal and the Czech Republic have separate citizenship for a lot more of the listed countries than the rest of the NSIs. This may arise from a misunderstanding as to what is meant by citizenship, a deliberate extension of the concept citizenship, and/or a situation where their Ministries of Foreign Affairs have longer lists of recognised states than other countries have. When the Danish NSI states that Faroe Islands and Greenland have their own citizenships, that means that citizenship is seen as something more than the passport (which in this case usually is Danish). Taiwan is an example of cases were not recognised states may have recognised citizenships (all of the responding NSIs had a separate citizenship for Taiwan).

There are some cases that need further discussion here. In the list below are presented the countries in question and the number of NSIs claiming separate citizenship for the countries or not.

| <b>Countries</b>    | <b>NSIs with citizenship</b> | <b>NSIs without citizenship</b> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| East Timor          | 5                            | 8                               |
| Western Sahara      | 5                            | 8                               |
| Palestine           | 5                            | 9                               |
| Hong Kong           | 10                           | 5                               |
| Aruba               | 4                            | 10                              |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 10                           | 10                              |
| Faroe Islands       | 4                            | 10                              |
| Greenland           | 4                            | 10                              |

|                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Marshall Islands | 7 | 7 |
| Palau            | 7 | 7 |

**East Timor:** The UN does not recognise Indonesian sovereignty over the territory, but that does not mean that there exists a recognised East Timor citizenship. There may exist travel documents that indicate a belonging to East Timor.

**Western Sahara:** The UN does not recognise Moroccan sovereignty over the territory, but that does not mean that there exists a recognised Western Saharan citizenship. There may exist travel documents that indicate a belonging to Western Sahara.

**Palestine:** Is not regarded as an independent state (so far) in the agreements. The Palestinian self rule authorities issue travel documents, but they do not indicate Palestinian *citizenship*. However, it is of course possible to regard attachment to Palestine (in opposition to Israel) as a citizenship.

**Hong Kong:** Becomes an autonomous region of the People's Republic of China during 1997. There are special rules concerning the non-Chinese citizenships of the inhabitants. Until 1 July 1997 most of them have been British citizens, but passports have been different from other British passports. The special Hong Kong information in the passports may have been utilised by some NSI to assign "Hong Kong citizenships" even if Hong Kong has never been an independent state.

**Aruba:** From 1845 a part of the Netherlands Antilles, with which it achieved internal self-government in 1954. The Dutch government announced in 1981 that Aruba would proceed to independence separately from the other islands. Aruba was constitutionally separated from the Netherlands Antilles from 1986, and full independence had been promised by the Netherlands after a 10-year period. However, an agreement with the Netherlands government in June 1990 deletes, at Aruba's request, references to eventual independence.

**St. Kitts and Nevis:** In 1967 the colonial status was replaced by an "association" with Britain, giving the islands full internal self-government. St. Kitts and Nevis became fully independent on 19 Sept. 1983.

**Faroe Islands:** The country has home-rule, but the inhabitants normally are Danish citizens.

**Greenland:** A Danish possession since 1380, Greenland became an integral part of the Danish kingdom in 1953. Following a referendum in 1979, home-rule was introduced from 1 May 1979.

**Marshall Islands:** The islands became a full UN member state on 17 Sept. 1991.

**Palau:** Palau became an independent republic on 1 Oct. 1994.

**British overseas:** Was not included in the questionnaire.

## 4. Code sets

### 4.1. Present situation

A standard classification normally consists of a column of codes (alphabetical and/or numerical). A code set is a package of unique codes that are constructed with the same criteria.

Among the NSIs, 7 of them report that they base their code sets on internationally known code sets. For 2 of them the ISO-standard is the basis. Finland reports that they are currently using codes based on the UNSD classification from the 1970'ies, but that they will start using new codes based on the ISO-standard in 1999. Other codes mentioned are the Commission Regulation (EC) on the country nomenclature for the external trade statistics (Portugal) and the codes used by the Swiss NSI (Liechtenstein).

The distribution of NSIs using numerical or alphabetical codes is as follows:

#### **Numerical codes:**

Finland  
Netherlands  
Switzerland  
Portugal  
France  
Germany  
UK  
Norway  
Lithuania  
Latvia  
Denmark  
Austria

#### **Alphabetical codes:**

Iceland (ISO-2)  
Luxembourg  
Liechtenstein  
Czech Republic  
Sweden

For most of the NSIs using numeric codes, the code indicates which continent a country belongs to. In these cases new countries get a code according to which continent they belong to. Orthographic changes in the name are normally not followed by changes in the code.

### 4.2. Discussion

This project will draw no conclusions about the type of code set (numerical or alphabetical) to be used for transmission of migration data to Eurostat. However, there will be a general discussion on the qualities a code set should have. The choice of codes for transmission of data to Eurostat will not have implications for the NSIs as the selection of countries will have. The code set that in the future will be



used for reporting to Eurostat, does not in itself imply anything for the production of population/migration statistics in the NSIs.

One of the main qualities of a code set is that it should be as stable as possible. For the production of official statistics this is especially useful, because in this field 10-30 year old data are still in use (in historical statistics and as old registrations, e.g. of country of birth).

A major change in the *geographical coverage* of a country or area is generally accompanied by a change in its code used for statistical purposes, regardless of the type of code set.

If areas change *names*, changes in *alphabetical* codes can occur, but normally not in numerical codes. Thus, a numerical code will be more stable than an alphabetical one. But if the code implies which continent the country is part of (as in most numeric code sets), there may be problems if the *groupings of continents* change. In this case, the best solution is probably to keep the original numerical code, and establish information on groupings separately.

A question is if alphabetical codes are easier to use than numerical codes. Some of them are definitely easier to understand intuitively, at least in *some* connections (e.g. most of the codes in the tables of this publication are easily understood, when we know that they belong to countries in a specific continent). The experiences of alphabetical and numerical codes in the registration process and the production of statistics are not collected systematically. Alphabetical codes are probably easier to remember than the numerical codes, but eventual advantages in this respect are perhaps outweighed by the more serious disadvantage of remembering the wrong code or misunderstanding the code (AUS may be taken for Austria, but in fact it is Australia).

