

## Core list

Country	ERA	Titular ethnic group <sup>1</sup>	Dominant in the country ethnic group (Staatsvolk) <sup>2</sup>
Belgium ****	Flemish Region	Flemings	Flemings / Walloons
	Walloon Region	Walloons	Flemings / Walloons
Bosnia and Herzegovina ****	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosniaks / Croats	Bosniaks / Croats / Serbs
	Republika Srpska	Serbs	Bosniaks / Croats / Serbs
Canada	Nunavut	Inuit people	English Canadians
	Quebec	French Canadians	English Canadians
China	Guangxi Zhuang	Zhuang people	Han
	Inner Mongolia	Mongols	Han
	Ningxia Hui	Hui people	Han
	Tibet	Tibetans	Han
	Xinjiang Uyghur	Uyghurs	Han
Denmark	Faroe Islands	Faroese people	Danes
	Greenland	Inuit people	Danes
Ethiopia ****	Afar	Afars	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Amhara	Amhara people	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Benishangul-Gumuz	Berta / Gumuz	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Gambela	Nilotic peoples	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Harari	Harari people	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Oromia	Oromo people	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Somali	Somalis	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region	Southern Peoples	Amhara / Tigrayans
	Tigray	Tigrayans	Amhara / Tigrayans
Fiji	Rotuma	Rotumans	Fijians indigenous / Indo-Fijians
Finland	Aland Islands	Swedes	Finns
France ****	Corsica	Corsicans	French
India ****	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu speakers	Hindi speakers
	Assam	Assamese	Hindi speakers
	Goa	Konkani speakers	Hindi speakers
	Gujarat	Gujaratis	Hindi speakers

<sup>1</sup> In 8 ERAs there are two or even three titular ethnic groups. Furthermore, in some cases, “the group of peoples” is interpreted as the titular ethnic group: in Ethiopia - Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region and Gambela (Nilotic peoples), Southern Peoples in South Sudan, Dagestan in Russia. As a result of internal heterogeneity of ethnic group, in some cases it is very hard to define whether the group should be considered as a “single ethnic group” or a “group of peoples” (Moro people in Philippines, Bouganvilleans in Papua New Guinea, Naga people in India, etc.).

<sup>2</sup> In 5 countries there are some dominant ethnic groups (the cases are described in Notes).

	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmiri Muslims	Hindi speakers
	Karnataka	Kannada speakers	Hindi speakers
	Kerala	Malyalam speakers	Hindi speakers
	Maharashtra	Marathi speakers	Hindi speakers
	Manipur	Manipuri (Meitei) people	Hindi speakers
	Meghalaya	Khasi / Garo / Jaintia	Hindi speakers
	Mizoram	Mizo people	Hindi speakers
	Nagaland	Naga people	Hindi speakers
	Orissa	Oriya people	Hindi speakers
	Punjab	Punjabi Sikhs	Hindi speakers
	Tamil Nadu	Tamils	Hindi speakers
	Telangana (since 2014) *	Urdu speaking Muslims	Hindi speakers
	Tripura	Bengalis	Hindi speakers
	West Bengal	Bengalis	Hindi speakers
Indonesia	Aceh (since 2005) *	Acehnese people	Javanese
	Papua *	Papuans	Javanese
Iraq	Kurdistan** (since 2005) *	Kurds	Arabs
Italy	Aosta Valley	French speakers	Italians
	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Friulians	Italians
	Sardinia	Sardinians	Italians
	South Tyrol***	South Tyrolians	Italians
Mauritius	Rodrigues (since 2002) *	Creoles of African descent	Indo-Mauritians
Moldova	Gagauzia	Gagauz people	Moldavians
Myanmar	Chin	Chin people	Burmese
	Kachin	Kachin people	Burmese
	Kayah	Karenni people (Red Karens)	Burmese
	Kayin	Karens	Burmese
	Mon	Mon people	Burmese
	Rakhine	Rakhine people	Burmese
	Shan	Shan people	Burmese
Nicaragua	North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region	Indigenous peoples	Mestizos
Nicaragua	South Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region	Indigenous peoples	Mestizos
Nigeria ****	Adamawa	Fulbe	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Akwa Ibom	Ibibio people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Bayelsa	Ijaw (Izon ) people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Benue	Tiv / Idoma	Hausa (Fulani) /

