INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3166-1

Fourth edition 2020-08

Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions —

Part 1: **Country code**

Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions —

Partie 1: Codes de pays





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Con	tents		Page
Forev	word		v
Intro	duction		vi
1	Scope		1
2	_	ative references	
_		s and definitions	
3			
4	Princ 4.1	iples for inclusion in the list of country names	
:	4.2	Source of names	
	4.3	Overlaps	
	4.4	Current status of names	
	4.5	Independent countries	5
5	Princ	iples for assigning code elements	5
	5.1	Code element formation	5
	5.2	Relationship with names	
	5.3	Construction of the alpha-2 code	
	5.4	Construction of the alpha-3 code	
	5.5 5.6	Construction of the num-3 code	
_		<u> </u>	
6	List o	f country names and their code elements	6
	6.1 6.2	Specification for use	
	6.3	Choice of language, romanization, character set	
7			
7	Maint 7.1	enance Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA)	
	7.1	Standard as a database — Change of paradigm	 8
	7.2	Addition to the list of country names	8
	7.4	Deletion from the list of country names	
	7.5	Alterations to country name or code element	
	7.6	Reservation of country code elements	
		7.6.1 Overview	
		7.6.2 Period of non-assignment	
		7.6.3 Period of non-use	
		7.6.4 Exceptionally reserved code elements 7.6.5 List of reserved code elements	
_			
8		lines for users	
	8.1 8.2	Special provisions	
	8.3	Aggregations User assigned code element	
	8.4	Advice regarding use of country code elements	
A			10
Anne		ormative) Algorithm for numerical representation, num-4, of ISO 3166 alpha-2 ry code elements	11
A			
Anne		ormative) Conversion matrix for the numerical representation of ISO 3166	12
	-	-2 country code elements	12
Anne		ormative) Conversion table from alpha-2 country codes elements of ISO 3166	
		ard to num-3 code element of the UNSD	14
Anne	x D (inf	ormative) List of ISO 639 language codes, alpha-2 and alpha-3, used in	
	the IS	O 3166 standard of country codes	16

ISO 3166-1:2020(E)

Annex E (normative) Alphabetical index of names from the list of country codes appearing in the remarks, corresponding to "territory names", or forming the second significant part of composite country names	20
Annex F (informative) Principles for minor modification to the short form of country name received from UNTERM, allowing for display in alphabetic order	25
Annex G (informative) Source of names — Procedures concerning official full country names at UNTERM, confirmed by UNTERM to ISO 3166/MA on 2019-03-07	27
Annex H (normative) OBP Labels	28
Bibliography	30

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide 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 organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS F17, *Administrative documents*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the descriptive text of the third edition (ISO 3166-1:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows.

- The codes have been moved to the database format
- The components of the codes have been defined by descriptors, not by column or line numbers.
- The status of each alpha-2 country code element has been made explicit, as it is the main resource managed by ISO 3166/MA, necessary for traceability over time.
- All characters in the database, specifically those with diacritical marks, have been checked with the Universal Coded Character Set, ISO/IEC 10646, and are used consistently.
- The database encoding is UTF-8 (Universal Character Set Transformation Format 8 bits) from ISO/IEC 10646, and the same has been used in many applications.
- The three parts three codes belong to the same database, updates are done only once for all parts.

A list of all parts in the ISO 3166 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The initial edition of the International Standard ISO 3166 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46 in collaboration with the following International Organizations: Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), [since 1995: World Customs Organization (WCO)], United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Air Transport Association (IATA), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), International Labour Office (ILO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Union of Railways (UIC), United Nations Organization (UN), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and World Health Organization (WHO).

ISO 3166 was first published in 1974, subsequent editions in 1981, 1988 and 1993. In 1997, it was divided into three parts.

- Editions of ISO 3166-1: ISO 3166-1:1997, ISO 3166-1:2006, ISO 3166-1:2013.
- Editions of ISO 3166-2: ISO 3166-2:1998, ISO 3166-2:2007, ISO 3166-2:2013.
- Editions of ISO 3166-3: ISO 3166-3:1999, ISO 3166-3:2013.

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

ISO 3166-1 establishes codes that represent the current names of countries, dependencies, and other areas of particular geopolitical interest, on the basis of country names obtained from the United Nations.

ISO 3166-2 establishes a code that represents the names of the principal administrative divisions, or similar areas, of the countries and entities included in ISO 3166-1.

ISO 3166-3 establishes a code that represents non-current country names, i.e. the country names deleted from ISO 3166 since its first publication in 1974.

The ISO 3166 series do not express any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, dependency, or other area named herein, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

The 2013 edition of the ISO 3166 series has been the last one published as paper standard, with the descriptive text, and the codes together.

At the end of 2013, the split had happened: ISO 3166 codes have been moved to the database format (de facto merging three contents together), with access from ISO Online Browsing Platform, while the descriptive text has been awaiting updates.

This 2020 edition of the ISO 3166 series includes an update of the descriptive text (description of the codes) from 2013, for each of three parts. It takes into account the stricter database rules imposed on the code itself, as opposed to paper documents.

The International Standard ISO 3166 has been the very first ISO achievement of the concept of "standard as a database", implemented in the end of 2013. The ISO OBP (Open Browsing Platform) is an application to visualise ISO3166 codes on the web interface, the data being stored in the unseen database.

The International Standard ISO 3166, for each of its three parts - three codes - is formed of two components: documented description of its content, and its related content inside a database.

Both terms "this document" and "the code corresponding to this document" are used throughout this 2020 edition of the ISO 3166 series.

Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions —

Part 1:

Country code

1 Scope

This document specifies basic guidelines for the implementation and maintenance of country codes.

This code is intended for use in any application requiring the expression of current country names in coded form.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

code

set of data transformed or represented in different forms according to a pre-established set of rules

[SOURCE: ISO 5127:2017, 3.1.13.10]

3.2

code element

result of applying a code to an element of a coded set

Note 1 to entry: In the country code part, a code element represents a country name.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121555]

3.3

country code

list of country names with their representations by code elements

Note 1 to entry: The country code types are alpha-2, alpha-3 and num-3.

3.4

country name

name of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest

ISO 3166-1:2020(E)

3.5

script

set of graphic characters used for the written form of one or more languages

Note 1 to entry: Codes for the representation of names of scripts are defined in ISO 15924.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 10646-1:2017, 3.50]

3.6

language of the ISO 3166 standard

language in which the terminology has been defined, the terminology shall be maintained current

Note 1 to entry: English and French are the main languages of the ISO 3166 standard.

administrative language of the country

written language used by the administration of the country at the national level

status of alpha-2 country code element

information whether the code element is assigned, unassigned or reserved transitionally, exceptionally, or for an indeterminate period

Note 1 to entry: Changes in status of alpha-2 country code elements have been kept by ISO 3166/MA since the first publication of ISO 3166 in 1974.

alpha-2 country code element

alphabetic 2 character (alpha-2) code

Note 1 to entry: An alpha-2 code is generally recommended to represent country names.

alpha-3 country code element

alphabetic 3 character (alpha-3) code

Note 1 to entry: Based on the alpha-2 country code when possible, it is intended for use in cases where a specific need has been identified.

3.13

num-3 country code element

three-digit numeric (num-3) code

Note 1 to entry: A numeric code is intended for use in cases where language independence is needed.

Note 2 to entry: See Annex C for conversion table from alpha-2 country code elements to num-3 of the UNSD.

3.14

short NAME of country

<capital letters> short form of the country name, distinctive word first

Note 1 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

Note 2 to entry: This item might be inverted, allowing the distinctive word to appear first, so that items can be easily found in an alphabetical list. See Annex F, principles F.2.

short name of country

short form of the country name, distinctive word first, based on official short form in UNTERM

Note 1 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

Note 2 to entry: This item might be inverted, listed with its articles if any, allowing an alphabetical order on the distinctive word. See Annex F, principles F.1.

3.16

full name of country

full name, as recorded in UNTERM

Note 1 to entry: If the full name of country is identical to the *short name of country* (3.15), then the full name shall be omitted.

