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**Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions** — Part 1: Country codes — Part 2: Country subdivision code — Part 3: Formerly used country codes

WD/CD/DIS/FDIS stage

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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](https://www.iso.org/directives-and-policies.html)).

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](https://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 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](https://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 editions, ISO 3166-1:2013 and ISO 3166-2:2013, and the second edition ISO 3166-3:2013, which have been the last ones published as paper standard, with the normative text and the codes together. In the end of 2013, the ISO 3166 codes, all three parts, have been moved to the database format.

This fourth edition is a consolidation of normative texts of the three parts of ISO°3166 standard, taking into account the stricter database rules imposed on the code itself, as opposed to paper documents. The ISO 3166 codes have been in the database format for more than 4 years.

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

— All characters in the database, specifically those with diacritical marks, have been checked with Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set, ISO/IEC 10646

— 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

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

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.

Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions (Part 1: Country codes— Part 2: Country subdivision code— Part 3: Formerly used country codes)

# Scope *(mandatory)*

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.

# Normative references *(mandatory)*

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*

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 Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

ISO #####‑#, *General title — Part #: Title of part*

ISO #####‑##:20##, *General title — Part ##: Title of part*

# Terms and definitions *(mandatory)*

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 of ISO°3166 (also known as part 1), a code element represents a country name. In the country subdivision code part of ISO°3166 (also known as part 2), a code element represents a country subdivision name. In the formerly used country code part of ISO°3166 (also known as part 3), a code element represents a formerly used country name.

3.3

country code (code:)

list of country names with their representations by code elements

3.4

country name

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

3.5

country subdivision code (code:)

list of country subdivision names with their representations by code elements

3.6

country subdivision name

name of a unit resulting from the division of a country, dependency, or other area of special geopolitical interest

3.7

language of ISO°3166 standard

language in which the terminology has been defined, based on the ISO standards “Information and documentation vocabulary” and “Information technology vocabulary”, and in which the content of defined items have been approved and recorded by the ISO°3166/MA experts

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

3.8

country code (content:)

list of items composing the content of the country code

* Item 3.11: alpha-2 country code
* Item 3.12: alpha-3 country code
* Item 3.13: numeric-3 country code
* Item 3.14: short country NAME
* Item 3.15: short country name
* Item 3.16: full country name
* Item 3.17: remark concerning territories
* Item 3.18: other remark
* Item 3.19: independent or not

as well as the following informative items, of which one line is used for each administrative languages of each country

~~{~~

* item 3.20:alpha-2 administrative language code,
* item 3.21:alpha-3 administrative language code,
* item 3.22:local short country name,
* item 3.23:Romanization system used

~~}~~

3.9

country subdivision code (content:)

list of items composing the content of the country subdivision code

HEADER

* Item 3.11:alpha-2 country code
* Item 3.14:short country NAME in English
* Item 3.14:short country NAME in French

as well as the following informative items, of which one line is used for each administrative languages of each country

~~{~~

* item 3.20:alpha-2 administrative language code,
* item 3.21:alpha-3 administrative language code,
* item 3.22:local short country name,
* item 3.23:Romanization system used

~~}~~

* list 3.24:description of the subdivision
* Item 3.25:list source about subdivision
* item 3.26:code source for subdivision
* item 3.27:remarks about subdivision, if any

LISTING

as well as the following informative items, of which one line is used for each category of subdivision, and for each administrative languages of each country

~~{~~

* list 3.24:subdivision (category),
* item 3.28:code element allocated to each subdivision name,
* item 3.29:country subdivision name in an administrative language
* item 3.20:alpha-2 administrative language code,
* item 3.21:alpha-3 administrative language code,
* item 3.31:sorting order of the administrative language
* item 3.23:Romanization system used
* item 3.30:parent subdivision (optional)

~~}~~

3.10

Void

3.11

alpha-2 country code (item:)

an alphabetic 2 character (alpha-2) code, which is generally recommended to represent country name

3.12

alpha-3 country code (item:)

an alphabetic 3 character (alpha-3) code, based on the alpha-2 country code, for use in cases where a specific need has been identified

3.13

numeric-3 country code (item:)

a three-digit numeric (numeric-3) code, for use in cases where language independence is needed

3.14

short country NAME (item:)

short form of the country name, in upper case, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

