

World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents

Note: definition and source(s)

1. Economic and trading groups:

WORLD BANK REGIONAL GROUPS (DEVELOPING ONLY)

WB region: East Asia and Pacific (developing only)

WB region: Europe and Central Asia (developing only)

WB region: Latin America and Caribbean (developing only)

WB region: Middle East and North Africa (developing only)

WB region: South Asia

WB region: Sub-Saharan Africa (developing only)

World Bank regions (developing only) — Source: http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups#East_Asia_and_Pacific (Accessed on 17.02.2011)

WORLD BANK INCOME GROUPS

WB Low-income economies (\$1,005 or less)

WB Lower-middle-income economies (\$1,006 to \$3,975)

WB Upper-middle-income economies (\$3,976 to \$12,275)

WB High-income economies (\$12,276 or more)

WB High-income OECD members

World Bank income groups — Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications/country-and-lending-groups> (Accessed on 11.07.2011)

UN DEVELOPMENT GROUPS

More developed regions

More developed: Asia

More developed: Europe

More developed: Northern America

More developed: Oceania

Less developed regions

Less developed: Africa

Less developed: Asia

Less developed: Latin America and the Caribbean

Less developed: Oceania

Least developed countries

Least developed: Africa

Least developed: Asia

For the purpose of this publication, the UN development groups follow the definition of regions used in the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. The designation “more developed” and “less developed” regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. — Source: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/definition-of-regions.htm> (Accessed on 03.05.2011)

More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The list of least developed countries is defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55) and contains 48 countries in 2011: 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. — Source: <http://www.unohrls.org/en/ldc/25/> (Accessed on 03.05.2011)

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<i>Least developed: Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	
<i>Least developed: Oceania</i>	
ECONOMIC GROUPS	
BRIC	BRIC refers to the four countries of Brazil, Russia, India and China, which are all deemed to be at a similar stage of newly advanced economic development. — Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRIC (Accessed on 20.04.2011)
BRICS	BRICS refers to the five leading emerging market countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. — Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BRICS (Accessed on 20.04.2011)
Group of Seven (G7)	The Group of Seven (G7) refers to the group of finance ministers from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, and USA.
Group of Eight (G8)	The Group of Eight (G8) refers to eight major economies. It includes Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America. — Source: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wess/wess_current/2010wess.pdf (Accessed on 20.04.2011)
Group of Twenty (G20)	The Group of Twenty (G20) is made up of the finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America. The European Union, who is represented by the rotating Council presidency and the European Central Bank, is the 20th member of the G-20. — Source: http://www.g20.org/about_what_is_g20.aspx (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international economic organisation of 34 countries. — Source: http://www.oecd.org/document/58/0,3343,en_2649_201185_1889402_1_1_1_1,00.html (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC)	The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an intergovernmental organization of 12 members: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Venezuela. (Indonesia suspended its membership from January 2009). — Source: http://www.opec.org/opec_web/en/about_us/25.htm (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
REGIONAL TRADE GROUPS: AFRICA	
Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC)	The Central African Economic and Monetary Community (also called Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) in French) is composed of 6 members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon. — Source: http://www.cemac.int/EtatsMembres.htm (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is an large international economic and trading group which includes 19 members: Burundi, Comoros, Dem. Rep. Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. — Source: http://about.comesa.int/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS; in French: Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC) is an Economic Community of the African Union composed of 10 members: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome & Principe, Chad. — Source: http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/index.php?rubrique=etats-membres (Accessed on 22.08.2011)