As one can see from the distribution in chapter 4.1. most of the NSIs are using numerical codes. The practices in the NSIs can be an indication as to which type of code is preferred.

Half of the NSIs in the survey use a code set established in the 1960's or the 1970's. The long duration of some code sets may indicate satisfaction with the code set, and/or demonstrates the value of long-lasting code sets.

Another argument that may be in favour of the international use of numeric codes is that the numerical codes cover both the ISO country list and the UNSD list. On the contrary the ISO alpha codes only pertain to the selected countries in the ISO list.

An ISO code no longer in use may be reused after only 5 years. For producers of official statistics 5 years is a very short time. Luckily there are so far only one example of such reuse of codes. The alpha-2 code element AI which represented "French Afar and Issas" until 1977 and today represents Anguilla (information from the Secretariat of ISO 3166/MA).

## 5. Groupings of countries

### 5.1. Introduction

This part of the project focuses on how the NSIs group the countries in their statistics. This refers only to the **presentation** of data.

Countries can be grouped in many ways. The macro geographical regions are normally arranged according to the continents. Within these groupings more detailed geographical regions are often shown, like subcontinents. In addition, different political groupings may be used.

### 5.2. Present situation

#### 5.2.1. Continent groupings

Some areas were selected to reveal some possible discrepancies between the NSIs at the level of continents. The results are presented in table 1.

*Table 1. The continent grouping of selected countries in the NSIs and UNSD (AS = Asia, ER = Europe, AM = America).*

|                        | IT | NE | DK | UK | CH | DE | AT | NO | IS | FI | SE | FR | LV | CZ | LT | UN |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Cyprus</b>          | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Turkey</b>          | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Form.Sov. Union</b> | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER |    | ER |    | ER |    |    |
| <b>Russia</b>          | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER |
| <b>Armenia</b>         | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Azerbaijan</b>      | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Georgia</b>         | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Kazakhstan</b>      | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Kyrgyzstan</b>      | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Tadzhikistan</b>    | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Turkmenistan</b>    | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Uzbekistan</b>      | ER | ER | ER | ER | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS |
| <b>Greenland</b>       | ER | ER | ER | ER | ER | AM | AM | ER | ER | AM | ER | AM | ER | AM | AM | AM |
| <b>No. ER</b>          | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 1  |

There seems to be total agreement about the former Soviet Union and Russia. The two areas are grouped as belonging to Europe. When it comes to the former Soviet Union states, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, however, the views are diverging. 11 NSIs (Iceland, Germany, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, France, Latvia, Czech Republic and Lithuania) place these states in Asia (as do the UNSD), while five (Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, and the UK) place them in Europe.

Cyprus is considered to belong to the European continent by 7 NSIs (Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, the UK and Austria), and the 9 remaining NSIs group it with Asian countries. Five NSIs groups Turkey among the Asian countries. Hence, there is a total disagreement on these countries.

Greenland is considered to belong to Europe by 9 NSIs (Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy and Latvia). By the rest of the NSIs Greenland is considered to belong to the American continent.

### 5.2.2. Subcontinents

On the level of subcontinents it was asked if the African countries Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe were included in Southern Africa. The NSIs of Germany, Denmark and Norway do include these countries in Southern Africa. Italy, Finland, the UK, Austria and France, however, do not include these countries in Southern Africa. Five countries did not answer this question, some of them because they do not use this subgrouping.

The standard classification used by UNSD only include Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland in Southern Africa, thus none of the above mentioned countries.

### 5.2.3. Other groupings

A selection of political and regional groupings were presented, and the NSIs were asked to mark if they use the groupings often, some times, rarely or (almost) never. The answers are of course inaccurate indications, but it is nevertheless possible to see some patterns.

Table 2. Political grouping used by the NSIs. Ranging from 1 to 4, where 1 indicates often and 4 rarely or (almost) never.

|   | IS | IT | DE | PT | NL | FI | DK | NO | CH | UK | SE | FR | LV | LI | CZ | LT | No. of 1 | Total |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|-------|
| <b>EUR 15</b>                             | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 2  |    | 1  | 3  | 10       | 23    |
| <b>Former Soviet Union</b>                | 2  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 2  |    |    | 1  | 8        | 23    |
| <b>Former Yugoslavia</b>                  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 4  |    |    | 3  | 8        | 24    |
| <b>EUR 12</b>                             | 4  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 2  |    | 3  | 3  | 6        | 35    |
| <b>EEA</b>                                | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 5        | 41    |
| <b>Central and South America</b>          | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 3  |    |    | 2  | 5        | 36    |
| <b>Nordic Countries</b>                   | 1  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 2  |    | 4  | 3  | 4        | 43    |
| <b>Former Czechoslovakia</b>              | 2  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 4  |    | 2  | 3  | 4        | 36    |
| <b>EFTA</b>                               | 3  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 3  |    | 1  | 3  | 3        | 41    |
| <b>Central and Eastern Europe</b>         | 4  | 1  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 2  |    | 2  | 2  | 3        | 39    |
| <b>Baltic countries</b>                   | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 1  |    |    | 1  | 3        | 43    |
| <b>ECE</b>                                | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 2  |    | 1  | 3  | 2        | 45    |
| <b>Commonwealth of Independent States</b> | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 1  |    |    | 1  | 2        | 50    |
| <b>Eastern Africa</b>                     | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 3  |    |    | 4  | 2        | 47    |
| <b>Middle Africa</b>                      | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 3  |    |    | 4  | 2        | 47    |
| <b>Southern Africa</b>                    | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 3  |    |    | 4  | 2        | 47    |
| <b>South East Asia</b>                    | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 4  |    |    | 4  | 2        | 48    |
| <b>Latin America</b>                      | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 3  |    |    | 3  | 2        | 43    |
| <b>Continental Central America</b>        | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 4  |    |    | 3  | 2        | 48    |
| <b>OECD</b>                               | 4  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 2  |    | 3  | 3  | 1        | 51    |
| <b>Developed countries</b>                | 3  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  |    | 3  | 4  | 1        | 48    |
| <b>Less developed countries</b>           | 3  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  |    |    | 4  | 1        | 45    |
| <b>Near and Middle East</b>               | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 4  | 4  | 4  |    |    | 4  | 1        | 51    |
| <b>Caribbean America</b>                  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 3  | 4  | 2  | 4  | 1  | 3  |    |    | 3  | 1        | 48    |

|                                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| <b>Former Ethiopia</b>         | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 51 |
| <b>Mediterranean countries</b> | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 50 |
| <b>Polynesia</b>               | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 54 |
| <b>Micronesia</b>              | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 56 |
| <b>New Zealand Oceania</b>     | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 54 |
| <b>American Oceania</b>        | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 54 |
| <b>Australian Oceania</b>      | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 51 |