Note: this item might be inverted, allowing the core word to appear first, so that items can be easily found in an alphabetical list

3.15

short country name (item:)

short form of the country name, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

Note: this item is not inverted and listed with its article, if appropriate

3.16

full country name (item:)

full name, if different from the short form of the country name, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

3.17

remark concerning territories (item:)

names of geographically separated territories covered by the main entry, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

3.18

other remark (item:)

other remark related to the country name, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

NOTE “Variants"=> see 3.22 local short country name (item:)

3.19

independent or not (item:)

an indication of whether the country is independent, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

3.20

alpha-2 administrative language code (item:)

alpha-2 ISO°639 language code element of each administrative language of the country (with a dash when the code element is missing)

3.21

alpha-3 administrative language code (item:)

alpha-3 (terminological version) ISO°639 language code element of each administrative language of the country (with a dash when the code element is missing)

3.22

local short country name (item:)

local short form of the country name according to the common use, in administrative language of the country

3.23

Romanization system used (item:)

Romanization system used, if the administrative language of the country so requires, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

3.24

description of the subdivision (list:)

description of the subdivision of the country with the relevant term in English, in French and in the administrative language, with the corresponding counters

3.25

list source of the subdivision (item:)

reference to the source of the list

3.26

code source of the subdivision (item:)

reference to the source of the code

3.27

remarks concerning subdivision (item:)

remarks about subdivision, if any, in language of the ISO°3166 standard

3.28

subdivision code element (item:)

allocated to each country subdivision name

3.29

country subdivision name (item:)

in an administrative language

3.30

parent subdivision (optional) (item:)

code of another level of regional subdivision not used as part of the subdivision code element

3.31

sorting order (item:)

of an administrative language

3.32 to 3.39

Void

3.40

formerly used country code (code:)

list of items composing the content of the formerly used country code

3.41

formerly used country name

name of a country, dependency, or other area of particular geopolitical interest, removed from ISO 3166 since the first edition in 1974

[Adapted from: ISO 3166-1:1997, 3.4]

3.42

formerly used country code (content:)

list of items composing the content of the formerly used country code

* Item 3.41: short form in English of the formerly used country name, see 3.14
* Item 3.11: obsolete alpha-2 country code
* Item 3.12: obsolete alpha-3 country code
* Item 3.13: obsolete numeric-3 country code (where relevant)
* Item 3.43: period of validity, date of the beginning
* Item 3.44: period of validity, date of the end
* Item 3.45: alpha-4 code element of formerly used country name
* Item 3.46: remarks about formerly used country name, new names, code elements
* Item 3.47: traceability of status of formerly used country code elements, what happened to the formerly used alpha-2 code (and alpha-3 code) – transitionally reserved, indeterminately reserved, exceptionally reserved

MEMO from part 3, to be deleted: Clause 8 lists the short forms in English of the formerly used country names together with their obsolescent alpha-2 code elements, obsolescent alpha-3 code elements, obsolescent numeric-3 code elements (where relevant), the period (years) during which these were valid, the alpha-4 code elements for formerly used country names and remarks, such as the kind of action that caused the removal of the names from the different editions of ISO 3166 and ISO 3166-1, short forms of new names presently covering the same areas, their new code elements, etc. Clause 9 lists the same information as Clause 8 but in French.

3.43

period of validity of formerly used country name, date of the beginning (item:)

3.44

period of validity of formerly used country name, date of the end (item:)

3.45

alpha-4 code element of formerly used country name (item:)

3.46

remarks about formerly used country name (item:)

such as the kind of action that caused the removal of the names from the different editions of ISO 3166 and ISO 3166-1, short forms of new names presently covering the same areas, their new code elements, etc. of the formerly used country name

3.47

traceability of status of formerly used country code elements, what happened to formerly used alpha-2 code (and alpha-3 code) – transitionally reserved, indeterminately reserved, exceptionally reserved (item:)

# Part 1: Country codes

## Principles for inclusion in the list of country names

### 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).

### 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”, then on the United Nations UNTERM internet website, as well as to those published in the “Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use”, issued by the United Nations Statistics Division (see Bibliography).