Note 2 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

Note 3 to entry: The full name of country is also called "formal name" in some UNTERM files.

3.17

territory names

names of geographically separated territories covered by the main entry, see Annex E "territory names"

Note 1 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

3.18

remarks part 1

remarks related to the country name, such as other widely-used country names

Note 1 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

Note 2 to entry: Sometimes "Variants" noted as remark part 1 are identical to *local short country name* (3.22) in an administrative language.

3.19

independent or not

political status of a country or territory indicated by "yes" if independent or "no" if not

Note 1 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

Note 2 to entry: See 4.5 for information on independent countries.

3.20

alpha-2 language code element

alpha-2 ISO 639 language code element of each administrative language of the country (3.7)

Note 1 to entry: With a hyphen-minus when the code element is missing.

Note 2 to entry: See Annex D for languages used in ISO 3166 standard.

3 21

alpha-3 language code element

alpha-3 ISO 639 language code element ("T" terminological version) of each *administrative language of the country* (3.7)

Note 1 to entry: When an alpha-3 language code element for a language name used in the ISO 3166 is missing in ISO 639-2 and in ISO 639-3, it is indicated with a number, such as 002.

Note 2 to entry: See Annex D for languages used in ISO 3166 standard.

3.22

local short name of country

short name of country given in an administrative language of the country

Note 1 to entry: It might be noted in language of the ISO 3166 standard as remark part 1 (3.18).

EXAMPLE 1

Schweiz (die) is the local short country name in German language for Switzerland.

Svizzera (la) is the local short country name in Italian language for Switzerland.

Magyarország is the local short country name in Hungarian language for Hungary.

EXAMPLE 2

Zhongguo is the local short country name in Chinese language for China, with Romanization system National 1958 = ISO 7098:2015 = UN III/8 1977, used to convert Han (Simplified variant) script to Latin script.

Qaţar is the local short country name in Arabic language for Qatar, with Romanization system BGN/PCGN 1956, used to convert Arab script to Latin script.

3.23

romanization system used

conversion of writing system from a different writing system to the Roman (Latin) script

Note 1 to entry: If the administrative language so requires.

Note 2 to entry: In language of the ISO 3166 standard.

4 Principles for inclusion in the list of country names

4.1 List

The list of country names in the code corresponding to this document includes those required to satisfy the broadest possible range of applications. It is based on the list established by the United Nations Statistics Division Reference [22].

4.2 Source of names

The three main languages of ISO standards are given in ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, Clause 1. Between 1981 and 2013, the ISO 3166 standard was bilingual, English and French side by side, and the corresponding terminology has been maintained current.

Until September 2000, the names of independent countries were given, in English and French, in Reference [23], as well as those published in Reference [22].

Today, the authority for country names used officially in the United Nations is the UN Terminology Section, which maintains the United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database (or UNTERM), see Reference [24]. This database contains records for each country that list, among other things, the short and formal country names in the six official languages of the UN.

The information presented in the code corresponding to this document, available on ISO Online Browsing Platform, has been extracted from the UNTERM database. The full name is the formal title as notified by the permanent mission of the country concerned to the Protocol and Liaison Service of the United Nations, and adjusted grammatically by UNTERM linguists, see <u>Annex G</u>. The short form may have some minor modifications, see <u>Annex F</u>. The code corresponding to this document provides both forms, full and short, when they are different.

The short form is provided in two presentations, the additional one being in capital letters, both allowing for display in an alphabetical order of country names based on the distinctive word. For ease of use, the name in capitals is sometimes inverted.

Other widely used forms of country names may also be provided in local short country name, see content of the list in 6.2.

4.3 Overlaps

Some country names included in the code corresponding to this document cover areas that have also been coded separately where an interchange requirement justifies a separate code element. The entries are therefore not mutually exclusive.

EXAMPLE France FR, 250, FRA

Martinique MQ, 474, MTQ

4.4 Current status of names

Country names listed in the code corresponding to this document are intended to reflect the current situation, at the time of issue of the latest update of the code corresponding to this document.

4.5 Independent countries

Independent countries are indicated in a specific item in the lists of this document. For the purpose of the code corresponding to this document, the member states of United Nations and the Holy See are regarded as independent.

5 Principles for assigning code elements

5.1 Code element formation

Code element shall consist only of the following characters (cf. ISO/IEC 10646):

- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A through LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
- DIGIT ZERO through DIGIT 9
- HYPHEN-MINUS

Code elements alpha-2 and alpha-3 are formed with LETTERS, num-3 is formed with DIGITS.

Code elements alpha-4 are formed with LETTERS.

Code elements for subdivisions are formed with up to 6 characters: alpha-2, HYPHEN-MINUS, and 1 up to 3 LETTERS or DIGITS.

5.2 Relationship with names

The principle behind the alphabetic codes in the code corresponding to this document is a visual association between the country names (in English or French, or sometimes in another language) and their corresponding code elements. In applying this principle, the code elements have generally been assigned on the basis of the short names of the countries, thus avoiding, wherever possible, any reflection of their political status.

The distinguishing signs for road vehicles reported by the contracting parties to the Conventions on Road Traffic (1949 and 1968; see Reference [21]) provided the major source for code elements for the code corresponding to this document.

5.3 Construction of the alpha-2 code

The ISO 3166 series establishes, in the code corresponding to this document, an alphabetic 2-character (alpha-2) code, which is generally recommended to represent country names and which is the basis for the codes laid down in part 2 and in part 3 and for other international standards and recommendations (see Bibliography, section Global economy).

ISO 3166-1:2020(E)

The alpha-2 code uses combinations, in upper case, of two letters of the 26-character alphabet in Latin script, allowing for $26 \times 26 = 676$ combinations. The ISO 3166 country code uses combinations in the range AB to QL, RA to WZ, and YA to ZY.

Code elements AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ are not used in the ISO 3166 country code. Their use is described in <u>Clause 8</u> (see <u>8.3</u>).

5.4 Construction of the alpha-3 code

The ISO 3166 also provides an alphabetic 3-character (alpha-3) code, based on the alpha-2 code, when possible, and using combinations, in upper case, of three letters of the 26-character alphabet in Latin script, in the range ABA to QLZ, RAA to WZZ, and YAA to ZYZ for use in cases where a specific need has been identified.

Code elements AAA to AAZ, QMA to QZZ, XAA to XZZ, and ZZA to ZZZ are not used in the ISO 3166 country code. Their use is described in <u>Clause 8</u> (see <u>8.3</u>).

5.5 Construction of the num-3 code

Recognizing that a numeric code for country names is of advantage (e.g. to provide language independence), a three-digit numeric (num-3) code from the range 000 to 899 is also provided in the code corresponding to this document.

This numeric code is an excerpt from the standard coding of countries or areas, for which statistical data are compiled by the United Nations Statistical Division, and has been published in ISO 3166 since its second edition in 1981.

<u>Table C.1</u>, showing the correspondence between the alpha-2 country code elements and the num-3 code elements, is given in <u>Annex C</u>.

5.6 Alternate algorithmic construction of the numeric code num-4

A numerical representation of the alpha-2 country code is provided for use when direct transliteration is not possible, i.e. in the case of languages using non-Latin script characters, or when for other reasons an algorithmic conversion is convenient.

The numerical representation is obtained by converting the alpha-2 country code elements into numbers using simple mathematical rules. It is a reversible function, the numeric code can be converted back into alpha-2 country code, by the application of conversion rules.

This conversion matrix is a closed system, all elements are 4 digits long, first digit is always "1".

The algorithm is given in Annex A, and the corresponding Table B.1 with conversion matrix in Annex B.

6 List of country names and their code elements

6.1 Specification for use

The list of country names and their code elements is available at the ISO Online Browsing Platform at https://www.iso.org/obp. It is maintained current irrespective of the issue status of this document.

When applying this document, users should clearly state which of the three codes they are using. If a code element from the code corresponding to this document is used in combination with other characters for special purposes, it is strongly recommended that the choice and function of any such additional characters be specified.