What seems quite clear is that it is the countries with the tightest connections to or belonging to the groupings that use them most often. E.g. the grouping "Nordic countries" is used often by Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden, all Nordic countries. Finland, Latvia and Lithuania are frequent users of the grouping "Baltic Countries", and the EUR 15 and 12 are mostly used by EU member states.

#### 5.2.4. European Union

The legal status of Europe's independent countries, overseas territories and autonomous regions, within the framework of the Treaties forming the European Union, is varied and sometimes confusing as it is stated in an EC report on the subject.<sup>5</sup> Some of the countries listed in that report were included in the questionnaire together with the question "Which of the countries are included in the EU?" The result of this question is presented in table 3.

*Table 3. Countries included in the EU or not. Y indicates that the NSI includes the country as a separate country or included in another country, while N means that the country is not included at all.*

| NSI                    | PT | NL | IS | DK | FR | NO | UK | FI | CH | SE | IT | LV | LI | CZ |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Gibraltar</b>       | N  | N  | N  | Y  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
| <b>Isle of Man</b>     | N  | N  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  |    |
| <b>Channel Islands</b> | N  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  |    |
| <b>Greenland</b>       | N  | N  | N  | N  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
| <b>Faroe Islands</b>   | N  | N  | N  | N  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
| <b>Guadeloupe</b>      | N  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  | Y  |
| <b>Martinique</b>      | N  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  | Y  |
| <b>French Guiana</b>   | N  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  | Y  |
| <b>Réunion</b>         | N  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    | Y  |    |
| <b>Canary Islands</b>  | N  | N  | N  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |    |

The practices concerning which countries to include in the EU or not vary among the NSIs. As seen in table 3 some include all of the countries listed here, others do not include any of them.

**Réunion, Guadeloupe, Guiana and Martinique:** In the report mentioned above it is stated that "...the French overseas departments, Réunion, Guadeloupe, Guiana and Martinique form an integral part of the EC" (ibid.).

**Ceuta and Melilla:** The cities are autonomous regions of Spain. Under the Spanish Accession Act and the derogations set out within it, Ceuta and Melilla are excluded from the Community's custom territory

<sup>5</sup> "The European Community's relations to French overseas departments, European autonomous regions, independent countries within EC boundaries, and overseas countries and territories", Background Report, 28 June 1993.

and from application of the common commercial, fisheries and agricultural policies (ibid.). (Ceuta and Melilla were not included in this part of the questionnaire.)

**Canary Islands:** The Canary Islands are an autonomous region of Spain. Until 1991 they had the same non-member status as Ceuta and Melilla. However, it is further stated in the report that the region from 1991 should be "...gradually incorporated, over an appropriate transitional period, into the customs territory of the Community, accompanied by suitable measures to compensate for their insular character and remoteness" (ibid.).

**Channel Islands and Isle of Man:** The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have a special relationship with the UK. They are not part of the UK but belong to the UK Head of state, the Queen. The Islands' relationship with the Community is governed by Articles 25-27 and Protocol 3 of the UK's Act of Accession. This protocol states that the islands are included in the EC customs territory.

**Gibraltar:** When the UK joined the EC in 1973, Gibraltar was included under the Article 227 of the Treaty of Rome, relating to European Territories for whose external relations a Member State is responsible. However, in 1984 the British and Spanish Governments agreed "...to grant EC rights for Spaniards in Gibraltar and Gibraltarians in Spain in advance of Spain's entry in the Community; to establish free movement of persons, vehicles and goods between Gibraltar and Spain; and to establish a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and promoting cooperation" (ibid.).

**Faroe Islands:** Under Article 227, the Treaty does not apply to the Faroe Islands.

**Greenland:** At the time when Denmark joined the EC (in 1973), the status of Greenland within the Danish kingdom had the effect that Greenland automatically was included in the EC. When Greenland later got home-rule, a referendum was held on Greenland on the question of the EC membership, with the result that Greenland left the EC. In the Treaty of Rome the Member States agree to associate with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with a particular Member State. Greenland has status as a country having a special relationship with the Kingdom of Denmark.

## 5.2. Conclusion

Due to the great differences between the NSIs when it comes to definitions and use of groupings of countries, it exceeds the framework of this project to propose some standards for groupings of countries into continents, subcontinents or political groupings.

**List of references:**

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UNESCO, Demographic Yearbook 1996.

## Appendix I. A basis for a Eurostat country classification standard

27.5.97

### Proposal for a country list

code = code for accepted countries/citizenships, r = replaced entities,  
sepc = separate country, sepci = separate citizenship, citi = citizenship code (empty),  
belong = citizenship belong to ..., inc = included in this code (empty), inclname = included in this country  
In the list: r = replaced, res = reserved, co = country, ci = citizenship, nco = not country,  
nci = not citizenship, coo = old country, cio = old citizenship, many = more than one