The full name is the formal title as notified by the country concerned to the UN Secretary General. The short form of the country name is also given on the United Nations Statistics Division website. For ease of use, the name in capitals is sometimes inverted. The part 1 of ISO 3166 provides both forms when they are different.

NOTE Other widely-used forms of country names may also be provided in the 3.22 item:local short country name.

### 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 MQ, 474, MTQ

### 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.

### Independent countries

Independent countries are indicated in a specific item in the lists of the part 1 of ISO 3166. For the purpose of the part 1 of ISO 3166, the member states of United Nations and the Holy See are regarded as independent.

## Principles for allocation of code elements

### Relationship with names

The principle behind the alphabetic codes in the part 1 of ISO 3166 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 Bibliography) provided the major source for code elements for the part 1 of ISO 3166.

### Construction of the alpha-2 code

The ISO 3166 establishes, in part 1, 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).

The alpha-2 code uses combinations, in upper case, of two letters of the 26-character Latin alphabet, allowing for 26\*26=676 combinations. The ISO 3166 standard uses combinations in the range AB to QL, RA to WZ, and YA to ZY, without OO.

Part of alpha-2 code elements was reserved for users, so their own pre-existing systems could be reconciled with the new ISO 3166 standard created in 1974.

In addition exactly 44 alpha-2 code elements are not used in the ISO 3166, AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, ZZ, and OO. This rule may change in the future. See 5.6 below.

### Construction of the alpha-3 code

The ISO 3166 also provides an alphabetic 3‑character (alpha-3) code, based on the alpha-2 code, and using combinations, in upper case, of three letters of the 26-character Latin alphabet 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 part 1 of ISO 3166. See 5.6 below.

### Construction of the numeric-3 code

Recognizing that a numeric code for country names is of advantage (e.g. to provide language independence), a three-digit numeric (numeric-3) code from the range 000 to 899 is also provided in the part 1 of ISO 3166.

This numeric code is given by the standard country or area code for statistical use from the United Nations Statistical Division, and has been published in ISO 3166 since its second edition (1981).

A table showing the correspondence between the alpha-2 code elements and the numeric‑3 code elements is given in Annex B.

### Specification for use

When applying this part of ISO 3166, users should clearly state which of the three codes they are using.

### User assigned code elements

If users need code elements to represent country names not included in the ISO 3166, 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.

NOTE Users are advised that the above series of codes are not universals, those code elements are not compatible between different entities.

## List of country names and their code elements

### Content of the list

The list of items composing the content of the country code is defined in 3.8

### Choice of language, romanization, character set

A country's administrative language is a written language used by the administration of the country at national level.

The country name and the subdivision name of the country 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.

For the country names listed in this part of ISO 3166, the 26-character Latin alphabet is used, in relevant cases using diacritic signs as contained in the character inventory of ISO/IEC 10646.

### Annexes

Annex A provides an algorithm for a numerical representation of the alpha‑2 code elements.

Annex B provides a conversion matrix for the numerical representation of the alpha-2 code elements.

# Part 2: Country subdivision codes

## Principles for allocation of code elements

### List purpose

The list of country subdivision names in the part 2 of ISO 3166 includes those required to satisfy the broadest possible range of applications.

### Sources

The country subdivision names included in the part 2 of ISO 3166 shall be those that properly reflect the subdivisions of the countries included in the part 1. Names reflect the complete currently known subdivision of the countries, without overlaps, as notified by the national authorities concerned or otherwise obtained from sources to which reference is given (see Annex A)

### One-to-one correspondence

A one‑to‑one correspondence with country names in ISO 3166 is maintained; each alpha‑2 code element allocated to a country name in the part 1 is also shown in the part 2 of ISO 3166.

### Categories of subdivisions

Where different terms are used to categorize country subdivisions, they are included. Country subdivision names are listed within their category. The terms used to describe such categories are those used by the countries concerned, with their approximate equivalents in English and in French, if required and available. In some cases, a subdivision term is consistently included as its omission would change the grammatical form of the subdivision name.

EXAMPLE LT-VL Vilniaus Apskritis

Omitting Apskritis (meaning county in Lithuanian) would result in changing the subdivision name to Vilnius (the city name).

### Relationship between categories of subdivisions

In this part of ISO 3166, whenever several levels occur, the existing relationship between them is documented. Such code elements are shown after the main subdivision names in a separate column.