			Yoruba / Igbo
	Borno	Kanuri people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Delta	Urhobo people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Edo	Edo (Bini) people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Kogi	Igala people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Niger	Nupe people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Rivers	Ogoni people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Yobe	Kanuri people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
Pakistan ****	Baluchistan	Baluchi	Punjabis
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Pashtuns	Punjabis
	Punjab	Punjabis	Punjabis
	Sindh	Sindhis	Punjabis
Panama	Embera Wounaan	Indigenous Embera	Mestizos
	Guna Yala	Indigenous Kuna	Mestizos
	Ngabe Bugle	Indigenous Ngöbe	Mestizos
Philippines	Mindanao	Muslims Moro people	Tagalog people
Russia	Adygeya	Adyghe	Russians
	Agin-Buryat AD (until 2008) *	Buryats	Russians
	Altay	Altaians	Russians
	Bashkortostan	Bashkirs	Russians
	Buryatiya	Buryats	Russians
	Chechnya	Chechens	Russians
	Chukotka	Chukchi people	Russians
	Chuvashiya	Chuvash people	Russians
	Dagestan	Dagestani peoples	Russians
	Evenk AD (until 2007) *	Evenks	Russians
	Ingushetiya	Ingush people	Russians
	Jewish AO	Jews	Russians
	Kabardino-Balkariya	Kabardians / Balkars	Russians
	Kalmykiya	Kalmyks	Russians
	Karachaevo-Cherkessiya	Karachays / Circassians	Russians
	Kareliya	Karelians	Russians
	Khakasiya	Khakas people	Russians
	Khanty-Mansi AD	Khanty / Mansi	Russians
	Komi	Komi people	Russians
Komi-Permyak AD	Komi-Permyaks	Russians	

	(until 2005) *		
	Koryak AD (until 2008) *	Koryaks	Russians
	Marii El	Mari people	Russians
	Mordoviya	Mordvins	Russians
	Nenets AD	Nenets	Russians
	North Ossetiya	Ossetians	Russians
	Tatarstan	Tatars	Russians
	Taymyr AD (until 2007) *	Dolgans / Nenets	Russians
	Tuva	Tuvinians	Russians
	Udmurtiya	Udmurt people	Russians
	Ust-Orda Buryat AD (until 2008) *	Buryats	Russians
	Yakutiya	Yakuts	Russians
	Yamalo-Nenets AD	Nenets	Russians
Spain ****	Basque Country	Basques	Spaniards
	Catalonia	Catalans	Spaniards
	Galicia	Galicians	Spaniards
	Navarre	Basques	Spaniards
Sudan	South Sudan** (2005-2011) *	Southern Peoples	Arabs
Switzerland****	Jura	French speaking Jurassians	German Swiss
Tajikistan	Gorno-Badakhshan	Pamiris	Tajiks
Ukraine	Crimea (until 2014) *	Russians	Ukrainians
United Kingdom	Northern Ireland	Irish people	English
	Scotland	Scots	English
	Wales	Welsh	English
Uzbekistan	Karakalpakstan	Karakalpaks	Uzbeks

### **Border-line list<sup>3</sup>**

France ****	French Polynesia	Polynesians	French
	New Caledonia	Kanakas	French
Georgia	Ajara	Ajarans	Georgians
India ****	Arunachal Pradesh	No definite titular group, the largest groups are Nyishi, Adi	Hindi speakers

<sup>3</sup> 16 autonomies are included in the “border-line list” because of two sources of their ambiguity. 1) Adjarians in Georgia, Sicilians in Italy, Zanzibaris in Tanzania and Bouganvilleans in Papua New Guinea might be considered as distinct ethnic groups, however, the strength of the ethnic grounds for the self-identification there remains unclear. In other words, all these autonomies are undoubtedly connected to regional identity, but it is hard to tell the salience of its ethnic component.; 2) all other cases and Zanzibar again - it is hard to define clearly to what extent ethnic character was a significant reason for the establishment of autonomous region.