| code | r | name                           | ISO 2 | ISO3 | UN  | sepc | sepci | citi | belong         | inc | inclname |
|------|---|--------------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|------|----------------|-----|----------|
| 001  |   | Afghanistan                    | AF    | AFG  | 004 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 002  |   | Albania                        | AL    | ALB  | 008 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 003  |   | Algeria                        | DZ    | DZA  | 012 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 004  |   | American Samoa                 | AS    | ASM  | 016 | co   | nci   |      | USA            |     |          |
| 005  |   | Andorra                        | AD    | AND  | 020 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 006  |   | Angola                         | AO    | AGO  | 024 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 007  |   | Anguilla                       | AI    | AIA  | 660 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 008  |   | Antigua and Barbuda            | AG    | ATG  | 028 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 009  |   | Argentina                      | AR    | ARG  | 032 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 010  |   | Armenia                        | AM    | ARM  | 051 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 011  |   | Aruba                          | AW    | ABW  | 533 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 012  |   | Australia                      | AU    | AUS  | 036 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 013  |   | Austria                        | AT    | AUT  | 040 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 014  |   | Azerbaijan                     | AZ    | AZE  | 031 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 015  |   | Bahamas                        | BS    | BHS  | 044 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 016  |   | Bahrain                        | BH    | BHR  | 048 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 017  |   | Bangladesh                     | BD    | BGD  | 050 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 018  |   | Barbados                       | BB    | BRB  | 052 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 019  |   | Belarus                        | BY    | BLR  | 112 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 020  |   | Belgium                        | BE    | BEL  | 056 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 021  |   | Belize                         | BZ    | BLZ  | 084 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 022  |   | Benin                          | BJ    | BEN  | 204 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 023  |   | Bermuda                        | BM    | BMU  | 060 | co   | nci   |      | United Kingdom |     |          |
| 024  |   | Bhutan                         | BT    | BTN  | 064 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 025  |   | Bolivia                        | BO    | BOL  | 068 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 026  |   | Bosnia-Herzegovina             | BA    | BIH  | 070 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 027  |   | Botswana                       | BW    | BWA  | 072 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 028  |   | Brazil                         | BR    | BRA  | 076 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 029  |   | British Indian Ocean Territory | IO    | IOT  | 086 | co   | nci   |      | United Kingdom |     |          |
| 030  |   | British Virgin Islands         | VG    | VGB  | 092 | co   | nci   |      | United Kingdom |     |          |
| 031  |   | Brunei Darussalam              | BN    | BRN  | 096 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 032  |   | Bulgaria                       | BG    | BGR  | 100 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 033  |   | Burkina Faso                   | BF    | BFA  | 854 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 034  |   | Burundi                        | BI    | BDI  | 108 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 035  |   | Cambodia                       | KH    | KHM  | 116 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 036  |   | Cameroon                       | CM    | CMR  | 120 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 037  |   | Canada                         | CA    | CAN  | 124 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 038  |   | Cape Verde                     | CV    | CPV  | 132 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 039  |   | Cayman Islands                 | KY    | CYM  | 136 | co   | nci   |      | United Kingdom |     |          |
| 040  |   | Central African Republic       | CF    | CAF  | 140 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 041  |   | Chad                           | TD    | TCD  | 148 | co   | ci    |      |                |     |          |
| 042  |   | Channel Islands                |       |      | 830 | co   | nci   |      | United Kingdom |     |          |

|     |                         |    |     |     |    |     |                |
|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----------------|
| 043 | Chile                   | CL | CHL | 152 | co | ci  |                |
| 044 | China                   | CN | CHN | 156 | co | ci  |                |
| 045 | Christmas Island        | CX | CXR | 162 | co | nci | Australia      |
| 046 | Cocos (Keeling) Islands | CC | CCK | 166 | co | nci | Australia      |
| 047 | Colombia                | CO | COL | 170 | co | ci  |                |
| 048 | Comoros                 | KM | COM | 174 | co | ci  |                |
| 049 | Congo                   | CG | COG | 178 | co | ci  |                |
| 050 | Cook Islands            | CK | COK | 184 | co | nci | New Zealand    |
| 051 | Costa Rica              | CR | CRI | 188 | co | ci  |                |
| 052 | Côte d'Ivoire           | CI | CIV | 384 | co | ci  |                |
| 053 | Croatia                 | HR | HRV | 191 | co | ci  |                |
| 054 | Cuba                    | CU | CUB | 192 | co | ci  |                |
| 055 | Cyprus                  | CY | CYP | 196 | co | ci  |                |
| 056 | Czech Republic          | CZ | CZE | 203 | co | ci  |                |
| 057 | Denmark                 | DK | DNK | 208 | co | ci  |                |
| 058 | Djibouti                | DJ | DJI | 262 | co | ci  |                |
| 059 | Dominica                | DM | DMA | 212 | co | ci  |                |
| 060 | Dominican Republic      | DO | DOM | 214 | co | ci  |                |
| 061 | East Timor              | TP | TMP | 626 | co | ci  |                |
| 062 | Ecuador                 | EC | ECU | 218 | co | ci  |                |
| 063 | Egypt                   | EG | EGY | 818 | co | ci  |                |
| 064 | El Salvador             | SV | SLV | 222 | co | ci  |                |
| 065 | Equatorial Guinea       | GQ | GNQ | 226 | co | ci  |                |
| 066 | Eritrea                 | ER | ERI | 232 | co | ci  |                |
| 067 | Estonia                 | EE | EST | 233 | co | ci  |                |
| 068 | Ethiopia                | ET | ETH | 231 | co | ci  |                |
| 069 | Falkland Islands        | FK | FLK | 238 | co | nci | United Kingdom |
| 070 | Faroe Islands           | FO | FRO | 234 | co | nci | Denmark        |
| 071 | Fiji                    | FJ | FJI | 242 | co | ci  |                |
| 072 | Finland                 | FI | FIN | 246 | co | ci  |                |
| 073 | France                  | FR | FRA | 250 | co | ci  |                |
| 074 | French Guiana           | GF | GUF | 254 | co | nci | France         |
| 075 | French Polynesia        | PF | PYF | 258 | co | nci | France         |
| 076 | Gabon                   | GA | GAB | 266 | co | ci  |                |
| 077 | Gambia                  | GM | GMB | 270 | co | ci  |                |
| 078 | Georgia                 | GE | GEO | 268 | co | ci  |                |
| 079 | Germany                 | DE | DEU | 276 | co | ci  |                |
| 080 | Ghana                   | GH | GHA | 288 | co | ci  |                |
| 081 | Gibraltar               | GI | GIB | 292 | co | nci | United Kingdom |
| 082 | Greece                  | GR | GRC | 300 | co | ci  |                |
| 083 | Greenland               | GL | GRL | 304 | co | nci | Denmark        |
| 084 | Grenada                 | GD | GRD | 308 | co | ci  |                |
| 085 | Guadeloupe              | GP | GLP | 312 | co | nci | France         |
| 086 | Guam                    | GU | GUM | 316 | co | nci | USA            |
| 087 | Guatemala               | GT | GTM | 320 | co | ci  |                |
| 088 | Guinea                  | GN | GIN | 324 | co | ci  |                |
| 089 | Guinea-Bissau           | GW | GNB | 624 | co | ci  |                |
| 090 | Guyana                  | GY | GUY | 328 | co | ci  |                |
| 091 | Haiti                   | HT | HTI | 332 | co | ci  |                |
| 092 | Honduras                | HN | HND | 340 | co | ci  |                |
| 093 | Hong Kong               | HK | HKG | 344 | co | nci | many           |
| 094 | Hungary                 | HU | HUN | 348 | co | ci  |                |
| 095 | Iceland                 | IS | ISL | 352 | co | ci  |                |
| 096 | India                   | IN | IND | 356 | co | ci  |                |
| 097 | Indonesia               | ID | IDN | 360 | co | ci  |                |
| 098 | Iran                    | IR | IRN | 364 | co | ci  |                |