## Relationship to national or international code systems

It is desirable that country subdivision code elements allocated in the ISO 3166 reflect code systems already established nationally or internationally. If the ISO 3166/MA has not been notified of code elements, it allocates appropriate code elements (see Clause 9 Maintenance). These code elements are marked by an asterisk. The sources used by the ISO 3166/MA are included in the lists.

## Structure of country subdivision code elements

The country subdivision code elements shall have a maximum length of six characters (including the separator). The coding structure is as follows:

1. the first two characters are the alpha‑2 country code element provided in the part 1 of ISO 3166;
2. the alpha‑2 country code element is followed by a hyphen and the code element of the country subdivision name;
3. the code element designating the country subdivision name shall consist of one, two or three alphabetical and/or numeric characters.

## List of country subdivision names and their code elements

### Content of the list

The list of items composing the content of the country subdivision code is defined in 3.9.

### Annexes

Annex C provides a reference sources for country subdivision names and code elements list.

Annex D provides a list of ISO 639 language alpha-2 and language alpha-3 codes used in the ISO 3166 standard.

# Part 3: Formerly used country codes

## Principles for inclusion in the list of formerly used country names

### Source of the list

The list of formerly used country names in this part of ISO 3166 is exclusively derived from the 1974, 1981, 1988, 1993, and the editions ISO 3166-1:1997, ISO 3166-1:2006, and ISO 3166-1:2013. Any subsequent element of the list will be derived from the ISO 3166 standard as database, which superseded paper editions.

## Categorization of reasons for inclusion

### General

Country names which have been removed from the 1974, 1981, 1988, 1993, ISO 3166-1:1997, ISO 3166-1:2006, ISO 3166-1:2013 editions, and subsequent ISO 3166 standard as database, are included in this release of ISO 3166-3 if one of the conditions given in 6.2.2 to 6.2.5 applies

### Change of country name

The significant part of a country name, which forms the basis for allocating the country code element in ISO 3166-1, is changed in such a way that no visual association between the new country name and the formerly used country code element is possible or could be misleading.

EXAMPLE BURMA (BU) name changed to MYANMAR (MM) in 1989.

### Division of country

A country, dependency or other area of particular geopolitical interest in the list of ISO 3166‑1 is divided into two or more new countries, dependencies or other areas of geopolitical interest.

EXAMPLE CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CS) was divided into the CZECH REPUBLIC (CZ) and SLOVAKIA (SK) in 1993.

### Merger of countries

Two or more countries, dependencies or other areas of particular geopolitical interest in the list of   
ISO 3166-1 merge into one new country, dependency or other area of particular geopolitical interest. In this process, the name of at least one of the countries, dependencies or other areas of particular geopolitical interest becomes a formerly used country name.

EXAMPLE 1 YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC (YD) and YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (YE) merged into YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF (YE) in 1990 (change of both country names).

EXAMPLE 2 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (DD) united with GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (DE) in 1990 (removal of one country name).

NOTE If the new country name allows no visual association with one of the formerly used code elements, a new code element will be assigned.

### Obsolescence of country name

The area denominated by a country name is absorbed by neighbouring countries and the country name ceases to be used.

EXAMPLE NEUTRAL ZONE (NT); the name was deleted in 1993. The area is now absorbed into IRAQ (IQ) and SAUDI ARABIA (SA).

## Provisions for sequencing within the list

The list of formerly used country names established in this part of ISO 3166 is arranged in alphabetical order of the short names under which the countries, dependencies or other areas of particular geopolitical interest were included in the different editions of ISO 3166 and in ISO 3166-1.

## Specification for use

If a code element from this part of ISO 3166 is used in combination with other alphabetical characters to indicate special purposes, it is strongly recommended that the choice and function of any such additional characters be specified.

## Principles for allocation of code elements for formerly used country names

### Structure of code elements for formerly used country names

The code elements for formerly used country names shall have a length of four alphabetical characters (alpha-4 code elements). The first two characters are, in all cases, the original alpha-2 code element representing the former country name removed from any edition of ISO 3166 and ISO 3166-1. The coding structure of the second two characters reflects the four categories for inclusion defined in 6.2.2 to 6.2.5

NOTE The structure of code elements for a particular case of change of country name is defined in 6.5.6

### Change of country name (see 6.2.2)

The original alpha-2 code element is followed by the alpha-2 code element for the new country name.