6.2 Content of the list

— item <u>3.17</u>: territory names

— item 3.18: remarks part 1

— item 3.19: independent or not

A single entry in this list is shared with all three parts of the ISO 3166 series. For the code corresponding to this document the following items apply:

```
item 3.10: status of alpha-2 country code element
item 3.11: alpha-2 country code element
item 3.12: alpha-3 country code element
item 3.13: num-3 country code element
item 3.14: short NAME of country
item 3.15: short name of country
item 3.16: full name of country
```

As well as the additional informative items about each administrative language (item 3.7) of each country. This information is on a single line, and has three fields:

```
{
item 3.20: alpha-2 language code element,
item 3.21: alpha-3 language code element,
item 3.22: local short name of country,
}
```

In addition to the above list describing country code content, <u>Annex E</u> provides users with a convenient reference to all territory names, mostly of islands, given with the label "territory names". This is particularly helpful when there is a need to identify the country code elements for territory names which do not appear as main entries.

6.3 Choice of language, romanization, character set

Country names are given in the administrative language(s) of the country concerned, as expressed in Latin alphabet, and with the provisions as to character set as stated below.

Where country names are submitted in non-Latin alphabets, they are shown in the ISO 3166 in romanized form, which is as far as possible in accordance with the relevant International Standards, especially those which are recommended by the United Nations experts groups on geographical names, UNGEGN, Reference [25].

For the country names listed in the code corresponding to this document, the 26-character Latin alphabet is used, in relevant cases using diacritic signs as contained in the character inventory of ISO/IEC 10646.

7 Maintenance

7.1 Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA)

A Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA) has been established by the ISO Council to operate under guidelines approved by the Council. It has been entrusted with the following functions:

- a) to add and eliminate country names and country subdivision names and to assign code elements as needed, in accordance with the rules in the ISO 3166 series;
- b) to advise users and ISO member bodies regarding application of the codes;
- c) to update and disseminate lists of country names and country subdivision names, code elements and their definitions;
- d) to maintain a reference list of all country and country subdivision names used in and their periods of validity;
- e) to publish changes made to the codes;
- f) to administer the reservation of code elements.

Changes to the code corresponding to this document are decided by the ISO 3166/MA and become effective immediately upon publication.

The criteria provided in 7.3 to 7.6 shall be observed by the ISO 3166/MA for changes to the list of country names in the code corresponding to this document, and their code elements, and for reservations of code elements.

The name and contact information of the Maintenance Agencies and Registration Authorities can be found at https://www.iso.org/mara.

7.2 Standard as a database — Change of paradigm

The ISO 3166 series of standards as a database requires the ISO 3166/MA to facilitate work with experts by providing them adequate means to analyse the database content and traceability of changes, such as:

- a) to publish for experts the entire content of the database as tables, so the subsequent publication as PDF, for visual comparison, or global view shall be easy for everyone;
- b) to publish for experts once a year all labels used in all three parts, making correspondence with all definitions as stated in <u>Clause 3</u>; this edition provides a list of OBP Labels which shall replace the current ones from 2013 in <u>Annex H</u>;
- c) to document any necessary changes and adjustments in labels and presentations, and announce it in advance to experts;
- d) to preserve traceability, diff files will be produced once a year, with the date in the file name, and a short statement or summary posted to all experts;
- e) all ISO 3166 tables shall be either Excel or CSV files or XML files, UTF-8 encoding, and shall follow the best practices in that matters it includes communication with experts;
- f) for traceability purposes, all ISO 3166 tables shall be preserved in the dedicated ISO 3166/MA space, similar to N documents.

7.3 Addition to the list of country names

Additions to the list of country names shall be made on the basis of information from United Nations Headquarters, or upon the request of a member of ISO 3166/MA. In the latter case, the

ISO 3166/MA decides upon the addition, on the basis of the justification given for the actual requirements for international interchange. Code elements are assigned accordingly.

If a country name is not included in the list provided in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use", the ISO 3166/MA may assign the numeric code element from the series 900–999 which has been made available by the United Nations Statistics Division for this purpose.

7.4 Deletion from the list of country names

Deletions from the list of country names shall be made on the basis of information from United Nations Headquarters, or upon the request of a member of ISO 3166/MA. The ISO 3166/MA shall decide upon the deletion, on the basis of the information received. The corresponding code element is reserved.

ISO 3166-3 provides the list of country names deleted from the code corresponding to this document since its first edition in 1974. The traceability of country code elements and their status are also provided.

7.5 Alterations to country name or code element

Alterations to a country name or code element shall be based primarily on information from United Nations Headquarters. A significant change of name may require the ISO 3166/MA to change the alpha code element concerned. The ISO 3166/MA, however, shall endeavour to maintain stability in the list of code elements.

7.6 Reservation of country code elements

7.6.1 Overview

Some code elements are reserved

- for a limited period when their reservation is the result of the deletion (see <u>7.4</u>) or the alteration (see <u>7.5</u>) of a country name,
- for an indeterminate period when the reservation is the result of the application of international law (see 7.6.3) or of exceptional requests (see 7.6.4).

7.6.2 Period of non-assignment

Country code elements that the ISO 3166/MA has altered or deleted should not be reassigned during a period of at least fifty years after the change. The exact period is determined in each case on the basis of the extent to which the former code element was used.

7.6.3 Period of non-use

Certain country code elements existing at the time of the first publication of the ISO 3166 country codes and differing from those in this part of ISO 3166 should not be used for an indeterminate period to represent other country names. This provision applies to certain vehicle designations notified under the 1949 and 1968 Conventions on Road Traffic (see Reference [21]).

Code elements to which this provision applies should be included in the list of reserved code elements (see 7.6.5) and should not be reassigned during a period of at least fifty years after the date when the countries or organizations concerned have discontinued their use.

7.6.4 Exceptionally reserved code elements

Code elements may be reserved, in exceptional cases, for country names which the ISO 3166/MA has decided not to include in the code corresponding to this document, but for which an interchange

requirement exists. Before such code elements are reserved, advice from the relevant authority should be sought.

7.6.5 List of reserved code elements

A list of reserved code elements is kept by the ISO 3166/MA secretariat.

8 Guidelines for users

8.1 Special provisions

Users sometimes need to extend or alter the use of country code elements for special purposes. The following provisions give guidance for meeting such needs within the framework of this document.

8.2 Aggregations

In the exceptional case that users need to group together country names included in the code corresponding to this document and they require a code element to represent this aggregation, they should do so in accordance with 8.3.

8.3 User assigned code element

If users need code elements to represent country names not included in the code corresponding to this document, the series of letters AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ, and the series AAA to AAZ, QMA to QZZ, XAA to XZZ, and ZZA to ZZZ respectively, and the series of numbers 900 to 999 are available.

Users are advised that, because these code elements are defined by themselves, they are not compatible between different entities.

8.4 Advice regarding use of country code elements

The ISO 3166/MA is available for consultation and assistance on the use of country names in coded form.

The ISO 3166/MA does not administer or maintain lists of user-assigned code elements.

The name and contact information of the Maintenance Agencies and Registration Authorities can be found at https://www.iso.org/mara.

Annex A

(informative)

Algorithm for numerical representation, num-4, of ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code elements

A.1 In this annex, a numerical representation, num-4, of the alpha-2 country code element is provided for use when direct transliteration is not possible, i.e. in the case of languages using non-Latin characters, or when for other reasons an algorithmic conversion is convenient.

The numerical representation, num-4, is obtained by converting the alpha-2 country code elements into numbers using simple mathematical rules.

- **A.2** It is important to distinguish between the respective merits of the three-digit numeric code specified in this document and this numerical representation, num-4. The former has the advantage that the codes are unaffected by changes in the names of countries which might lead to changes of the alpha-2 country code. The numerical representation, num-4, has the merit that it can be obtained from, and converted back into, alpha-2 country code, by the application of conversion rules.
- **A.3** Formula (A.1) represents converting an alpha-2 country code element into its equivalent numerical representation num-4:

$$1070 + 30a + b = num - 4 \tag{A.1}$$

where

- a is the numerical position of the first letter (a = 1, ... z = 26);
- *b* is the numerical position of the second letter.
- **A.4** Formula (A.2) represents converting a numerical representation, num-4, into its equivalent alpha-2 country code element:

$$\frac{(num-4)-1070}{30} = a + \frac{b}{30} \tag{A.2}$$

where

- a is the whole number of part of the division and corresponds to a in Clause 3;
- *b* is the remainder of the division and corresponds to *b* in <u>Clause 3</u>.
- **A.5** A conversion matrix is given in the <u>Annex B</u>.