|     |                                 |     |     |     |    |     |                               |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------------------------------|
| 099 | Iraq                            | IQ  | IRQ | 368 | co | ci  |                               |
| 100 | Ireland                         | IE  | IRL | 372 | co | ci  |                               |
| 101 | Isle of Man                     | res | res | 833 | co | nci | United Kingdom United Kingdom |
| 102 | Israel                          | IL  | ISR | 376 | co | ci  |                               |
| 103 | Italy                           | IT  | ITA | 380 | co | ci  |                               |
| 104 | Jamaica                         | JM  | JAM | 388 | co | ci  |                               |
| 105 | Japan                           | JP  | JPN | 392 | co | ci  |                               |
| 106 | Jordan                          | JO  | JOR | 400 | co | ci  |                               |
| 107 | Kazakhstan                      | KZ  | KAZ | 398 | co | ci  |                               |
| 108 | Kenya                           | KE  | KEN | 404 | co | ci  |                               |
| 109 | Kiribati                        | KI  | KIR | 296 | co | ci  |                               |
| 110 | Kuwait                          | KW  | KWT | 414 | co | ci  |                               |
| 111 | Kyrgyzstan                      | KG  | KGZ | 417 | co | ci  |                               |
| 112 | Laos                            | LA  | LAO | 418 | co | ci  |                               |
| 113 | Latvia                          | LV  | LVA | 428 | co | ci  |                               |
| 114 | Lebanon                         | LB  | LBN | 422 | co | ci  |                               |
| 115 | Lesotho                         | LS  | LSO | 426 | co | ci  |                               |
| 116 | Liberia                         | LR  | LBR | 430 | co | ci  |                               |
| 117 | Libya                           | LY  | LBY | 434 | co | ci  |                               |
| 118 | Liechtenstein                   | LI  | LIE | 438 | co | ci  |                               |
| 119 | Lithuania                       | LT  | LTU | 440 | co | ci  |                               |
| 120 | Luxembourg                      | LU  | LUX | 442 | co | ci  |                               |
| 121 | Macau                           | MO  | MAC | 446 | co | nci |                               |
| 122 | Macedonia                       | MK  | MKD | 807 | co | ci  |                               |
| 123 | Madagascar                      | MG  | MDG | 450 | co | ci  |                               |
| 124 | Malawi                          | MW  | MWI | 454 | co | ci  |                               |
| 125 | Malaysia                        | MY  | MYS | 458 | co | ci  |                               |
| 126 | Maldives                        | MV  | MDV | 462 | co | ci  |                               |
| 127 | Mali                            | ML  | MLI | 466 | co | ci  |                               |
| 128 | Malta                           | MT  | MLT | 470 | co | ci  |                               |
| 129 | Marshall Islands                | MH  | MHL | 584 | co | ci  |                               |
| 130 | Martinique                      | MQ  | MTQ | 474 | co | nci | France                        |
| 131 | Mauritania                      | MR  | MRT | 478 | co | ci  |                               |
| 132 | Mauritius                       | MU  | MUS | 480 | co | ci  |                               |
| 133 | Mayotte                         | YT  | MYT | 175 | co | nci | France                        |
| 134 | Mexico                          | MX  | MEX | 484 | co | ci  |                               |
| 135 | Micronesia, Federated States of | FM  | FSM | 583 | co | ci  |                               |
| 136 | Moldava                         | MD  | MDA | 498 | co | ci  |                               |
| 137 | Monaco                          | MC  | MCO | 492 | co | ci  |                               |
| 138 | Mongolia                        | MN  | MNG | 496 | co | ci  |                               |
| 139 | Montserrat                      | MS  | MSR | 500 | co | nci | United Kingdom                |
| 140 | Morocco                         | MA  | MAR | 504 | co | ci  |                               |
| 141 | Mozambique                      | MZ  | MOZ | 508 | co | ci  |                               |
| 142 | Myanmar                         | MM  | MMR | 104 | co | ci  |                               |
| 143 | Namibia                         | NA  | NAM | 516 | co | ci  |                               |
| 144 | Nauru                           | NR  | NRU | 520 | co | ci  |                               |
| 145 | Nepal                           | NP  | NPL | 524 | co | ci  |                               |
| 146 | Netherlands                     | NL  | NLD | 528 | co | ci  |                               |
| 147 | Netherlands Antilles            | AN  | ANT | 530 | co | nci | Netherlands                   |
| 148 | New Caledonia                   | NC  | NCL | 540 | co | nci | France                        |
| 149 | New Zealand                     | NZ  | NZL | 554 | co | ci  |                               |
| 150 | Nicaragua                       | NI  | NIC | 558 | co | ci  |                               |
| 151 | Niger                           | NE  | NER | 562 | co | ci  |                               |
| 152 | Nigeria                         | NG  | NGA | 566 | co | ci  |                               |
| 153 | Niue                            | NU  | NIU | 570 | co | nci | New Zealand                   |