EXAMPLE BURMA (BU) name change to MYANMAR (MM).

Code element for formerly used country name for BURMA: BUMM.

### Division of country (see 6.2.3)

The original alpha-2 code element is followed by the two letters HH to indicate that the country name is a formerly used one and no single successor covering the same area is established.

EXAMPLE CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CS) divided into CZECH REPUBLIC (CZ) and SLOVAKIA (SK)

Code element for formerly used country name for CZECHOSLOVAKIA: CSHH.

### Merger of countries (see 6.2.4)

The original alpha-2 code element of the country name that ceases to be used is followed by the alpha-2 code element of the country name the first one is merged into.

EXAMPLE 1 YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC (YD) and YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (YE) merged into YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF (YE).

Code element for formerly used country name for YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC: YDYE.

EXAMPLE 2 GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (DD) united with GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (DE).

Code element for formerly used country name for GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: DDDE.

### Deletion of country name (see 6.2.5)

The original alpha-2 code element is followed by the two letters HH to indicate that the country is absorbed by neighbouring countries and the country name ceases to be used.

EXAMPLE 1 NEUTRAL ZONE (NT) deleted in 1993.

Code element for formerly used country name for NEUTRAL ZONE: NTHH.

In the case of a second deletion of an ISO 3166-1 code element, which would have been reattributed to represent another country name, the corresponding ISO 3166-3 alpha-4 code element shall finish by the two letters XX instead of the two finishing letters HH as in the first deletion.

EXAMPLE 2 From 1974 to 1993, the alpha-2 code element CS represented the country name CZECHOSLOVAKIA. It was then deleted and included in ISO 3166-3 as CSHH. But CS was then reattributed between 2003 and 2006 to represent the country name SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, and was then deleted and included in ISO 3166-3 as CSXX.

### Change of country name (only alpha-3 code element affected)

The original alpha-2 code element is followed by the two letters AA to indicate that a substantial change of the country name resulted in the change of only the alpha-3 code element but not the alpha-2 code element.

EXAMPLE BYELORUSSIA (BY/BYS) name changed to BELARUS (BY/BLR).

Code element for formerly used country name for BYELORUSSIA: BYAA.

## List of formerly used country names

ORIGINAL TEXT: Clause 8 lists the short forms in English of the formerly used country names together with their obsolete alpha-2 code elements, obsolescent alpha-3 code elements, obsolescent numeric-3 code elements (where relevant), the period (years) during which these were valid, the alpha-4 code elements for formerly used country names and remarks, such as the kind of action that caused the removal of the names from the different editions of ISO 3166 and ISO 3166-1, short forms of new names presently covering the same areas, their new code elements, etc.

Clause 9 lists the same information as Clause 8 but in French.

PROPOSED CHANGE (no more Clause 8 or Clause 9):

The list of items composing the content of the formerly used country code is given in 3.42

# Maintenance

## 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:

1. to add and eliminate country names and country subdivision names and to assign code elements as needed, in accordance with the rules in ISO 3166;
2. to advise users and ISO member bodies regarding application of the codes;
3. to update and disseminate lists of country names and country subdivision names, code elements and their definitions;
4. to maintain a reference list of the code associated with the country names and their subdivisions used in the standard and their periods of validity;
5. to issue and distribute information announcing changes made to the codes;
6. to administer the reservation of code elements.

Changes to the ISO 3166 codes are decided by the ISO 3166/MA and become effective immediately upon publication.

The criteria provided in 11.2 to 11.5 shall be observed by the ISO 3166/MA for changes to the list of country names and to the list of country subdivision names, and their code elements, and for reservations of code elements, as well as changes to the list of formerly used country names, with the traceability of status of formerly used country code elements.

## 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 will decide upon the addition, on the basis of the justification given for the actual requirements for international interchange. Code elements will be allocated 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.

## 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.

The part 3 of ISO 3166 standard provides the list of country names deleted in the part 1 of ISO 3166 since its first edition in 1974. The traceability of country code elements and their status is also provided.

## Alteration to country names or code elements

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.