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Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)	The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC) (in French CEPGL - Communauté Économique des Pays des Grand Lacs) is a sub-regional organization composed of 3 members: Burundi, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Rwanda. — Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_Community_of_the_Great_Lakes_Countries (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional group of 15 members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. — Source: http://www.ecowas.int/ (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) (French: Autorité intergouvernementale pour le développement) is a regional development organization in East Africa composed of 6 members: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda. — Source: http://igad.int/ (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	The West African Economic and Monetary Union (also known as UEMOA from its name in French, Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) is a West African organization composed of 8 members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. — Source: http://www.uemoa.int/ (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
REGIONAL TRADE GROUPS: AMERICAS	
Andean Community	The Andean Community (in Spanish: Comunidad Andina, CAN) is a customs union composed of 3 members: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Associate members include: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Observer countries: Mexico and Panama. — Source: http://www.comunidadandina.org/ingles/who.htm (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
Association of Caribbean States (ACS)	The Association of Caribbean States (ACS; Spanish: Asociación de Estados del Caribe; French: Association des États de la Caraïbe) is composed of 25 member states: Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, St Kitts Nevis, St. Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, and and 4 associate members: Aruba, France, Netherland Antilles, Turks and Caicos. — Source: http://www.acs-aec.org/members.htm (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)	The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is an organisation composed of 15 members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. — Source: [1] http://www.caricom.org/ (Accessed on 13.05.2011) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caribbean_Community (Accessed on 26.07.2011)
Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)	The Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (the Latin American Integration Association; known as ALADI) is a Latin American trade integration association composed of 12 members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. — Source: http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/arquitect.nsf/VSITIOWEB/paises_miembros (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	The North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA is an agreement signed by the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral trade bloc. — Source: http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org/en/view.aspx (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)	The Southern Common Market (or in Spanish Mercosur: Mercado Común del Sur) is a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) among South American countries with 4 members: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and 6 associate members: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. — Source: [1] http://www.mercosur.int/mweb/portal%20intermediario/es/index.htm (Accessed on 25.03.2011) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_states_of_Mercosur#cite_note-VEN-1 (Accessed on 26.07.2011)

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REGIONAL TRADE GROUPS: ARAB	
Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID)	The Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAID) is composed of 20 members: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen, and United Arab Emirates. — Source: http://www.aaaid.org/english/memberstates.htm (Accessed on 25.08.2011)
Arab Common Market (ACM)	The Arab Common Market (ACM) is composed of 7 members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Syria, and Yemen. — Source: http://www.enotes.com/biz-encyclopedia/arab-common-market (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA)	The Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) is a pan-Arab free trade area composed of 17 members: Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Morocco, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Kuwait, Tunis, Libya, Sudan, Yemen. — Source: http://www.mit.gov.jo/Default.aspx?tabid=732 (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
REGIONAL TRADE GROUPS: ASIA	
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is an intergovernmental organization composed of 10 members: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. — Source: http://www.ecosecretariat.org/ (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
REGIONAL TRADE GROUPS: EUROPE	
Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)	The Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) is economic cooperation organization composed of 12 members: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine. — Source: http://www.bsec-organization.org/member/Pages/member.aspx (Accessed on 19.04. 2011)
Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)	The Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) is a trade agreement between non-EU countries in Central and South-East Europe with 8 members: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, and Serbia. — Source: [1] http://cefta.net/ (Accessed on 11.08.2011) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CEFTA (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Eurasian Economic Community (Eurasec)	The Eurasian Economic Community (Eurasec) is composed of 6 members: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; and 3 observers: Armenia, Moldova, and Ukraine. — Source: http://www.evrases.com/ (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA)	The European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) is an intergovernmental organisation composed of 4 members: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland. — Source: http://www.efta.int/about-efta/the-efta-states.aspx (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
2. Political groups:	
INTERNATIONAL GROUPS	
Group of 77 (G77)	The Group of 77 (G77) was founded on 15 June 1964 by the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Countries" issued at the end of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva. Currently, it is composed of 131 member states. — Source: http://www.g77.org/doc/members.html (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an intergovernmental military alliance composed of 28 members: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France,