|     |                                |     |     |     |    |     |                |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----------------|
| 154 | Norfolk Island                 | NF  | NFK | 574 | co | nci | Australia      |
| 155 | North Korea                    | KP  | PRK | 408 | co | ci  |                |
| 156 | Northern Mariana Islands       | MP  | MNP | 580 | co | nci | USA            |
| 157 | Norway                         | NO  | NOR | 578 | co | ci  |                |
| 158 | Oman                           | OM  | OMN | 512 | co | ci  |                |
| 159 | Pakistan                       | PK  | PAK | 586 | co | ci  |                |
| 160 | Palau                          | PW  | PLW | 585 | co | ci  |                |
| 161 | Palestine                      | res | res | res | co | nci | Israel         |
| 162 | Panama                         | PA  | PAN | 591 | co | ci  |                |
| 163 | Papua New Guinea               | PG  | PNG | 598 | co | ci  |                |
| 164 | Paraguay                       | PY  | PRY | 600 | co | ci  |                |
| 165 | Peru                           | PE  | PER | 604 | co | ci  |                |
| 166 | Philippines                    | PH  | PHL | 608 | co | ci  |                |
| 167 | Pitcairn                       | PN  | PCN | 612 | co | nci | United Kingdom |
| 168 | Poland                         | PL  | POL | 616 | co | ci  |                |
| 169 | Portugal                       | PT  | PRT | 620 | co | ci  |                |
| 170 | Puerto Rico                    | PR  | PRI | 630 | co | nci | USA            |
| 171 | Qatar                          | QA  | QAT | 634 | co | ci  |                |
| 172 | Reunion                        | RE  | REU | 638 | co | nci | France         |
| 173 | Romania                        | RO  | ROM | 642 | co | ci  |                |
| 174 | Russia                         | RU  | RUS | 643 | co | ci  |                |
| 175 | Rwanda                         | RW  | RWA | 646 | co | ci  |                |
| 176 | Samoa                          | WS  | WSM | 882 | co | ci  |                |
| 177 | San Marino                     | SM  | SMR | 674 | co | ci  |                |
| 178 | Sao Tome and Principe          | ST  | STP | 678 | co | ci  |                |
| 179 | Saudi Arabia                   | SA  | SAU | 682 | co | ci  |                |
| 180 | Senegal                        | SN  | SEN | 686 | co | ci  |                |
| 181 | Seychelles                     | SC  | SYC | 690 | co | ci  |                |
| 182 | Sierra Leone                   | SL  | SLE | 694 | co | ci  |                |
| 183 | Singapore                      | SG  | SGP | 702 | co | ci  |                |
| 184 | Slovakia                       | SK  | SVK | 703 | co | ci  |                |
| 185 | Slovenia                       | SI  | SVN | 705 | co | ci  |                |
| 186 | Solomon Islands                | SB  | SLB | 090 | co | ci  |                |
| 187 | Somalia                        | SO  | SOM | 706 | co | ci  |                |
| 188 | South Africa                   | ZA  | ZAF | 710 | co | ci  |                |
| 189 | South Korea                    | KR  | KOR | 410 | co | ci  |                |
| 190 | Spain                          | ES  | ESP | 724 | co | ci  |                |
| 191 | Sri Lanka                      | LK  | LKA | 144 | co | ci  |                |
| 192 | St. Helena                     | SH  | SHN | 654 | co | nci | United Kingdom |
| 193 | St. Kitts and Nevis            | KN  | KNA | 659 | co | ci  |                |
| 194 | St. Lucia                      | LC  | LCA | 662 | co | ci  |                |
| 195 | St. Pierre and Miquelon        | PM  | SPM | 666 | co | nci | France         |
| 196 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | VC  | VCT | 670 | co | ci  |                |
| 197 | Sudan                          | SD  | SDN | 736 | co | ci  |                |
| 198 | Surinam                        | SR  | SUR | 740 | co | ci  |                |
| 199 | Svalbard                       | SJ  | SJM | 744 | co | nci | Norway         |
| 200 | Swaziland                      | SZ  | SWZ | 748 | co | ci  | Norway         |
| 201 | Sweden                         | SE  | SWE | 752 | co | ci  |                |
| 202 | Switzerland                    | CH  | CHE | 756 | co | ci  |                |
| 203 | Syria                          | SY  | SYR | 760 | co | ci  |                |
| 204 | Taiwan                         | TW  | TWN | 158 | co | ci  |                |
| 205 | Tajikistan                     | TJ  | TJK | 762 | co | ci  |                |
| 206 | Tanzania                       | TZ  | TZA | 834 | co | ci  |                |
| 207 | Thailand                       | TH  | THA | 764 | co | ci  |                |
| 208 | Togo                           | TG  | TGO | 768 | co | ci  |                |
| 209 | Tokelau                        | TK  | TKL | 772 | co | nci | New Zealand    |