## Reservation of country code elements

### Introduction

Some code elements are reserved

* for a limited period when their reservation is the result of the deletion (7.3) or the alteration (7.4) of a country name,
* for an indeterminate period when the reservation is the result of the application of international law (7.5.3) or of exceptional requests (7.5.4).

### Period of non-allocation

Country code elements that the ISO 3166/MA has altered or deleted should not be reallocated 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.

### 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 Bibliography).

Code elements to which this provision applies should be included in the list of reserved code elements (see 7.5.6) and should not be reallocated during a period of at least fifty years after the date when the countries or organizations concerned have discontinued their use.

### Exceptional 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 this part of ISO 3166, but for which an interchange requirement exists. Before such code elements are reserved, advice from the relevant authority must be sought.

### Reallocation

Before reallocating a former code element or a formerly reserved code element, the ISO 3166/MA shall consult, as appropriate, the authority or agency on whose behalf the code element was reserved, and consideration shall be given to difficulties which might arise from the reallocation.

### List of reserved code elements

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

## 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.

## Change of country subdivision names

All additions, deletions and alterations in the list of country subdivision names shall be made on the basis of information identified in 7.1.

## Alteration to country subdivision code elements

The Maintenance Agency shall endeavour to maintain stability in the lists of code elements. A significant change of a country subdivision name may require the ISO 3166/MA to alter the code element after appropriate consultation with the authorities concerned.

1. (informative)  
     
   Numerical representation of ISO 3166 alpha-2 code elements

C.1 In this annex, a numerical representation of the alpha-2 code 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 is obtained by converting the alpha-2 code elements into numbers using simple mathematical rules.

C.2 It is important to distinguish between the respective merits of the three-digit numeric code specified in this part of ISO 3166 and this numerical representation. 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 code. The numerical representation has the merit that it can be obtained from, and converted back into, alpha-2 code, by the application of conversion rules.

C.3 The formula for converting an alpha-2 code element into its equivalent numerical representation is:

1 070 + 30*a*+ *b*=numerical representation

where

*a* is the numerical position of the first letter (*a*= 1, . . . *z*= 26);

*b* is the numerical position of the second letter.

C.4 The formula for converting a numerical representation into its equivalent alpha-2 code element is:



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 Clause 3.

C.5 A conversion matrix is given on the following pages.

NOTE In closed systems and in other cases subject to prior agreement by all interchanging parties, the first digit (always the digit “1”) of the numerical representation can be omitted.

1. (informative)  
     
   Conversion matrix for the numerical representation of ISO 3166 alpha-2 code elements

Second letter of the ISO 3166 alpha-2 code element *Example:* The numeric representation for FR is 1268