This conversion matrix is a closed system, all elements are 4-digits long, first digit is always "1".

Annex B

(informative)

Conversion matrix for the numerical representation of ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code elements

Table B.1 — Conversion matrix between alpha-2 country code elements of ISO 3166 and numerical representation, num-4 Example: FR<->1268

		А	В	C	D	ы	ഥ	G	Н	_	_	\times	Γ	Σ	z	0	Ь	0	R	S	Т	Ω	>	8	×	Y	Z
	Z	1126	1156	1186	1216	1246	1276	1306	1336	1366	1396	1426	1456	1486	1516	1546	1576	1606	1636	1666	1696	1726	1756	1786	1816	1846	1876
	Y	1125	1155	1185	1215	1245	1275	1305	1335	1365	1395	1425	1455	1485	1515	1545	1575	1605	1635	1665	1695	1725	1755	1785	1815	1845	1875
	X	1124	1154	1184	1214	1244	1274	1304	1334	1364	1394	1424	1454	1484	1514	1544	1574	1604	1634	1664	1694	1724	1754	1784	1814	1844	1874
	Μ	1123	1153	1183	1213	1243	1273	1303	1333	1363	1393	1423	1453	1483	1513	1543	1573	1603	1633	1663	1693	1723	1753	1783	1813	1843	1873
	Λ	1122	1152	1182	1212	1242	1272	1302	1332	1362	1392	1422	1452	1482	1512	1542	1572	1602	1632	1662	1692	1722	1752	1782	1812	1842	1872
	n	1121	1151	1181	1211	1241	1271	1301	1331	1361	1391	1421	1451	1481	1511	1541	1571	1601	1631	1661	1691	1721	1751	1781	1811	1841	1871
	Т	1120	1150	1180	1210	1240	1270	1300	1330	1360	1390	1420	1450	1480	1510	1540	1570	1600	1630	1660	1690	1720	1750	1780	1810	1840	1870
	S	1119	1149	1179	1209	1239	1269	1299	1329	1359	1389	1419	1449	1479	1509	1539	1569	1599	1629	1659	1689	1719	1749	1779	1809	1839	1869
	R	1118	1148	1178	1208	1238	1268	1298	1328	1358	1388	1418	1448	1478	1508	1538	1568	1598	1628	1658	1688	1718	1748	1778	1808	1838	1868
	0	1117	1147	1177	1207	1237	1267	1297	1327	1357	1387	1417	1447	1477	1507	1537	1567	1597	1627	1657	1687	1717	1747	1777	1807	1837	1867
	Ь	1116	1146	1176	1206	1236	1266	1296	1326	1356	1386	1416	1446	1476	1506	1536	1566	1596	1626	1656	1686	1716	1746	1776	1806	1836	1866
	0	1115	1145	1175	1205	1235	1265	1295	1325	1355	1385	1415	1445	1475	1505	1535	1565	1595	1625	1655	1685	1715	1745	1775	1805	1835	1865
	N	1114	1144	1174	1204	1234	1264	1294	1324	1354	1384	1414	1444	1474	1504	1534	1564	1594	1624	1654	1684	1714	1744	1774	1804	1834	1864
7	M	1113	1143	1173	1203	1233	1263 1	1293	1323	1353	1383 1	1413	1443	1473	1503	1533	1563 1	1593	1623	1653	1683	1713	1743	1773	1803	1833	1863 1
ryambic.	Γ	1112	1142	1172	1202	1232 1	1262 1	1292	1322	1352	1382 1	1412	1442	1472	1502 1	1532	1562 1	1592	1622	1652	1682 1	1712	1742	1772	1802 1	1832	1862 1
	K	1111	1141	1171 1	1201 1	1231 1	1261 1	1291 1	1321 1	1351 1	1381 1	1411	1441 1	1471	1501 1	1531 1	1561 1	1591 1	1621 1	1651 1	1681 1	1711	1741	1771	1801	1831 1	1861 1
	J	110	140	170	200	230 1	260 1	290 1	320 1	350 1	380 1	1410	440	470	500	530 1	560 1	.590 1	.620	.650	680	.710	740	.770	800	.830	860 1
	Ι	1109 1	1139 1	1169 1	1199 1	1229 1	1259 1	1289 1	1319 1	1349 1	1379 1	1409	1439 1	1469	1499 1	1529 1	1559 1	1589 1	1619 1	1649 1	1679 1	1709 1	1739 1	1769 1	1799 1	1829 1	1859 1
	Н	1108	1138 1	1168 1	1198 1	1228 1	1258 1	1288 1	1318 1	1348 1	1378 1	1408 1	1438 1	1468 1	1498 1	1528 1	1558 1	1588 1	1618 1	1648 1	1678 1	1708	1738 1	1768	1798 1	1828 1	1858 1
	G	1107 1	1137 1	1167 1	1197 1	1227 1	1257 1	1287 1	1317 1	1347 1	1377 1	1407 1	1437 1	1467 1	1497 1	1527 1	1557 1	1587 1	1617	1647 1	1677 1	1707 1	1737 1	1767	1797	1827 1	1857 1
	F	1106 1	1136 1	1166 1	1196 1	1226 1	1256 1	1286 1	1316 1	1346 1	1376 1	1406 1	1436 1	1466 1	1496 1	1526 1	1556 1	1586 1	1616 1	1646 1	1676 1	1706 1	1736 1	1766	1796 1	1826 1	1856 1
	Ε	1105 1	1135 1	1165 1	1195 1	1225 1	1255 1	1285 1	1315 1	1345 1	1375 1	1405 1	1435 1	1465 1	1495 1	1525 1	1555 1	1585 1	1615 1	1645 1	1675 1	1705 1	1735 1	1765 1	1795 1	1825 1	1855 1
	D	1104 1	1134 1	1164 1	1194 1	1224 1	1254 1	1284 1	1314 1	1344 1	1374 1	1404 1	1434 1	1464 1	1494 1	1524 1	1554 1	1584 1	1614 1	1644 1	1674 1	1704 1	1734 1	1764 1	1794 1	1824 1	1854 1
	С	1103 1	1133 1	1163 1	1193 1	1223 1	1253 1	1283 1	1313 1	1343 1	1373 1	1403 1	1433 1	1463 1	1493 1	1523 1	1553 1	1583 1	1617 1	1643 1	1673 1	1703 1	1733 1	1763 1	1793 1	1823 1	1853 1
	В	1102 1	1132 1	1162 1	1192 1	1222	1252	1282	1312 1	1342 1	1372 1	1402 1	1432 1	1462 1	1492 1	1522 1	1552 1	1582	1612 1	1642 1	1672 1	1702 1	1732 1	1762 1	1792 1	1822 1	1852 1
	А	1101 1	1131 1	1161 1	1191 1	1221	1251	1281	1311	1341 1	1371 1	1401 1	1431 1	1461 1	$1491 \mid 1$	1521 1	551 1	1581	1611 1	1641 1	1671 1	1701	1731 1	1761 1	1791 1	1821 1	1851 1
		A 1.	B 1	C 1	D 1	E 13	F 1	G 13	H 1	I 1:	J 13	K 1	L 1	M 1	N 1,	0 1.	P 1	0 1.	R 10	S 10	T 10	U 1'	V 1'	W 1	X 1	Y 18	Z 18

Annex C

(informative)

Conversion table from alpha-2 country codes elements of ISO 3166 standard to num-3 code element of the UNSD

This numeric code is an excerpt from the standardized coding of countries, areas and regions for statistical purposes of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), it has been published in ISO 3166 since its second edition (1981).