|     |   |     |     |     |     |     |                                |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 210 | Tonga                                   | TO  | TON | 776 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 211 | Trinidad and Tobago                     | TT  | TTO | 780 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 212 | Tunisia                                 | TN  | TUN | 788 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 213 | Turkey                                  | TR  | TUR | 792 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 214 | Turkmenistan                            | TM  | TKM | 795 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 215 | Turks and Caicos Islands                | TC  | TCA | 796 | co  | nci | United Kingdom                 |
| 216 | Tuvalu                                  | TV  | TUV | 798 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 217 | Uganda                                  | UG  | UGA | 800 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 218 | Ukraine                                 | UA  | UKR | 804 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 219 | United Arab Emirates                    | AE  | ARE | 784 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 220 | United Kingdom                          | GB  | GBR | 826 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 221 | United States                           | US  | USA | 840 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 222 | United States Minor Outlying Islands    | UM  | UMI | 581 | co  | nci | USA                            |
| 223 | United States Virgin Islands            | VI  | VIR | 850 | co  | nci | USA                            |
| 224 | Uruguay                                 | UY  | URY | 858 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 225 | Uzbekistan                              | UZ  | UZB | 860 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 226 | Vanuatu                                 | VU  | VUT | 548 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 227 | Vatican City State                      | VA  | VAT | 336 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 228 | Venezuela                               | VE  | VEN | 862 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 229 | Vietnam                                 | VN  | VNM | 704 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 230 | Wallis and Futuna                       | WL  | WLF | 876 | co  | nci | France                         |
| 231 | Western Sahara                          | EH  | ESH | 732 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 232 | Yemen                                   | YE  | YEM | 887 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 233 | Yugoslavia                              | YU  | YUG | 891 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 234 | Zaire                                   | ZR  | ZAR | 180 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 235 | Zambia                                  | ZM  | ZMB | 894 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 236 | Zimbabwe                                | ZW  | ZWE | 716 | co  | ci  |                                |
| 501 | r Soviet Union                          | r   | r   | r   | coo | cio |                                |
| 502 | r Czechoslovakia                        | r   | r   | r   | coo | cio |                                |
| 601 | Caribbean not specified                 |     |     | 129 | coo | cio |                                |
| 602 | Eastern Asia not specified              |     |     | 220 | coo | cio |                                |
| 603 | Eastern Europe not specified            |     |     | 221 | coo | cio |                                |
| 604 | Northern Africa not specified           |     |     | 290 | coo | cio |                                |
| 605 | Oceania not specified                   |     |     | 527 | coo | cio |                                |
| 606 | Other Africa not specified              |     |     | 577 | coo | cio |                                |
| 607 | Other Asia not specified                |     |     | 490 | coo | cio |                                |
| 608 | Other Europe not specified              |     |     | 568 | coo | cio |                                |
| 609 | Rest of America not specified           |     |     | 636 | coo | cio |                                |
| 610 | Western Asia not specified              |     |     | 879 | coo | cio |                                |
| 980 | Stateless                               |     |     |     | nco | ci  |                                |
| 999 | Not stated                              |     |     | 898 | co  | ci  |                                |
|     | r German Democratic Republic (replaced) |     |     |     | coo | cio | Germany                        |
|     | r North Yemen (replaced)                |     |     |     | coo | cio | Yemen                          |
|     | r South Yemen (replaced)                |     |     |     | coo | cio | Yemen                          |
|     | r Vietnam, North (replaced)             |     |     |     | coo | cio | Vietnam                        |
|     | r Vietnam, South (replaced)             |     |     |     | coo | cio | Vietnam                        |
|     | r West Germany (replaced)               |     |     |     | coo | cio | Germany                        |
|     | Alderney                                |     | res |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom Channel Islands |
|     | American Oceania                        |     |     |     | nco | nci | US Minor Outl                  |
|     | Antarctica                              | AQ  | ATA | 010 | nco | nci | other country                  |
|     | Ascension                               | res | res |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom St. Helena      |
|     | Australian Oceania                      |     |     |     | nco | nci | many                           |
|     | Azores                                  |     |     |     | nco | nci | Portugal Portugal              |
|     | Bouvet Island                           | BV  | BVT | 074 | nco | nci | Norway Norway                  |

|  |       |       |     |     |     |                |                  |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------------------|
| Canary Islands                               |       |       |     | nco | nci | Spain          | Spain            |
| r Canton and Enderbury                       | r     | r     |     | nco | nci | Kiribati       | Kiribati         |
| Ceuta, Melilla                               | r     |       |     | nco | nci | Spain          | Spain            |
| Chagos                                       |       |       |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom | Br. Indian Ocean |
| r France, Metropolitan                       | r/res | r/res |     | nco | nci | France         | France           |
| French Southern Territories                  | TF    | ATF   | 260 | nco | nci | France         |                  |
| Gaza Strip                                   |       |       | 274 | nco | nci |                | Palestine        |
| Guernsey                                     | res   | res   |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom | Channel Islands  |
| Hawaii                                       |       |       |     | nco | nci | USA            | USA              |
| Heard Island and McDonald Islands            | HM    | HMD   | 334 | nco | nci | Australia      |                  |
| Jersey                                       | res   | res   |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom | Channel Islands  |
| r Johnston Island                            | r     | r     |     | nco | nci | USA            | US Minor Outl    |
| Kaliningrad                                  |       |       |     | nco | nci | Russia         | Russia           |
| r Midway Islands                             | r     | r     |     | nco | nci | USA            | US Minor Outl    |
| New Zealand Oceania                          |       |       |     | nco | nci | New Zealand    | many             |
| Northern Ireland                             |       |       |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom | United Kingdom   |
| r Pacific Islands (Trust Territory)          | r     | r     |     | nco | nci |                | other countries  |
| Polar regions                                |       |       |     | nco | nci |                | other countries  |
| South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands | GS    | SGS   | 239 | nco | nci | United Kingdom |                  |
| Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands               | SJ    | SJM   | 744 | nco | nci | Norway         | Svalbard         |
| Tibet  |       |       |     | nco | nci | China          | China            |
| Tristan da Cunha                             |       | res   |     | nco | nci | United Kingdom | St. Helena       |
| West Bank                                    |       |       |     | nco | nci |                | Palestine        |

## **Appendix II. Results from a survey on country names.**

### **Questionnaire on country names in English**

A questionnaire on preferred country names in English was sent to contact persons, even if it was not part of the country list project. The answers were confidential. This was the question:

**«Which name/spelling do you regard as the best one in your migration statistics publications with English texts?»**

Please give your personal opinion as a professional, not any official reflection of existing practices that may differ from your opinion. If you do not have any opinion on some of the countries, you may give answers that reflect the practices of your statistics, or you may skip that country.

Please underline (or mark in an other way) the alternatives you prefer in your statistics:»

### **The results**

We report below only the number of preferences for each alternative, and without drawing any conclusions. In some few cases the respondents prefer names that are more or less «mistakes». The cases are sorted in two groups, one where most respondents agree on one alternative, and the other with no clear majority in favour of one alternative.