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	Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. — Source: http://www.nato.int/structur/countries.htm (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
REGIONAL POLITICAL GROUPS: AFRICA	
African Union	The African Union is an intergovernmental organization consisting of 53 African states (established 9 July 2002). — Source: http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/memberstates/map.htm (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	The Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) is composed of 23 members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, and Tunisia. — Source: http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/recs/cen_sad.htm#memberstates (Accessed on 17.02.2011)
East African Community (EAC)	The East African Community (EAC) is an intergovernmental organisation composed of 3 members: Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. — Source: http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/recs/EAC.htm (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Sahel region	The Sahel refers to the semi-arid region of Western Africa between the Sahara to the north and the savannas to the south. Countries included here are members of the Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS): Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad (Cape Verde excluded). — Source: [1] http://www.cilss.bf/ (Accessed on 12.05.2011) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahel (Accessed on 12.05.2011)
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an intergovernmental organisation composed of 18 members: Angola, Botswana, Dem. Rep. Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. — Source: http://www.sadc.int/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
REGIONAL POLITICAL GROUPS: AMERICAS	
Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA)	The Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA) (in Spanish: Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América, or ALBA) is an international cooperation organization composed of 8 members: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Venezuela. — Source: http://www.alianzabolivariana.org/ (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
Central American Integration System (SICA)	The Central American Integration System (in Spanish: Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana; SICA) is composed of 7 members: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama. — Source: http://www.sica.int/miembros/miembros_en.aspx?IdEnt=401&IdmStyle=2&Idm=2 (Accessed on 13.05.2011)
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is an inter-governmental organisation composed of 9 members: Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & the Grenadines. — Source: http://www.oecs.org/about-the-oecs/member-states (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
REGIONAL POLITICAL GROUPS: ARAB	
Arab Maghreb Union	The Arab Maghreb Union (in French, UMA: Union du Maghreb Arabe) is composed of 5 members: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia. — Source: http://www.maghrebarabe.org/fr/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)

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Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG, also known as Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC))	The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (CCASG, also known as Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)) is composed of 6 members: United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, and Kuwait. — Source: http://www.gcc-sg.org/eng/indexc64c.html?action=GCC (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
League of Arab States (informal name: Arab League)	The League of Arab States (informal name: Arab League) is a regional organisation composed of 22 members: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. — Source: http://www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
<i>League of Arab States: Least Developed Countries</i>	This list is only composed of the Least developed countries members of the League of Arab States. — Source: [1] http://www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp (Accessed on 22.08.2011) and [2]: http://www.unohrls.org/en/ldc/25/ (Accessed on 03.05.2011)
<i>Maghreb region</i>	The Maghreb is a region of Northwest Africa. No official definition exists, but for the purpose of this publication, it includes Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, and Western Sahara. — Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maghreb2.PNG (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
<i>Greater Maghreb region</i>	The Greater Maghreb is a region of Northwest Africa. No official definition exists, but for the purpose of this publication, it includes Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, and Western Sahara. — Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Maghreb2.PNG (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
<i>Mashreq region</i>	The Mashreq is a region of Arabic-speaking countries to the east of Egypt and north of the Arabian Peninsula. No official definition exists, but for the purpose of this publication, it includes Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, and Syria Arab Republic. — Source: [1] Commission of the European Communities (1978), The European Community and the Arab World. Information [Cooperation-Development] 169/78 Archive of the European Integration, p. 2, Available Online: http://aei.pitt.edu/7824/01/31735055281335_1.pdf (Accessed on 22.08.2011) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mashreq (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is an international organisation consisting of 57 members: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei-Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Rep., Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen. — Source: http://www.oic-oci.org/member_states.asp (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
REGIONAL POLITICAL GROUPS: ASIA AND OCEANIA	
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organisation composed of 10 members: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. — Source: http://www.aseansec.org/74.htm (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR: ARC)	The Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) is an international organization consisting of 18 members: Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. — Source: [1] http://www.iornet.com/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean_Rim_Association_for_Regional_Cooperation (Accessed on 22.08.2011)