ha-2 country code elements of ISO 3166 standard to num-3 code elements of the UNSD	S
£1S	77
Table C.1 — Conversion table from alpha-2 country code elements or	10 - 2 - 10 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -

	Α	В	O	D	ы	Ā	G	н	Н	_	×	П	Σ	z	0	Ь	0	R	S	Т	n	>	>	×	>	Z
Z	31	84	203	12							398		208	554					748	834	860					
Y		112	196				328				136	434	458			009			092		828					
×	248		162										484						534							
M	533	72	531				624				414		454			282		646		158						716
^		74	132									428	462						222	862						
Ω	36		192				316	348				442	480	220				643				548				
L	40	64			231		320	332	380			440	470			620			829	180					175	
S	16	44			724		239		352			426	200			275		889	728		840		882			
R	32	92	188		232	250	300	191	364		410	430	478	520		630			740	792						
0	10	535					226		368				474													
Ь							312			392	408		280	524												
0	24	89	170	214		234			98	400			446	829				642	902	922						
z		96	156				324	340	356		629		496			612			989	788		704				
M	51	09	120	212		583	270	334	833	388	174		104		512	999			674	195	581					894
Г	8	652	152				304		376				466	528		616			694	979						
Ж			184	208		238		344				144	807			286			703	772						
_		204		262		242													744	762						
П	099	108	384			246	292				967	438		258					705			850				
Н		48	756		732		288				116		584			809			654	764						
G	28	100	178		818		831				417		450	999		869			702	892	800	92				
ഥ	4	854	140				254						693	574		258				260			928			
ш	784	26		276	233		268		372	832	404		499	293		604		889	752			862			887	
D	20	20	180				308		360				498						729	148						
C			166		218							662	492	540					069	962		029				
В		52					826					422							06							
А		70	124				266					418	504	516		591	634		682		804	336				710
I	A	В	U O	D	ш	ī	ŋ	Н	I	_	×		Σ	z	0	Ь	0	R	S	Т	'n	>	>	×	X	Z

Annex D

(informative)

List of ISO 639 language codes, alpha-2 and alpha-3, used in the ISO 3166 standard of country codes

This annex provides the user of the ISO 3166 series with a reference list of the code elements for language names used in the ISO 3166 series of standards and the language names which they represent.

The code elements for language names used in the ISO 3166 series are taken from the code lists of the ISO 639-1 and the ISO 639-2 ("T" terminological version).

When a code element for a language name used in the ISO 3166 series is missing in ISO 639-1 and ISO 639-2, ISO 639-3 is consulted.

When a code element for a language name used in ISO 3166 series is missing in all three parts of ISO 639, it is indicated with a number, such as 002.

Table D.1 — Languages

#	ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language code element	ISO 639-2 alpha-3 language code element	ISO 639-3 alpha-3 language code element	Language name in English Nom de langue en anglais	Language name in French Nom de langue en français
1	af	afr	0.00	Afrikaans	afrikaans
2	am	amh		Amharic	amharique
3	ar	ara		Arabic	arabe
4	ay	aym		Aymara	aymara
5	az	aze		Azerbaijani	azerbaïdjanais, azéri
6	be	bel		Belarusian	biélorusse
7	bn	ben		Bengali	bengali
8	bi	bis		Bislama	bichlamar
9	bs	bos		Bosnian	bosniaque
10	bg	bul		Bulgarian	bulgare
11	ca	cat		Catalan	catalan
12	CS	ces		Czech	tchèque
13		cnr		Montenegrin	monténegrin
14	су	cym		Welsh	gallois
15	da	dan		Danish	danois
16	de	deu		German	allemand
17	dv	div		Divehi	maldivien
18	dz	dzo		Bhutani	dzongkha
19	el	ell		Greek	grec
20	en	eng		English	anglais
21	et	est		Estonian	estonien
22	eu	eus		Basque	basque
NOTE	Lines are nur	nbered in alph	abetical order	of ISO 639-2 alpha-3 codes.	

Table D.1 (continued)

#	ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language code element	ISO 639-2 alpha-3 language code element	ISO 639-3 alpha-3 language code element	Language name in English Nom de langue en anglais	Language name in French Nom de langue en français
23	fo	fao		Faroese	féroïen
24	fa	fas		Persian	persan
25	fj	fij		Fijian	fidjien
26	fi	fin		Finnish	finnois
27	fr	fra		French	français
28	fy	fry		Frisian	frison
29		gil		Gilbertese	kiribati
30	ga	gle		Irish	irlandais
31	gn	grn		Guarani	guarani
32	ht	hat		Haitian; Haitian Creole	créole haïtien
33	he	heb		Hebrew	hébreu
34	hi	hin		Hindi	hindi
35	ho	hmo		Hiri Motu	hiri motu
36	hr	hrv		Croatian	croate
37	hu	hun		Hungarian	hongrois
38	hy	hye		Armenian	arménien
39	id	ind		Indonesian	indonésien
40	is	isl		Icelandic	islandais
41	it	ita		Italian	italien
42	ja	jpn		Japanese	japonais
43	kl	kal		Kalaallisut; Greenlandic	groenlandais
44	ka	kat		Georgian	géorgien
45	kk	kaz		Kazakh	kazakh
46	km	khm		Khmer	khmer
47	rw	kin		Kinyarwanda	rwanda
48	ky	kir		Kirghiz	kirghiz
49	ko	kor		Korean	coréen
50	lo	lao		Lao	lao
51	la	lat		Latin	latin
52	lv	lav		Latvian	letton
53	lt	lit		Lithuanian	lituanien
54	lb	ltz		Luxembourgish; Letzeburgesch	luxembourgeois
55	mh	mah		Marshallese	marshall
56	mk	mkd		Macedonian	macédonien
57	mg	mlg		Malagasy	malgache
58	mt	mlt		Maltese	maltais
59	mn	mon		Mongolian	mongol
60	mi	mri		Maori	maori
61	ms	msa		Malay	malais
62	my	mya		Burmese	birman

#	ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language code element	ISO 639-2 alpha-3 language code element	ISO 639-3 alpha-3 language code element	Language name in English Nom de langue en anglais	Language name in French Nom de langue en français
63	na	nau		Nauru	nauruan
64	nr	nbl		Ndebele	ndébélé
65	ne	nep		Nepali	népalais
66		niu		Niuean	nioué
67	nl	nld		Dutch	néerlandais
68	nn	nno		Norwegian Nynorsk	norvégien nynorsk
69	nb	nob		Norwegian Bokmål	norvégien bokmål
70	no	nor		Norwegian	norvégien
71		nso		Pedi	pedi
72	ny	nya		Chichewa	chichewa
73		pap		Papiamento	papiamento
74		pau		Palauan	palau
75	pl	pol		Polish	polonais
76	pt	por		Portuguese	portugais
77	ps	pus		Pushto	pachto
78	qu	que		Quechua	quechua
79	ro	ron		Romanian	roumain
80	rn	run		Rundi	rundi
81	ru	rus		Russian	russe
82	si	sin		Sinhalese	singhalais
83	sk	slk		Slovak	slovaque
84	sl	slv		Slovenian	slovène
85	se	sme		Northern Sami	sami du Nord
86	sm	smo		Samoan	samoan
87	SO	som		Somali	somali
88	st	sot		Sotho	sotho
89	es	spa		Spanish	espagnol
90	sq	sqi		Albanian	albanais
91	sr	srp		Serbian	serbe
92	SS	ssw		Swati	swati
93	sw	swa		Swahili	swahili
94	sv	swe		Swedish	suédois
95	ta	tam		Tamil	tamoul
96		tet		Tetum	tetum
97	tg	tgk		Tajik	tadjik
98	tl	tgl		Tagalog	tagalog
99	th	tha		Thai	thaï
100	ti	tir		Tigrinya	tigrigna
101		tkl		Tokelau	tokelau
102	to	ton		Tonga (Tonga Islands)	tongan (îles Tonga)

Table D.1 (continued)

#	ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language code element	ISO 639-2 alpha-3 language code element	ISO 639-3 alpha-3 language code element	Language name in English Nom de langue en anglais	Language name in French Nom de langue en français
103		tpi		Tok Pisin	tok pisin
104	tn	tsn		Tswana	tswana
105	ts	tso		Tsonga	tsonga
106	tk	tuk		Turkmen	turkmène
107	tr	tur		Turkish	turc
108		tvl		Tuvalu	tuvalu
109	uk	ukr		Ukrainian	ukrainien
110	ur	urd		Urdu	ourdou
111	uz	uzb		Uzbek	ouzbek
112	ve	ven		Venda	venda
113	vi	vie		Vietnamese	vietnamien
114	xh	xho		Xhosa	xhosa
115	zh	zho		Chinese	chinois
116	zu	zul		Zulu	zoulou
117			crs	Seselwa	seychellois
118			002	Shikomor (KM)	komori (KM)
NOTE	Lines are nui	mbered in alph	abetical order	of ISO 639-2 alpha-3 codes.	