	Sikkim	Nepali speakers	Hindi speakers
Italy	Sicily	Sicilians	Italians
Malaysia ****	Sabah	Kadazans	Malays
	Sarawak	Dayaks	Malays
Netherlands ****	Aruba	Creoles	Dutch
	Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)*	Creoles	Dutch
Nigeria ****	Cross River	No definite titular group, the largest groups are Efik, Ejagham	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Nasarawa	No definite titular group, the largest group is Eggon people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Plateau	No definite titular group, the largest group is Berom people	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
	Taraba	No definite titular group, the largest groups are Mumuyes, Jukun, Tiv	Hausa (Fulani) / Yoruba / Igbo
Papua New Guinea ****	Bougainville	Bougainvilleans	Papuans
Tanzania ****	Zanzibar	Zanzibaris (Shirazi and arabs)	Mainland Africans

## Notes

The list includes all sub-national units of the first level with special status in unitary states and entities of the federations, which correspond to criteria of ERA and exist at present or ceased to exist in the beginning of XXI century. Some countries (Nepal, South Sudan, Somali), where transition to the federation has not yet finished, are not examined. Because of the vagueness in constitutional foundations in some countries (Spain, Tanzania, South Africa, Iraq, etc.), there is no full agreement among scholars on the issue of how many countries are in fact fully federal states. Some disputed cases, which are considered as federations by some authors but not the others, are interpreted on the basis of their legal (constitutional) definitions. Therefore, Tanzania, Iraq, Sudan (2005-2011), and Myanmar (since 2008, when new Constitution was passed) are defined as federations, namely partial ethnofederations with seven ethnic regions in Myanmar and one per each remaining case<sup>4</sup>. On the other hand, for the decentralized states (regionalized states, quasi-federations) as Spain, Italy, and South Africa are defined as unitary states. Therefore only ethnic regions with special status are included in the list of ERAs in Spain and Italy, while none of regions of South Africa is included in the list because all of them have equal status.

<sup>4</sup> From the view of distinguishing ERA, in all these cases it is not important whether they unitary states or federations, since all ethnic regions have a special status.

\* **The cases, which exist as ERA only part of the period 2001-2015.** Rodrigues was granted autonomy in 2002, Aceh – in 2005, autonomy of Kurdistan was reestablished in 2005. South Sudan existed as autonomous region in of Sudan in 2005-2011 and then became an independent state. A newest Indian state Telangana was established just in 2015. On the other hand, 6 autonomous okrugs of the Russian Federation were eliminated during administrative reforms in 2005-2008. In Crimea case, there was an irredentist secession in 2014.

Netherlands Antilles: Until 2010, Curaçao, Bonaire, Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius and Saba constituted The Netherlands Antilles as one of the three self-governing entities of Kingdom of the Netherlands, so that they are presented in the list as a single ERA in spite of that in 2010 reorganization took place, and only two islands (Curaçao and Sint Maarten) get the status of self-governing entities.

Papua in Indonesia: in 2003, it was decided to divide it into two provinces with a special status, but this process is still incomplete, and Papua is presented in the list as a single region.

\*\* **The first sub-national level:** In most cases administrative division of country is pretty clear, so it is not hard to distinguish sub-national unites of the first level. However, in some countries formally first sub-national division has rather administrative than political significance ('statistical regions' in Philippines, federal districts in Russia, etc.). It is expressed in lack of own government structure. In all these cases "actual" first sub-national level with own government structure was examined. Furthermore, there some special cases, where ERAs were established between the national and the first sub-national level - Iraqi Kurdistan, Zanzibar (Tanzania), and South Sudan (Sudan, 2005-2011). All of them are included in ERAD in contrast to territorial autonomous units, which were founded between the first and the second sub-national levels (for instance, Chittagong Hills in Bangladesh).

\*\*\* **South Tyrol:** it is the only second-level sub-national unit that for special reasons is included in ERAD. South Tyrol is a province (the second sub-national level), which is part of Trentino-Alto Adige, one of the five autonomous special regions of Italy. Trentino-Alto Adige is divided into two ethnic territories: the German-speaking South Tyrol and the Italian Trento (Trentino). Formation of such an artificial region was a consequence of complex historical constellations. After the Second World War, South Tyrol remained in Italy in exchange for guarantees of its special rights. The special status of South Tyrol and Trento as autonomous provinces is fixed constitutionally, and unlike all other regions of Italy, most of the powers of Trentino-Alto Adige are transferred to the provincial level in such a way that it is actually the provinces and not the region that have real self-government. Even official socio-economic statistics are not conducted for Trentino-Alto Adige, but for South Tyrol and Trento separately.