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Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)	The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) is an inter-governmental organization composed of 16 members: Australia, Cook Islands, Fed. States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. — Source: http://www.forumsec.org.fj/pages.cfm/about-us/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a regional organization consisting of 8 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. — Source: [1] http://www.saarc-sec.org/publications/ (Accessed on 20.07.2011) and [2]: http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/swweb/DataExplorer.aspx (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
REGIONAL POLITICAL GROUPS: EUROPE	
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional organization composed of 11 members: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan (Georgia left the CIS on August 18, 2009). — Source: http://www.cis.minsk.by/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Europe (48)	Europe (48) corresponds to all 48 European countries.
Europe (47)	Europe (47) corresponds to all 47 European countries without the Russian Federation.
European Community (EC: 12)	The European Community (EC-12) as defined at the creation of the European Union in 1993 consists of 12 members: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom. — Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
European Union (EU: 15)	The European Union (EU-15) as defined in 1995 consists of 15 members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. — Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
European Union (EU: 27)	The European Union (EU-27) as defined in January 2007 is composed of EC-12 members (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom) and 15 new members: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Sweden. — Source: http://europa.eu/about-eu/eu-history/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
<i>European Union (EU: 17) - Euro Zone</i>	The European Union (EU-17) - Euro Zone consists of 17 EU countries that have the EURO currency: Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland. — Source: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/euro/intro/html/map.en.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
<i>European Union (EU: 10) - Non-Euro Countries</i>	The European Union (EU-10) - Non-Euro Countries consists of 10 EU Countries that do not use the EURO currency: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. — Source: http://www.ecb.europa.eu/euro/intro/html/map.en.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
New EU member states	The New EU member states consist of 12 countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia. — Source: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wess/wess_current/2010wess.pdf (Accessed on 20.04.2011)
Schengen countries	The Schengen countries are the 25 European countries that have implemented the 1985 Schengen Agreement eliminating internal border controls. The list includes Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. — Source: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/free_movement_of_persons_asylum_immigration/133020_en.htm (Accessed on 16.05.2011)

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3. United Nations related groups:	
UNITED NATIONS MEMBER STATES	
China (and dependencies) Denmark (and dependencies) France (and dependencies) Netherlands (and dependencies) New Zealand (and dependencies) United Kingdom (and dependencies) United States of America (and dependencies)	The United Nations in May 2011 consisted of 192 member states (with their dependencies). The Republic of South Sudan formally seceded from Sudan on 9 July 2011 as a result of an internationally monitored referendum held in January 2011, and was admitted as a new Member State by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 July 2011. — Source: http://www.un.org/en/members/ (Accessed on 11.08.2011)
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES	The Non-Self-Governing Territories consist of 16 territories as of May 2011: Western Sahara, Saint-Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, American Samoa, Guam, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, Tokelau. — Source: [1] http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/nonselfgovterritories.shtml (Accessed on 22.08.2011) and [2]: http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/gaspd422.doc.htm (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
MDG REGIONAL GROUPINGS	
MDG Developed regions MDG Developing regions <i>MDG Developing regions: Northern Africa</i> <i>MDG Developing regions: Sub-Saharan Africa</i> <i>MDG Developing regions: Latin America and the Caribbean</i> MDG Developing regions: Caribbean MDG Developing regions: Latin America <i>MDG Developing regions: Caucasus and Central Asia</i> <i>MDG Developing regions: Eastern Asia</i> <i>MDG Developing regions: Southern Asia</i> <i>MDG Developing regions: South-Eastern Asia</i> <i>MDG Developing regions: Western Asia</i>	Regional groupings used by the United Nations for the official reporting of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) as monitored by the Inter-agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators. — Source: [1] http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Data/RegionalGroupings.htm (Accessed on 11.08.2011), [2]: See Annex 2, 19th Inter-Agency and Expert Group Meeting on MDG Indicators, ESA/STAT/AC.233/2 (Accessed on 16.05.2011), and [3]: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Data/MDGRegionCodes_200611.xls (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
FAO REGIONS	
FAO: Africa <i>FAO: East Africa</i> <i>FAO: North and West Africa</i> <i>FAO: Southern Africa</i>	Regional groupings used by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. — Source: ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/a1250f/annexes/Subregional%20reports/SubregionalReports.pdf (Accessed on 19.04.2011)