Annex E

(normative)

Alphabetical index of names from the list of country codes appearing in the remarks, corresponding to "territory names", or forming the second significant part of composite country names

This annex provides users with a convenient reference to territory names, mostly of islands, given with the label "territory names". This is particularly helpful when there is a need to identify the country code elements for territory names which do not appear as main entries.

Territory names are given in English and French with their corresponding code elements, enabling the user to locate searched territory name.

Territory names identical in English and French, but differing only in respect to their generic term — usually "Island", "Islands", "Archipelago" (en), "Île", "Îles", "Archipel" (fr) — are shown on the same line.

This annex also gives the second significant part of composite country names. These entries are marked by letter (a), as shown in <u>Table E.1</u>.

Table E.1 — Territory names

#	alpha- 2	alpha-	num-	Territory name covered by the code element	Nom du territoire couvert par le codet
1	KI	KIR	296	Abariringa	Abariringa
2	MU	MUS	480	Agalega Islands	Agalega, Îles
3	FI	FIN	246	Åland Islands	Åland, Îles
4	SC	SYC	690	Aldabra Islands	Aldabra, Îles
5	GG	GGY	831	Alderney Island	Aurigny, Île d'
6	IN	IND	356	Amindivi Islands	Amindivi, Îles
7 5	SC	SYC	690	Amirante Islands	Amirantes, Îles
8	TF	ATF	260	Amsterdam Island	Amsterdam, Île
9	IN	IND	356	Andaman Islands	Andaman, Îles
10	VG	VGB	92	Anegada	Anegada
11	KM	COM	174	Anjouan	Anjouan
12	GQ	GNQ	226	Annobón Island	Annobón, Île d'
13	NZ	NZL	554	Antipodes Islands	Antipodes, Îles
14	AU	AUS	36	Ashmore and Cartier Islands	Ashmore-et-Cartier, Îles
15	NZ	NZL	554	Auckland Islands	Auckland, Îles
16	PF	PYF	258	Austral Islands	Australes, Îles
17	PW	PLW	585	Babelthuap	Babelthuap
18	UM	UMI	581	Baker Island	Baker, Île
19	KI	KIR	296	Banaba	Banaba
20	AG	ATG	28	Barbuda (a)	Barbuda (a)
21	TF	ATF	260	Bassas da India	Bassas da India
22	SJ	SJM	744	Bear Island	Ours, Île aux
23	VC	VCT	670	Bequia	Bequia
NOTE	Lines ar	e numbe	red in al	phabetical order of English names.	

Table E.1 (continued)

#	alpha-	alpha-	num-	Territory name covered by the code element	Nom du territoire couvert par le codet
24	GQ	GNQ	226	Bioko Island	Bioko, Île de
25	VE	VEN	862	Bird Island	Aves, Île d'
26	PG	PNG	598	Bismarck Archipelago	Bismarck, Archipel des
27	PG	PNG	598	Bougainville	Bougainville
28	GG	GGY	831	Brecqhou Island	Brechou, Île
29	GG	GGY	831	Burhou Island	Burhou, Île
30	AO	AGO	24	Cabinda	Cabinda
31	TC	TCA	796	Caicos Islands (a)	Caicos, Îles (a)
32	NZ	NZL	554	Campbell Island	Campbell, Île
33	MU	MUS	480	Cargados Carajos Shoals	Cargados Carajos Shoals
34	FM	FSM	583	Caroline Islands	Carolines, Îles
35	PW	PLW	585	Caroline Islands, west part of	Carolines, partie ouest des Îles
36	GD	GRD	308	Carriacou	Carriacou
37	IO	IOT	86	Chagos Archipelago	Chagos, Archipel
38	NZ	NZL	554	Chatham Islands	Chatham, Îles
39	FM	FSM	583	Chuuk	Chuuk
40	FR	FRA	250	Clipperton Island	Clipperton, Île
41	CR	CRI	188	Coco Island	Coco, Île du
42	GQ	GNQ	226	Continental Region (Rio Muni)	Région Continentale (Rio Muni)
43	AU	AUS	36	Coral Sea Islands	Mer de Corail, Îles de la
44	SC	SYC	690	Cosmoledo Islands	Cosmoledo, Îles
45	TF	ATF	260	Crozet Archipelago	Crozet, Archipel
46	GP	GLP	312	Désirade, la	Désirade, la
47	IO	IOT	86	Diego Garcia	Diego Garcia
48	PN	PCN	612	Ducie Island	Ducie, Île
49	CL	CHL	152	Easter Island	Pâques, Île de
50	VU	VUT	548	Efate	Éfaté
51	KI	KIR	296	Enderbury Island	Enderbury, Île
52	TF	ATF	260	Europa Island	Europa, Île
53	SC	SYC	690	Farquhar Islands	Farquhar, Îles
54	BR	BRA	76	Fernando de Noronha Island	Fernando de Noronha, Île
55	FR	FRA	250	France, Metropolitan	France métropolitaine
56	TV	TUV	798	Funafuti	Funafuti
57	WF	WLF	876	Futuna (a)	Futuna (a)
58	EC	ECU	218	Galápagos Islands	Galápagos, Îles
59	PF	PYF	258	Gambier Islands	Gambier, Îles
60	KI	KIR	296	Gilbert Islands	Gilbert, Îles
61	TF	ATF	260	Glorioso Islands	Glorieuses, Îles
62	SH	SHN	654	Gough Island	Gough, Île
63	KY	CYM	136	Grand Cayman	Grand Caïman
64	KM	COM	174	Grande Comore	Grande Comore
65	SB	SLB	90	Guadalcanal	Guadalcanal
NOTE	Lines ar	e numbe	red in a	phabetical order of English names.	

Table E.1 (continued)