\*\*\*\* **Titular and dominant ethnic groups in full ethno-federations:** In full ethno-federations (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Pakistan, and Ethiopia), all the first tier sub-national entities are defined in ethnic terms. It follows that within the full-federations there is no clearly identified "dominant" ethnic group. Thus, in Belgium both Flemings and Walloons should be considered as "dominant" while each of them is concurrently a "titular group" in own region. Similarly, in Bosnia and Herzegovina three ethnic groups – Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs are interpreted as "dominant"; Serbs is also a titular group in Republika Srpska; Bosniaks and Croats – in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unlike, in Ethiopia, for historical reasons only two ethnic groups – Amhara and Tigrayans – are usually identified as Staatsvolk; both of them also have their own regions, where they are titular ethnic groups. In Pakistan, Punjabis are usually considered as Staatsvolk though it is a disputable issue. At the same time, Punjabis have their own region.

\*\*\*\*\* **Notes on some cases:**

**India:** It is common to consider Hindi-speaking and professing Hindu people as Staatsvolk. Accordingly, ERAs may be not Hindi-speaking states - 20 states out of 29<sup>5</sup>. Creation of most of them was the result of the reform of the administrative-political division of the country according to the linguistic principle (The States Reorganisation Act, 1956). In several cases, along with the language, religious specificity (Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Telangana) is important for ethnic boundaries. Several states were British colonial provinces, but some of them also had the character of ethnic peripheries in the British Empire, and after granting India independence, they were transformed into ERAs (West Bengal, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir). Some others states – former colonial provinces were reorganized in accord with linguistic lines so that they became ethnic states (Assam, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Karnataka). Two of the 20 states (Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim) are included in the border-line list, as they appeared as a result of the annexation of some territories to India, and despite their ethnic specifics, there is no certainty that ethnicity was important factor for their creation.

**Spain:** of 19 autonomous regions (17 autonomous communities and 2 autonomous cities), only 4 - Catalonia, Galicia, Basque Country and Navarre - are interpreted as ERAs because they have a special status, which in turn is clearly related to their ethnic character. The process of regionalization in Spain began after the adoption of the democratic Constitution of 1978, and special track (fast track) of autonomization was used only for three “historical regions” (Catalonia, Basque Country, Galicia). This, in particular, was due to the fact that they had experience of obtaining self-government during the Second Republic. In addition, the Spanish legislation recognized the special historical status of Navarre - fueros (fueros - right, privilege).

**Malaysia:** The Malays are certainly a dominant ethnic group in the country; and only 2 of the 13 entities of the Malaysian Federation - Sarawak and Sabah have a special ethnic character. Nevertheless, the creation of Sarawak and Sabah as entities of the Malaysian Federation had a variety of reasons, and it is difficult to definitely say to what extent the ethnic specificity of the population (the presence of indigenous peoples, which have received a special status of bumiputera in exchange for their agreement with entering these English colonies into the Malaysian Federation) was essential in the process of post-imperial transformation. Therefore, Sarawak and Sabah are included in the border-line list.

**Nigeria:** here three ethnic groups (Hausa, Igbo, and Yoruba) are commonly recognized as “the main ethnic groups” and can be considered as dominant groups in the country. In the onset of the Nigerian state three regions corresponding with these groups were founded so that initially, Nigeria was a full ethnofederations. However, after some administrative reforms, three entities were divided into 36 states so that each of three main ethnic groups dominates in some states while the rest of the regions are linked to different minority groups. This moves contemporary Nigeria to the partial ethnodereration; and due to this logic, all 15 states, where neither of three main ethnic groups dominates, can be interpreted as ERAs. While in some cases the creation of “minority states” was the result of respective ethnic movement, in other cases there is no clear link between the creation of the state and the ethnic group. Sometimes a state is divided so as to create an “ethnic state”, and it is not entirely obvious that the other state that emerged after the separation of the first state is ethnic. All these cases are included in the supplementary list.

**Netherlands:** The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a very specific state form, invented in 1954 in the process of post-imperial transformation. Until 2010, it consisted of three territories (countries): the Netherlands itself - a state in Western Europe, consisting of 12 provinces, and 2

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<sup>5</sup> In addition, there are 7 union territories, but although some of them are related to ethnic specifics (the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep), only 2 of the 7 territories have self-government (the rest are managed by the central government) - Delhi and Pondicherry, and both are not ethnic.

countries in the Caribbean: the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba (until 1985, Aruba was also included in the Netherlands Antilles). Accordingly, they can be considered as ERAs, although since in both cases it is not entirely clear to what extent ethnic specificity was the basis for granting them special statuses, both these territories are included in the border-line list<sup>6</sup>. In 2010, the Netherlands Antilles were liquidated (see note \*), and only two of the islands (Curaçao and Sint Maarten) received the status of self-governing countries similar to Aruba (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba had the status of special municipalities in the Netherlands, however, do not belong to any of the provinces).