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World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
<p>FAO: Asia</p> <p><i>FAO: Central Asia</i></p> <p><i>FAO: East Asia</i></p> <p><i>FAO: South Asia</i></p> <p><i>FAO: Southeast Asia</i></p> <p>FAO: Europe and the Caucasus</p> <p>FAO: Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p><i>FAO: Caribbean</i></p> <p><i>FAO: Central America</i></p> <p><i>FAO: South America</i></p> <p>FAO: Near and Middle East</p> <p>FAO: North America</p> <p>FAO: Southwest Pacific</p>	
<p>FAO: Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDC)</p> <p><i>FAO: Low Income Food-Deficit Countries in Africa</i></p> <p><i>FAO: Low Income Food-Deficit Countries in Asia</i></p> <p><i>FAO: Low Income Food-Deficit Countries in Europe</i></p> <p><i>FAO: Low Income Food-Deficit Countries in America</i></p> <p><i>FAO: Low Income Food-Deficit Countries in Oceania</i></p>	<p>The Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDC) classification is used for analytical purposes by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. — Source: http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/lifdc.asp?lang=en (Accessed on 13.05.2011)</p>
<p>FAO: Net food-importing developing countries</p>	<p>The list of Net food-importing developing countries is maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and includes 26 countries as of May 2011. — Source: http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/geoinfo/modulemaker/index.html (Accessed on 13.05.2011)</p>
UNICEF REGIONS	<p>Regional groupings used by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) — Source: http://www.unicef.org/sports/SOWC_2011.pdf (Accessed on 18.04.2011)</p>
<p>UNICEF: Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS)</p>	<p>The UNICEF Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) is composed of 21 countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/ceecis.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)</p>
<p>UNICEF: East Asia and The Pacific region (EAPRO)</p>	<p>The UNICEF East Asia and The Pacific region (EAPRO) is composed of 27 countries: Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/eastasia.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)</p>
<p>UNICEF: Eastern and Southern Africa region (ESARO)</p>	<p>The UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa region (ESARO) is composed of 21 countries: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/esaro.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)</p>

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World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
UNICEF: Industrialized countries	The UNICEF Industrialized countries is composed of 38 countries: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, China, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/industrialized.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)
UNICEF: Latin America and The Caribbean region (TACRO)	The UNICEF Latin America and The Caribbean region (TACRO) is composed of 35 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/latinamerica.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)
UNICEF: Middle East and North Africa region (MENA)	The UNICEF Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) is composed of 20 countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/northafrica.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)
UNICEF: South Asia region (ROSA)	The UNICEF South Asia region (ROSA) is composed of 8 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/southasia.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)
UNICEF: West and Central Africa region (WCARO)	The UNICEF West and Central Africa region (WCARO) is composed of 24 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. — Source: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/centralafrica.html (Accessed on 18.04.2011)
UNFPA REGIONS	
UNFPA: Asia and the Pacific (AAP)	Regional groupings used by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Only countries where UNFPA has programme activities are included. — Source: http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2010/countryprofiles_2010_en.pdf (Accessed on 01.05.2011)
UNFPA: Arab States (AS)	
UNFPA: Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA)	
UNFPA: Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	
UNFPA: Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	
WHO REGIONS	
WHO: African region (AFRO)	Regional groupings used by the World Health Organization.(WHO). — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/en/ (Accessed on 19.04.2011) The WHO African region (AFRO) is composed of 46 countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/afro/en/index.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)