#	alpha-	alpha-	num-	Territory name covered by the code element		Nom du territoire couvert par le codet	
66	PN	PCN	612	Henderson Island		Henderson, Île	
67	GG	GGY	831	Herm Island		Herm, Île de	
68	BA	BIH	70	Herzegovina	(a)	Herzégovine	(a)
69	WF	WLF	876	Hoorn Islands		Hoorn, Îles de	
70	UM	UMI	581	Howland Island		Howland, Île	
71	SH	SHN	654	Inaccessible Island		Inaccessible, Île	
72	MH	MHL	584	Jaluit		Jaluit	
73	SJ	SJM	744	Jan Mayen	(a)	Jan Mayen, Île	(a)
74	UM	UMI	581	Jarvis Island		Jarvis, Île	
75	GG	GGY	831	Jethou Island		Jethou, Île	
76	UM	UMI	581	Johnston Atoll		Johnston, Atoll	
77	VG	VGB	92	Jost Van Dyke		Jost Van Dyke	
78	TF	ATF	260	Juan de Nova Island		Juan de Nova, Île	
79	CL	CHL	152	Juan Fernández Islands		Juan Fernández, Îles	
80	RU	RUS	643	Kaliningrad Region		Kaliningrad, Région de	
81	TF	ATF	260	Kerguelen Islands		Kerguelen, Îles	
82	NZ	NZL	554	Kermadec Islands		Kermadec, Îles	
83	UM	UMI	581	Kingman Reef		Kingman, Récif	
84	KI	KIR	296	Kiritimati		Kiritimati	
85	FM	FSM	583	Kosrae		Kosrae	
86	IN	IND	356	Laccadive Islands		Laquedives, Îles	
87	GG	GGY	831	Lihou Island		Lihou, Île	
88	KI	KIR	296	Line Islands, part of		Ligne, partie des Îles de la	
89	GG	GGY	831	Little Sark Island		Petite Sercq, Île de	
90	AU	AUS	36	Lord Howe Island		Lord Howe, Île	
91	NC	NCL	540	Loyalty Islands		Loyauté, Îles	
92	AU	AUS	36	Macquarie Island		Macquarie, Île	
93	SC	SYC	690	Mahé		Mahé	
94	МН	MHL	584	Majuro		Majuro	
95	СО	COL	170	Malpelo Island		Malpelo, Île de	
96	MP	MNP	580	Mariana Islands		Mariannes, Îles	
97	GP	GLP	312	Marie-Galante		Marie-Galante	
98	ZA	ZAF	710	Marion Island		Marion, Île	
99	PF	PYF	258	Marquesas Islands		Marquises, Îles	
100	BR	BRA	76	Martim Vaz Islands		Martim Vaz, Îles	
101	НМ	HMD	334	McDonald Islands	(a)	MacDonald, Îles	(a)
102	UM	UMI	581	Midway Islands		Midway, Îles	
103	IN	IND	356	Minicoy Island		Minicoy, Île	
104	PM	SPM	666	Miquelon	(a)	Miquelon	(a)
105	KM	COM	174	Mohéli		Mohéli	
106	GR	GRC	300	Mount Athos autonomous area		Mont Athos, territoire autonome du	
107	OM	OMN	512	Musandam Peninsula, part of		Moussandam, partie de la Presqu'île de	<u> </u>
				phabetical order of English names.		A 2.2.2.	

Table E.1 (continued)

#	alpha-	alpha-	num-	Territory name covered by the code element		Nom du territoire couvert par le codet	,
108	UM	UMI	581	Navassa Island		Navasse, Île de la	
109	KN	KNA	659	Nevis (a	1)	Nevis	(a)
110	IN	IND	356	Nicobar Islands		Nicobar, Îles	
111	SH	SHN	654	Nightingale Island		Nightingale, Île	
112	VC	VCT	670	Northern Grenadine Islands		Grenadines du Nord, Îles	
113	PG	PNG	598	Northern Solomon Islands		Salomon du Nord, Îles	
114	TL	TLS	626	Oecussi, exclave of		Oecussi, exclave de	
115	PN	PCN	612	Oeno Island		Oeno, Île	
116	UM	UMI	581	Palmyra Atoll		Palmyra, Atoll	
117	TW	TWN	158	Penghu (Pescadores) Islands		Penghu (Pescadores), Îles	
118	MY	MYS	458	Peninsular Malaysia		Malaisie péninsulaire	·
119	KI	KIR	296	Phoenix Islands		Phoenix, Îles	
120	FM	FSM	583	Pohnpei		Pohnpei	
121	ZA	ZAF	710	Prince Edward Island		Prince-Edouard, Île du	
122	ST	STP	678	Principe (a	1)	Principe	(a)
123	СК	СОК	184	Rarotonga	_	Rarotonga	
124	AG	ATG	28	Redonda Island		Redonda, Île	
125	GQ	GNQ	226	Rio Muni		Rio Muni	
126	MU	MUS	480	Rodrigues Island		Rodrigues, Île	
127	FJ	FJI	242	Rotuma Island		Rotuma, Île de	,
128	BQ	BES	535	Saba		Saba	
129	MY	MYS	458	Sabah		Sabah	
130	VI	VIR	850	Saint Croix		Saint Croix	
131	VI	VIR	850	Saint John		Saint John	
132	VI	VIR	850	Saint Thomas		Saint Thomas	
133	VC	VCT	670	Saint Vincent Island		Saint-Vincent, Île	,
134	GP	GLP	312	Saintes, les		Saintes, les	
135	TF	ATF	260	Saint-Paul Island		Saint-Paul, Île	,
136	MP	MNP	580	Saipan		Saipan	
137	CL	CHL	152	Sala y Gómez Island		Sala y Gómez, Île	
138	CL	CHL	152	San Ambrosio Island		San Ambrosio, Île	
139	СО	COL	170	San Andrés y Providencia Islands		San Andrés y Providencia, Îles	
140	CL	CHL	152	San Félix Island		San Félix, Île	
141	SB	SLB	90	Santa Cruz Islands		Santa Cruz, Îles	
142	VU	VUT	548	Santo		Santo	
143	CV	CPV	132	São Tiago		São Tiago	,
144	CV	CPV	132	São Vicente		São Vicente	
145	MY	MYS	458	Sarawak		Sarawak	
146	GG	GGY	831	Sark Island		Grande Sercq, Île de	
147	WS	WSM	882	Savai'i	\exists	Savai'i	
148	TF	ATF	260	Scattered Indian Ocean Islands, French		Éparses de l'Océan Indien, Îles	
NOTE	Lines ar	re numbe	red in a	phabetical order of English names.			

 Table E.1 (continued)

#	alpha-	alpha-	num-	Territory name covered by the code element	,	Nom du territoire couvert par le codet	
149	BQ	BES	535	Sint Eustatius		Saint-Eustache	
150	PF	PYF	258	Society Archipelago		Société, Archipel de la	
151	YE	YEM	887	Socotra Island		Socotra, Île de	
152	GS	SGS	239	South Sandwich Islands	(a)	Sandwich du Sud, Îles	(a)
153	GD	GRD	308	Southern Grenadine Islands		Grenadines du Sud, Îles	
154	SB	SLB	90	Southern Solomon Islands		Salomon du Sud, Îles	
155	SH	SHN	654	Stoltenhoff Island		Stoltenhoff, Île	
156	AS	ASM	16	Swain's Island		Swain's, Île	
157	HN	HND	340	Swan Islands		Cygne, Îles du	
158	PF	PYF	258	Tahiti		Tahiti	
159	KI	KIR	296	Tarawa		Tarawa	
160	TT	TTO	780	Tobago	(a)	Tobago	(a)
161	ТО	TON	776	Tongatapu		Tongatapu	
162	VG	VGB	92	Tortola		Tortola	
163	BR	BRA	76	Trindade Island		Trindade, Île de	
164	SH	SHN	654	Tristan da Cunha Archipelago		Tristan da Cunha, Archipel	
165	TF	ATF	260	Tromelin Island		Tromelin, Île	
166	PF	PYF	258	Tuamotu Islands		Tuamotu, Îles	
167	AS	ASM	16	Tutuila		Tutuila	
168	WS	WSM	882	Upolu		Upolu	
169	WF	WLF	876	Uvea		Uvea	
170	FJ	FJI	242	Vanua Levu		Vanua Levu	
171	VG	VGB	92	Virgin Gorda		Virgin Gorda	
172	FJ	FJI	242	Viti Levu		Viti Levu	
173	UM	UMI	581	Wake Island		Wake, Île	
174	WF	WLF	876	Wallis Islands		Wallis, Îles	
175	FM	FM FSM 583 Yap			Yap		
NOTE	NOTE Lines are numbered in alphabetical order of English names.						

Annex F

(informative)

Principles for minor modification to the short form of country name received from UNTERM, allowing for display in alphabetic order

F.1 Principles for short form lower case

1) If there is one, the definite article is added in parentheses after the country name

Examples:

English: Cayman Islands (the)

French: Bhoutan (le)

2) If the distinguishing element is not the first part of the country name, the name is inverted

Examples:

English: -

French: Féroé (les Îles)

3) If the official short name contains other elements before the distinguishing element, the name is inverted

Examples:

English: Korea (the Republic of)

French: Corée (la République de)

F.2 Principles for short form in capitals

1) If there is one, the definite article is removed

Examples:

English: CAYMAN ISLANDS

French: BHOUTAN

 $2) \quad \text{If the distinguishing element is not the first part of the country name, the name is inverted, and the} \\$

other elements moved after a comma

Examples:

English: -

French: FÉROÉ, ÎLES

3) If the official short name contains other elements before the distinguishing element, the name is inverted, and the other elements moved after a comma

miver tea, and the other crements moved after a commit

Examples:

ISO 3166-1:2020(E)

English: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

French: CORÉE, RÉPUBLIQUE DE

Annex G

(informative)

Source of names — Procedures concerning official full country names at UNTERM, confirmed by UNTERM to ISO 3166/MA on 2019-03-07

This annex clarifies the UNTERM Reference [24] procedures with regards to definite articles.

