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Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country code (ISO/DIS 3166-1:2019)

Codes für die Namen von Ländern und deren Untereinheiten - Teil 1: Codes für Ländernamen (ISO/DIS 3166-1:2019)

Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions - Partie 1: Codes de pays (ISO/DIS 3166-1:2019)

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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

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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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, WG 02, *Coding of country names and related entities*

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3166-1:2013), which has been the last one published as paper standard, with the normative text and the codes together. In the end of 2013, the ISO 3166 codes have been moved to the database format (de facto merging three parts together).

This fourth edition is a minor revision to the last published ISO 3166-1:2013 standard, principles and lists together. It takes into account the stricter database rules imposed on the code itself, as opposed to paper documents.

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

- The components of the codes are defined by descriptors, not by column or line numbers
- The status of alpha-2 code element is 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 Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set, ISO/IEC 10646, and are used consistently
- The database encoding is UTF-8, and the same is used in many applications
- The three parts three codes belong to the same database, updates are done only once for all parts
- The ISO 3166 standard as database permits to update any application using it in a quick and effective manner

Introduction

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

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 this part of ISO 3166.

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 three parts of ISO 3166 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.

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

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

Part 1:

Country code

1 Scope

The ISO 3166 standard establishes codes for the representation of the names of countries, dependencies, and other areas of particular geopolitical interest, on the basis of lists of country names obtained from the United Nations. This part of ISO 3166 is intended for use in any application requiring the expression of current country names in coded form; it also includes basic guidelines for its implementation and maintenance.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 639-1, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 1: Alpha-2 code

ISO 639-2, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code

 ${\tt ISO~639-3,~Codes~for~the~representation~of~names~of~languages --Part~3:~Alpha-3~code~for~comprehensive~coverage~of~languages}$

ISO/IEC 10646, Information technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)

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:

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

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]

Note 1 to entry: Former ISO 5127:2001, 1.1.4 -07

3 2

code element

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

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

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from the term *code value* ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999, 04.02.04.

Note 2 to entry: In the country code part, a code element represents a country name.

3.3

country code

list of country names with their representations by code elements

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

3.4

country name

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

3.7

language of ISO 3166 standard

language in which the terminology has been defined

Note 1 to entry: based on the ISO standards "Information and documentation vocabulary" and "Information technology vocabulary"

Note 2 to entry: English and French are languages of the ISO 3166 standard

Note 3 to entry: the terminology shall be maintained current

3.8

administrative language of the country

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

3.10

status of the alpha-2 country code

assigned, unassigned, reserved: transitionally, exceptionally, indefinitely

Note 1 to entry: since the first publication of the ISO 3166 standard in 1974

3.11

alpha-2 country code

an alphabetic 2 character (alpha-2) code

Note 1 to entry: which is generally recommended to represent country name

3.12

alpha-3 country code

an alphabetic 3 character (alpha-3) code

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

3.13

numeric-3 country code

a three-digit numeric (numeric-3) code

Note 1 to entry: for use in cases where language independence is needed

3.14

short country NAME, in 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

3.15

short country name

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

3.16

full country name

full name, if different from the short form of the country name, as recorded in UNTERM

Note 1 to entry: in language of the ISO 3166 standard

Note 2 to entry: also called "formal name" in some UNTERM files

3.17

territory names

names of geographically separated territories covered by the main entry

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, are identical to <u>3.22</u> local short country name in an administrative language

3.19

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independent or not idards iteh ai/catalog/standards/sist/203930c0-0d61-47f2-8143-

an indication, yes or no, of whether the country is independent

Note 1 to entry: in language of the ISO 3166 standard

3.20

alpha-2 language code

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

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

3.21

alpha-3 language code

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

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

3.22

local short country name

local short form of the country name

Note 1 to entry: in administrative language of the country

Note 2 to entry: might be in language of the ISO 3166 standard as remark, see 3.18

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 this part of ISO 3166 includes those required to satisfy the broadest possible range of applications. It is based on the list in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use" established by the United Nations Statistics Division (see Bibliography).

4.2 Source of names

Until September 2000, the names of independent countries were given, in English and French, in "Terminology Bulletin-Country Names", issued by the United Nations Department of Conference Services, entitled "States Members of the United Nations, Members of the Specialized Agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice", as well as those published in the "Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use", issued by the United Nations Statistics Division (see Bibliography).

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), available at http://unterm.un.org. 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 this ISO 3166 document 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. The short form may have some minor modifications. The part 1 of ISO 3166 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 part 1 of ISO 3166 cover areas that have also been coded separately where an interchange requirement justifies a separate code element; the entries are therefore not mutually exclusive.

EXAMPLE France FR, 250, FRA

Martinique MO, 474, MTO

4.4 Current status of names

Country names listed in the part 1 of ISO 3166 are intended to reflect the current situation, at the time of issue of the latest update of this part of ISO 3166.