**Papua New Guinea:** Bougainville became a part of the PNG as a result of the post-imperial transformation, but from the very beginning it was striving for self-determination. Many years of struggle led to a compromise and the granting of autonomy to the island. As in the country as a whole, the processes of ethnogenesis in Bougainville are far from over, about two dozen language groups stand out among the island's population. Nevertheless, in the struggle for self-determination, common Bougainville identity has been constructed. Sometimes, it is interpreted as ethnic, and Bougainvilleans are slightly different from the Papuans (residents of the main part of the country) in a racial sense (darker skin). If you follow this logic, Bougainvilleans can be qualified as a titular ethnic group of the ERA, while Papuans – as a dominant ethnic group of the country. However, since such an interpretation is not conventional, this case is included in the border-line list.

**Tanzania:** Zanzibar became a part of Tanzania as a result of the post-imperial transformation, when a federation was formed from the British colonies of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Unlike the mainland, the history of Zanzibar is closely related to the Arabs, who in the Middle Ages made the island the center of the slave trade. The centuries-old contacts between the Arabs and the indigenous population led to the Islamization of the island's population, as well as the emergence of Shirazi as a special group of people: having African appearance, they do not have “their own language” but speak in Swahili (the official language of Tanzania) and profess Islam<sup>7</sup>. Thus, Zanzibaris is often perceived as an ethnic group, and if you follow this logic, they can be qualified as a titular ethnic group of the ERA, while “Africans of the mainland” (“Bantu people”) – as a dominant ethnic group of the country. However, since such an interpretation is not conventional, this case is included in the border-line list. Moreover, it is not obvious that it was ethnic specific that was the basis for granting autonomy to Zanzibar

**France:** It is a unitary state with a very complex administrative division: there are 18 regions in the country (until 2016 there were 27 regions) and 101 departments. Of all the metropolitan regions, only Corsica has a special status and corresponds with all criteria of ERA. In addition, there are 5 overseas regions, which, however, do not have a special status (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion, Mayotte). Furthermore, there are 3 overseas units with a special status, but 2 of them (Clipperton and the French Southern and Antarctic territories) are managed directly from Paris, and only New Caledonia has autonomy. Finally, there is such a special type of administrative units as the “overseas communities” (Saint-Pierre and Miquelon; Saint Barthelemy; Saint-Martin; Wallis; Futuna; French Polynesia), which have expanded rights in comparison with the usual departments. However, of all of them only French Polynesia has a special status of “overseas country”. Thus, of all the overseas territories of France, New Caledonia and French Polynesia can be interpreted as ERAs, but since in both cases it is not

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<sup>6</sup> In addition, the specificity of these ERAs is that they are not represented in the Netherlands parliament. The latter is the parliament of the Netherlands proper, and not of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which does not have a parliament at all. However, both ERAs have special ministers (Minister Plenipotentiary), who represent them in the Dutch government in The Hague.

<sup>7</sup> Benedikter T. *World's Modern Autonomy Systems: Concepts and Experiences of Regional Territorial Autonomy*. – Bozen/Bolzano, 2009. – P. – 159-160.

entirely clear to what extent ethnic specificity was the basis for granting them special status, both these territories are included in the border-line list.

**Switzerland** represents a special case due to the specific way of the generation of the state. The confederation of the cantons arose in the nineteenth century, evidently not on the basis of ethnicity. For this reason it is very hard to interpret Switzerland as an ethnic federation. Despite the fact that the 26 cantons are fairly strictly divided into three zones according to their languages (German, French and Italian, and only three cantons are “mixed”, Franconian), none of these groups can be regarded as having its own “own ERA” in the composition of Switzerland. There are different interpretations of which group should be considered as Staatsvolk in Switzerland - only German-speaking Swiss, or all 3 ethno-linguistic groups, but in any logic the Swiss cantons do not fit the concept of ERA. The only exception is the canton of Jura, which was created in 1979 as a result of a social movement that had ethnic features (language / religion) and aimed at the exit of the French-speaking and predominantly Catholic population from the canton of Bern (mostly German-speaking and Protestant). Therefore, Jura is qualified as ERA, and French speaking Jurassians - as a titular ethnic group of the ERA.