Step1: The Protocol and Liaison Service of the United Nations Secretariat receives notification from the permanent mission of the country concerned "our new name is X"

Step2: The new name is analyzed by UNTERM linguists (for 6 official UN languages). In the case of English, French and Spanish, the linguists add articles as guidance on what is mandatory with grammatically correct English, French or Spanish. Example: "the" is an ordinary definite article to be used in phrases like "from the Republic of X", "the government of the Republic of X" and omitted in lists. The new name, in English, in French or in Spanish, is completed with definite article when appropriate, and is published on UNTERM website as official full name of a country. [Similar is done in 3 other languages of the UN, in each case according to the corresponding language and its grammatical rules].

Observation:

While added articles might seem superfluous, they are necessary to distinguish exceptions from general rules.

For example, in French, country names made from surnames, such as Oman or Israel never take articles. Other exceptions are Monaco or Bahrain, etc.

When UNTERM's official full country name has no articles, it gives guidance to not add an ordinary definite article, see above Step2.

Annex H (normative)

OBP Labels

This annex provides a list of OBP Labels which shall replace the current ones.

ISO 3166 OBP presentation

The language of standard is not stated explicitly

(hidden in top line to the right)

 $ISO\ 3166\hbox{-}1\hbox{:}2020\ description$

OBP Labels (to replace current ones)

OBP-hidden Language of standard item 3.6 language of the ISO 3166 standard

Part 1, Main information, up to 13 lines

Part1, Main information, exactly 12 lines

OBP-line-01	Alpha-2 code	item 3.11	alpha-2 country code element
OBP-line-02	Short name	item 3.14	
OBP-line-03	Short name lower case	item 3.15	short name of country
OBP-line-04	Full name	item 3.16	full name of country
OBP-line-05	Alpha-3 code	item 3.12	alpha-3 country code element
OBP-line-06	Numeric code	item 3.13	num-3 country code element
OBP-line-07	Remarks		
OBP-line-08	Independent	item 3.19	independent or not
OBP-line-09	Territory name	item 3.17	territory names
OBP-line-10	Status	item 3.10	status of alpha-2 country code element
OBP-line-11	Remark part 1	item 3.18	remarks part 1
OBP-line-12	Remark part 2	item 3.27	remarks part 2
OBP-line-13	Remark part 3	item 3.34	remarks part 3

Part 1, Additional information

As many lines as administrative languages, each line 3 columns

adlang-2	adlang-3	item 3.20	alpha-2 language code element
en	eng	item 3.21	alpha-3 language code element
nl	nld	item 3.22	local short name of country
-	pap		

OBP name abbreviated here adlang-2

OBP name abbreviated here adlang-3

Part2, Description

Subdivisions	list 3.24	description of the subdivision
List source	item 3.25	list source about subdivision
Code source	item 3.26	code source for subdivision
	itam 3 27	remarks nart 2

item 3.27 remarks part 2

item 3.32 sorting order of an administrative

language (optional)

Part2, List

Subdivision category		For each subdivision category from the list 3.24
3166-2 code	item 3.28	country subdivision code
Subdivision name	item 3.29	country subdivision name
Local variant	item 3.31	country subdivision name local variant
Language code	item 3.20	alpha-2 language code element
(Language code)	item 3.21	alpha-3 language code element
Romanization system	item 3.23	romanization system used, if any
Parent subdivision	item 3.30	parent subdivision (optional)

Bibliography

Fundamentals

- [1] ISO/IEC 2382:2015, Information technology Vocabulary
- [2] ISO 5127:2017, Information and documentation Foundation and vocabulary

Country code, country subdivision code, code for formerly used names of countries

- [3] ISO 3166-1:2013, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions Part 1: Country codes
- [4] ISO 3166-2:2013, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions Part 2: Country subdivision code
- [5] ISO 3166-3:2013, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries

Languages, characters and scripts

- [6] ISO 639-1, Codes for the representation of names of languages Part 1: Alpha-2 code
- [7] ISO 639-2, Codes for the representation of names of languages Part 2: Alpha-3 code
- [8] ISO 639-3, Codes for the representation of names of languages Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages
- [9] ISO/IEC 10646, Information and documentation Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)
- [10] ISO 15924:2004, *Information and documentation Codes for the representation of names of scripts*

Global economy: trade, currencies, financial services, identification

- [11] ISO 4217:2015, Codes for the representation of currencies
- [12] ISO 6166:2013, Securities and related financial instruments International securities identification numbering system (ISIN)
- [13] ISO 6346:1995, Freight containers Coding, identification and marking
- [14] ISO 7372:2005, Trade data interchange Trade data elements directory
- [15] ISO/IEC 7501-1:2008, Identification cards Machine readable travel documents Part 1: Machine readable passport
- [16] ISO 10383:2012, Securities and related financial instruments Codes for exchanges and market identification (MIC)
- [17] ISO 13616-1:2007, Financial services International bank account number (IBAN) Part 1: Structure of the IBAN
- [18] ISO 13616-2:2007, Financial services International bank account number (IBAN) Part 2: Role and responsibilities of the Registration Authority
- [19] LOCODE *United Nations Code for Ports and other Locations /*UN/ECE Recommendation No 16 adopted by the Centre for the Facilitation of Procedures Practices for Administration, Commerce and Transport, Geneva, December, 1998, ECE/TRADE/227 third edition. UN/LOCODE is managed and maintained by the UNECE, https://www.unece.org/cefact/locode/welcome.html

[20] IANA *The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority* (IANA), https://www.iana.org/, is one of the Internet's oldest institutions, with the IANA functions dating back to the 1970s. Today the services are provided by Public Technical Identifiers, a purpose-built organization for providing the IANA functions to the community. PTI is an affiliate of ICANN. IANA is responsible for management of the DNS root zone. This role means assigning the operators of top-level domains, including country code domain names, which are based on ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code elements. The Domain Name System Structure and Delegation have been described in RFC 1591, March 1994

United Nations fundamentals used to create and update ISO 3166 code elements

- [21] UNITED NATIONS Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General" (1959–2009), document ST/LEG/SER.E/1 https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/publications/MTDSG/1981-english.pdf containing
 - Convention on Road Traffic, Geneva 1949-09-19/United Nations page 372+ of the above pdf document
 - *Convention on Road Traffic, Vienna 1968-11-08/United Nations,* with notifications of road vehicle distinguishing signs, *as known in 1981 page 431+ of the above pdf document*
- [22] UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION publication "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use", https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/Series_M49_Rev3(1996)_en.pdf the names of countries or areas are based on Terminology Bulletin No. 347: Country Names. Current Information available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/
- United Nations Terminology Bulletin No 347/Rev.1, 1997 Country Names (*States Members of the United Nations, Members of the Specialized Agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice*), https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/ST/CS/SER.F/347/Rev.1. Current list available at https://www.un.org/en/member-states/index.html
- [24] United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database maintained jointly by the main duty stations and regional commissions of the United Nations system, https://unterm.un.org/
- [25] UNITED NATIONS, Technical reference manual for the standardization of geographical names, United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Division, United Nations-New York-March 2007, document ST/ESA/STAT/ SER.M/87; https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/pubs/UNGEGN%20tech%20ref %20manual m87 combined.pdf

Other references

[26] ISO/IEC Guide 2, Standardization and related activities — General vocabulary

ISO 3166-1:2020(E)

ICS 01.140.30

Price based on 31 pages