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World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
WHO: European Region (EURO)	The WHO European region (EURO) is composed of 53 countries: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan. — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/euro/en/index.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
WHO: Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMRO)	The WHO Eastern Mediterranean region (EMRO) is composed of 21 countries: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen. — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/emro/en/index.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
WHO: Americas (AMRO)	The WHO Americas (AMRO) is composed of 35 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/amro/en/index.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
WHO: South-East Asia region (SEARO)	The WHO South-East Asia region (SEARO) is composed of 11 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Timor-Leste. — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/searo/en/index.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
WHO: Western Pacific region (WPRO)	The WHO Western Pacific region (WPRO) is composed of 27 countries: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam. — Source: http://www.who.int/about/regions/wpro/en/index.html (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS	
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)	The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) is composed of 62 member states (including 58 in the region and UK, USA, France, Netherlands). — Source: [1] http://www.unescap.org/about/subregional-offices.asp (Accessed on 08.07.2011) and [2]: http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/swweb/DataExplorer.aspx (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ESCAP: East and North-East Asia</i>	The ESCAP East and North-East Asia region is composed of 7 countries: China, Hong Kong, Macao, DPR Korea, Japan, Mongolia, and Republic of Korea.
<i>ESCAP: South-East Asia</i>	The ESCAP South-East Asia region is composed of 11 countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.
<i>ESCAP: South and South-West Asia</i>	The ESCAP South and South-West Asia region is composed of 10 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Turkey.
<i>ESCAP: North and Central Asia</i>	The ESCAP North and Central Asia region is composed of 9 countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
<i>ESCAP: Pacific</i>	The ESCAP Pacific region is composed of 21 countries: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
<i>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</i>	The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a regional organization consisting of 8 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. — Source: [1] http://www.saarc-sec.org/publications/ (Accessed on 20.07.2011) and [2]: http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/swweb/DataExplorer.aspx (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)	The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) is composed of 14 Arab countries in Western Asia: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen. — Source: http://www.escwa.un.org/about/main.asp (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA)	The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA) is composed of 53 member states. — Source: http://www.uneca.org/fr/sro/ac/default.htm (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
<i>ECA: Central Africa (CEA-AC)</i>	The UNECA Central Africa (CEA-AC) region is composed of 7 countries: Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central Africa Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad. — Source: http://www.uneca.org/fr/sro/ac/default.htm (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
<i>ECA: West Africa (ECA-WA)</i>	The UNECA West Africa (ECA-WA) region is composed of 15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. — Source: http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/srdc/wa/default.htm (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
<i>ECA: North Africa (ECA-NA)</i>	The UNECA North Africa (ECA-NA) region is composed of 7 countries: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. — Source: http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/srdc/na/default.htm (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
<i>ECA: Southern Africa (ECA-SA)</i>	The UNECA Southern Africa (ECA-SA) region is composed of 11 countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. — Source: http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/srdc/sa/default.htm (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
<i>ECA: Eastern Africa (SROEA)</i>	The UNECA Eastern Africa (SROEA) region is composed of 13 countries: Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. — Source: http://www.uneca.org/srdc/ea/media-advisory070308.htm (Accessed on 11.07.2011)
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE)	The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) is composed of 56 countries located in the European Union, non-EU Western and Eastern Europe, South-East Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and North America. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: UNECE-52</i>	The UNECE-52 region is composed of Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The fYR of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan,. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: North America-2</i>	The UNECE North America-2 region is composed of Canada, United States. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: European Union-27</i>	The UNECE European Union-27 region is composed of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)

World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
<i>ECE: Euro area-17</i>	The UNECE Euro area-17 region is composed of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: EECCA (Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia)</i>	The UNECE EECCA (Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia) region is composed of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: CIS-11</i>	The UNECE CIS-11 region is composed of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan (Georgia left the CIS group on August 18 2009). — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: Western Balkans-6</i>	The UNECE Western Balkans-6 region is composed of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, The FYR of Macedonia. — Source: http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/footnotes/composition_of_regions/compositionofregions.htm (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
<i>ECE: Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA)</i>	The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) is a subregional cooperation group in Central Asia composed of 7 members: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. — Source: http://live.unece.org/speca/Welcome.html (Accessed on 08.07.2011)
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC)	The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC) is composed of 44 member states (33 member states in Latin America) and 8 non-independent territories. Note that 42 states are located in the region, and 11 states are in other regions (UK, France, Spain, Canada, Italy, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, USA). For the purpose of this publication, they are excluded from this list. — Source: [1] http://websie.eclac.cl/anuario_estadistico/anuario_2010/datos/1.1.1.xls (Accessed on 20.07.2011) and [2]: http://websie.eclac.cl/anuario_estadistico/anuario_2010/docs/Notastecnicas_2010.pdf (Accessed on)
<i>ECLAC: The Caribbean</i>	The UN-ECLAC definition of The Caribbean includes: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States Virgin Islands. — Source: [1] http://websie.eclac.cl/anuario_estadistico/anuario_2010/docs/Notastecnicas_2010.pdf (Accessed on 08.07.2011) and [2]: http://www.eclac.org/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/noticias/paginas/7/21497/P21497.xml&xsl=/tpl-i/p18f-st.xsl&base=/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl (Accessed on)
<i>ECLAC: CELADE</i>	The UN-ECLAC region defined as CELADE corresponds to the set of countries covered by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). — Source: [1] http://websie.eclac.cl/anuario_estadistico/anuario_2010/docs/Notastecnicas_2010.pdf (Accessed on 11.07.2011) and [2]: Obtained from CELADE staff (Accessed on)