In the questionnaire there was no distinction between e.g. ‘Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’ and ‘Korea, Democratic People’s Republic’.

After this list there is some additional information on some of the country names.

### **Cases with a clear majority in favour of one alternative**

|  |    |                               |    |
|--|----|-------------------------------|----|
| Belarus  | 13 | Palestine (Gaza Strip)        | 1  |
| Belorussia   | 1  | Palestinian Area              | 0  |
| Byelorussia  | 1  | West Bank                     | 0  |
| France   | 15 | Russia                        | 10 |
| France, metropolitan                                 | 1  | Russian Federation            | 5  |
| Cook Islands   | 12 | Soviet Union                  | 8  |
| Cook Island  | 1  | USSR                          | 2  |
| Cambodia   | 13 | St. Helena                    | 10 |
| Kampuchea  | 2  | Saint Helena                  | 3  |
| Guinea-Bissau  | 13 | St. Lucia                     | 10 |
| Guinea (Bissau)                                      | 1  | Saint Lucia                   | 3  |
| Guinea   | 12 | St. Pierre and Miquelon       | 13 |
| Guinea (Conakry)                                     | 1  | Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon      | 0  |
| Equatorial Guinea                                    | 13 | St. Vincent                   | 9  |
| Guinea (Equatorial)                                  | 0  | St. Vincent and Grenadines    | 2  |
| Iran   | 14 | Saint Vincent                 | 1  |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)                           | 2  | Surinam                       | 11 |
| Laos   | 12 | Suriname                      | 3  |
| Lao People's<br>Democratic Republic                  | 4  | Syria                         | 14 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis                                  | 13 | Syrian Arab Republic          | 1  |
| St. Christopher and Nevis                            | 1  | Taiwan                        | 14 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis                                      | 0  | Taiwan, Province of China     | 0  |
| Macedonia  | 10 | Tanzania                      | 15 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic<br>of Macedonia (FYROM) | 5  | Tanzania, United Republic of  | 0  |
| Fyrom  | 0  | United Kingdom                | 13 |
| Myanmar  | 10 | UK                            | 1  |
| Burma  | 5  | Pitcairn                      | 10 |
| Micronesia   | 11 | Pitcairn Islands              | 4  |
| Micronesia (Federated States of)                     | 3  | Vatican City State            | 13 |
| Moldova  | 15 | Holy See                      | 1  |
| Republic of Moldova                                  | 1  | Vatican City State (Holy See) | 0  |
| Palau  | 10 | Vietnam                       | 11 |
| Pacific Islands (Palau)                              | 4  | Viet Nam                      | 3  |
| Palestine  | 13 |                               |    |

**Cases with no clear majority in favour of one alternative**

|  |    |                           |   |
|--|----|---------------------------|---|
|  |    | Wake Islands              | 6 |
|  |    | Wake Island               | 5 |
|  |    | Wallis and Futuna         | 7 |
|  |    | Wallis and Futuna Islands | 5 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina                       | 9  |                           |   |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                   | 4  |                           |   |
| Bosnia Herzegovina                       | 2  |                           |   |
| Christmas Island                         | 8  |                           |   |
| Christmas Island (Australia)             | 5  |                           |   |
| Cocos Islands                            | 6  |                           |   |
| Cocos (Keeling) Islands                  | 5  |                           |   |
| Keeling Islands                          | 0  |                           |   |
| Ivory coast                              | 8  |                           |   |
| Cote d'Ivoire                            | 6  |                           |   |
| North Korea                              | 11 |                           |   |
| Democratic People's<br>Republic of Korea | 6  |                           |   |
| Faroe Islands                            | 8  |                           |   |
| Faeroe Islands                           | 4  |                           |   |
| Falkland Islands                         | 9  |                           |   |
| Falkland Islands (Malvinas)              | 4  |                           |   |
| Malvinas                                 | 0  |                           |   |
| French Guyana                            | 7  |                           |   |
| French Guiana                            | 4  |                           |   |
| Macau                                    | 6  |                           |   |
| Macao                                    | 7  |                           |   |
| Mauritania                               | 9  |                           |   |
| Mauretania                               | 6  |                           |   |
| Réunion                                  | 8  |                           |   |
| Reunion                                  | 4  |                           |   |
| South Korea                              | 9  |                           |   |
| Republic of Korea                        | 5  |                           |   |
| US Virgin Islands                        | 7  |                           |   |
| Unites States Virgin Islands             | 4  |                           |   |
| USA                                      | 7  |                           |   |
| United States of America                 | 4  |                           |   |
| United States                            | 3  |                           |   |

### **Some information**

UNSD (and ISO) now use

- Cambodia instead of Kampuchea
- Myanmar instead of Burma
- Côte d'Ivoire instead of Ivory Coast

ISO (and in a different form UNSD) now use

- Holy See (Vatican City State) instead of Vatican City State
- 'Micronesia, Federated States of', instead of Micronesia

ISO use the form 'Faroe Islands', while UNSD writes 'Faeroe Islands'.

ISO use the form 'Holy See (Vatican City State)', while UNSD writes 'Holy See'.

ISO use the form 'Wallis and Futuna', while UNSD writes 'Wallis and Futuna Islands'.

ISO use the form 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen', while UNSD writes 'Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands'.

ISO 3166 use the form 'Suriname', while document ISO 3166/MA N 334 writes 'Surinam'.

ISO lists these names alphabetically this way:

- Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
- Korea, Republic of
- Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of
- Moldova, Republic of
- Tanzania, United Republic of
- Virgin Islands, British
- Virgin Islands, U.S.

UNSD lists the names this way:

- British Virgin Islands, British
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Republic of Korea
- Republic of Moldova
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- United States Virgin Islands.
- United Republic of Tanzania

Both ISO and UNSD write

- 'Saint' instead of 'St.'
- Pitcairn instead of Pitcairn Islands
- Macau instead of Macao
- Mauritania instead of Mauretania.
- United States instead of USA or United States of America.
- Réunion instead of Reunion.
- 'French Guiana' instead of 'French Guyana'

Palau is now independent, and the previous form 'Pacific Islands (Palau)' should be avoided.