World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
4. Ecological groups:	
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES	The list of land-locked countries is based on a geographic criterion and includes only countries entirely enclosed by land. — Source: [1] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landlocked_country#List_of_landlocked_countries (Accessed on 24.03.2009) and [2]: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Landlocked_countries.png (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDC)	The list of Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDC) is defined by the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (of UN-OHRLLS), and contains 31 countries as of May 2011. — Source: http://www.unohrrls.org/en/lldc/39/ (Accessed on 06.05.2011)
Land-locked Countries (Others)	The Land-locked Countries (Others) includes all the remaining land-locked countries not included in the LLDC list. — Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landlocked_country#List_of_landlocked_countries (Accessed on 22.08.2011)
SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)	The list of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is defined by the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (of UN-OHRLLS), and contains 52 countries as of May 2011. — Source: [1] http://www.unohrrls.org/en/sids/44/ (Accessed on 22.08.2011) and [2]: http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrrls/sid/list.htm (Accessed on 19.04.2011)
COUNTRIES WITH ACCESS TO THE SEA	The list of countries with access to the sea is only based on a geographic criterion, and includes all non-landlocked countries (i.e., all countries of the world at the exception of: Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vatican, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
INTERNATIONAL RIVER BASINS	
International River Basin: Amazon	For the purpose of this publication, the list of International River Basins focuses on the 35 largest watershed areas defined by their total area (sq. km), and includes the nations which share each watershed (irrespective of their percentage contribution). This selection represents 85% of the total area defined by the 261 international river basins (covering 45.3% of the land-surface of the earth, excluding Antarctica) published by Wolf, A., Natharius, J., Danielson, J., Ward, B., and Pender, J. 1999. "International River Basins of the World". International Journal of Water Resources Development. 15 (4): 387-427. — Source: http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/publications/register/tables/IRB_table_4.html (Accessed on 17.05.2011)
International River Basin: Amur	
International River Basin: Aral See	
International River Basin: Bei Jian/His	
International River Basin: Columbia	
International River Basin: Congo/Zaire	
International River Basin: Danube	
International River Basin: Dniepr	
International River Basin: Don	
International River Basin: Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna	
International River Basin: Indus	
International River Basin: Irrawaddy	
International River Basin: Jenisej/Yenisez	
International River Basin: Juba-Shibeli	

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World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
<p>International River Basin: La Plata International River Basin: Lake Chad International River Basin: Limpopo International River Basin: Mekong International River Basin: Mississippi International River Basin: Nelson-Saskatchewan International River Basin: Niger International River Basin: Nile International River Basin: Ob International River Basin: Okavango International River Basin: Orange International River Basin: Orinoco International River Basin: Rio Grande International River Basin: Senegal International River Basin: St. Lawrence International River Basin: Tarim International River Basin: Tigirs-Euphrates/Shatt al Arab International River Basin: Volga International River Basin: Volta International River Basin: Yukon International River Basin: Zambezi</p>	
RAINFOREST BASINS	
<p>Rainforest Basin: Amazonia Rainforest Basin: Congo Rainforest Basin: Mekong Borneo Rainforest Basin: Others (Africa) Rainforest Basin: Others (Asia) Rainforest Basin: Others (Latin America)</p>	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of rainforest basins focuses on the 3 major tropical forest basins, and includes the nations which share each basin (irrespective of their percentage contribution). Countries with other tropical forest basins are listed in a residual category by region. The list of countries is based on the participants to the Summit of Head of States and Government on the Three Rainforest Basins of the World. Brazzaville, 29 May - 3 June 2011. — Source: http://www.3bassinsforestiers.org/en/index-in.php?show=participants (Accessed on 03.06.2011)</p>
EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS - REGIONS	
<p>Extreme Weather Conditions: Africa Extreme Weather Conditions: Asia Extreme Weather Conditions: Europe Extreme Weather Conditions: Latin America and the Caribbean Extreme Weather Conditions: Northern America</p>	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of countries classified as experiencing extreme weather conditions are countries that had on average at least 1 event (i.e. drought, extreme temperature, flood, and/or storm) per year over the last 30 years (1980-2010). The grouping by geographical regions follows the definition used in the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. — Source: [1] based on "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, http://www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium", created on: Jun-3-2011. - Data version: v12.07 (Accessed on 03.06.2011) and [2]: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/definition-of-regions.htm (Accessed on 03.05.2011)</p>

World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
Extreme Weather Conditions: Oceania	
NO EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS - REGIONS	
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Africa	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of countries classified as not having experienced extreme weather conditions are countries that did not have on average at least 1 event (i.e. drought, extreme temperature, flood, and/or storm) per year over the last 30 years (1980-2010). The grouping by geographical regions follows the definition used in the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. — Source: [1] based on "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, http://www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium", created on: Jun-3-2011. - Data version: v12.07 (Accessed on 03.06.2011) and [2]: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/definition-of-regions.htm (Accessed on 03.05.2011)</p>
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Asia	
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Europe	
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Latin America and the Caribbean	
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Northern America	
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Oceania	
EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS - DEVELOPMENT GROUPS	
Extreme Weather Conditions: More developed countries	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of countries classified as experiencing extreme weather conditions are countries that had on average at least 1 event (i.e. drought, extreme temperature, flood, and/or storm) per year over the last 30 years (1980-2010). The UN development groups follow the definition of regions used in the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. The designation "more developed" and "less developed" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. — Source: [1] based on "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, http://www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium", created on: Jun-3-2011. - Data version: v12.07 (Accessed on 03.06.2011) and [2]: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/definition-of-regions.htm (Accessed on 03.05.2011)</p>
Extreme Weather Conditions: Least developed countries	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of least developed countries (LDCs) classified as experiencing extreme weather conditions are LDCs that had on average at least 1 event (i.e. drought, extreme temperature, flood, and/or storm) per year over the last 30 years (1980-2010). The list of least developed countries is defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55). — Source: [1] based on "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, http://www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium", created on: Jun-3-2011. - Data version: v12.07 (Accessed on 03.06.2011) and [2]: http://www.unohrls.org/en/ldc/25/ (Accessed on 03.05.2011)</p>
Extreme Weather Conditions: Other less developed countries	
NO EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS - DEVELOPMENT GROUPS	
No Extreme Weather Conditions: More developed countries	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of countries classified as not having experienced extreme weather conditions are countries that did not have on average at least 1 event (i.e. drought, extreme temperature, flood, and/or storm) per year over the last 30 years (1980-2010). The UN development groups follow the definition of regions used in the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. The designation "more developed" and "less developed" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. — Source: [1] based on "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, http://www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium", created on: Jun-3-2011. - Data version: v12.07 (Accessed on 03.06.2011) and [2]: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/definition-of-regions.htm (Accessed on 03.05.2011)</p>
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Least developed countries	<p>For the purpose of this publication, the list of least developed countries (LDCs) classified as not having experienced extreme weather conditions are LDCs that did not have on average at least 1 event (i.e. drought, extreme temperature, flood, and/or storm) per year over the last 30 years (1980-2010). The list of least developed countries is defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55). — Source: [1] based on "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels -</p>
No Extreme Weather Conditions: Other less developed countries	

World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision - Special Aggregates: list of groupings (August 2011)

Type of aggregate, group, and constituents	Note: definition and source(s)
	Belgium", created on: Jun-3-2011. - Data version: v12.07 (Accessed on 03.06.2011) and [2]: http://www.unohrlls.org/en/ldc/25/ (Accessed on 03.05.2011)
5. Standard geographical groups:	For the purpose of this publication, the definition of geographical regions follows those used in the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. — Source: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/definition-of-regions.htm (Accessed on 03.05.2011)
WORLD	
AFRICA	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (EXCL.SUDAN)	Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Sudan and Northern Africa.
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Eastern Africa	
Middle Africa	
Northern Africa	
Southern Africa	
Western Africa	
	Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa.
ASIA	
Central Asia	
Eastern Asia	
South-Eastern Asia	
Southern Asia	
Western Asia	
EUROPE	
Eastern Europe	
Northern Europe	
Southern Europe	
Western Europe	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
Caribbean	
Central America	
South America	

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Type of aggregate, group, and constituents

Note: definition and source(s)

NORTHERN AMERICA

OCEANIA

Australia/New Zealand

Melanesia

Micronesia

Polynesia