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First letter of the ISO 3166-1  alpha-2 code element |  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |  |
| A | 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 | 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 | 1118 | 1119 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 | 1126 | A |
| B | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1140 | 1141 | 1142 | 1143 | 1144 | 1145 | 1146 | 1147 | 1148 | 1149 | 1150 | 1151 | 1152 | 1153 | 1154 | 1155 | 1156 | B |
| C | 1161 | 1162 | 1163 | 1164 | 1165 | 1166 | 1167 | 1168 | 1169 | 1170 | 1171 | 1172 | 1173 | 1174 | 1175 | 1176 | 1177 | 1178 | 1179 | 1180 | 1181 | 1182 | 1183 | 1184 | 1185 | 1186 | C |
| D | 1191 | 1192 | 1193 | 1194 | 1195 | 1196 | 1197 | 1198 | 1199 | 1200 | 1201 | 1202 | 1203 | 1204 | 1205 | 1206 | 1207 | 1208 | 1209 | 1210 | 1211 | 1212 | 1213 | 1214 | 1215 | 1216 | D |
| E | 1221 | 1222 | 1223 | 1224 | 1225 | 1226 | 1227 | 1228 | 1229 | 1230 | 1231 | 1232 | 1233 | 1234 | 1235 | 1236 | 1237 | 1238 | 1239 | 1240 | 1241 | 1242 | 1243 | 1244 | 1245 | 1246 | E |
| F | 1251 | 1252 | 1253 | 1254 | 1255 | 1256 | 1257 | 1258 | 1259 | 1260 | 1261 | 1262 | 1263 | 1264 | 1265 | 1266 | 1267 | 1268 | 1269 | 1270 | 1271 | 1272 | 1273 | 1274 | 1275 | 1276 | F |
| G | 1281 | 1282 | 1283 | 1284 | 1285 | 1286 | 1287 | 1288 | 1289 | 1290 | 1291 | 1292 | 1293 | 1294 | 1295 | 1296 | 1297 | 1298 | 1299 | 1300 | 1301 | 1302 | 1303 | 1304 | 1305 | 1306 | G |
| H | 1311 | 1312 | 1313 | 1314 | 1315 | 1316 | 1317 | 1318 | 1319 | 1320 | 1321 | 1322 | 1323 | 1324 | 1325 | 1326 | 1327 | 1328 | 1329 | 1330 | 1331 | 1332 | 1333 | 1334 | 1335 | 1336 | H |
| I | 1341 | 1342 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1346 | 1347 | 1348 | 1349 | 1350 | 1351 | 1352 | 1353 | 1354 | 1355 | 1356 | 1357 | 1358 | 1359 | 1360 | 1361 | 1362 | 1363 | 1364 | 1365 | 1366 | I |
| J | 1371 | 1372 | 1373 | 1374 | 1375 | 1376 | 1377 | 1378 | 1379 | 1380 | 1381 | 1382 | 1383 | 1384 | 1385 | 1386 | 1387 | 1388 | 1389 | 1390 | 1391 | 1392 | 1393 | 1394 | 1395 | 1396 | J |
| K | 1401 | 1402 | 1403 | 1404 | 1405 | 1406 | 1407 | 1408 | 1409 | 1410 | 1411 | 1412 | 1413 | 1414 | 1415 | 1416 | 1417 | 1418 | 1419 | 1420 | 1421 | 1422 | 1423 | 1424 | 1425 | 1426 | K |
| L | 1431 | 1432 | 1433 | 1434 | 1435 | 1436 | 1437 | 1438 | 1439 | 1440 | 1441 | 1442 | 1443 | 1444 | 1445 | 1446 | 1447 | 1448 | 1449 | 1450 | 1451 | 1452 | 1453 | 1454 | 1455 | 1456 | L |
| M | 1461 | 1462 | 1463 | 1464 | 1465 | 1466 | 1467 | 1468 | 1469 | 1470 | 1471 | 1472 | 1473 | 1474 | 1475 | 1476 | 1477 | 1478 | 1479 | 1480 | 1481 | 1482 | 1483 | 1484 | 1485 | 1486 | M |
| N | 1491 | 1492 | 1493 | 1494 | 1495 | 1496 | 1497 | 1498 | 1499 | 1500 | 1501 | 1502 | 1503 | 1504 | 1505 | 1506 | 1507 | 1508 | 1509 | 1510 | 1511 | 1512 | 1513 | 1514 | 1515 | 1516 | N |
| O | 1521 | 1522 | 1523 | 1524 | 1525 | 1526 | 1527 | 1528 | 1529 | 1530 | 1531 | 1532 | 1533 | 1534 | 1535 | 1536 | 1537 | 1538 | 1539 | 1540 | 1541 | 1542 | 1543 | 1544 | 1545 | 1546 | O |
| P | 1551 | 1552 | 1553 | 1554 | 1555 | 1556 | 1557 | 1558 | 1559 | 1560 | 1561 | 1562 | 1563 | 1564 | 1565 | 1566 | 1567 | 1568 | 1569 | 1570 | 1571 | 1572 | 1573 | 1574 | 1575 | 1576 | P |
| Q | 1581 | 1582 | 1583 | 1584 | 1585 | 1586 | 1587 | 1588 | 1589 | 1590 | 1591 | 1592 | 1593 | 1594 | 1595 | 1596 | 1597 | 1598 | 1599 | 1600 | 1601 | 1602 | 1603 | 1604 | 1605 | 1606 | Q |
| R | 1611 | 1612 | 1617 | 1614 | 1615 | 1616 | 1617 | 1618 | 1619 | 1620 | 1621 | 1622 | 1623 | 1624 | 1625 | 1626 | 1627 | 1628 | 1629 | 1630 | 1631 | 1632 | 1633 | 1634 | 1635 | 1636 | R |
| S | 1641 | 1642 | 1643 | 1644 | 1645 | 1646 | 1647 | 1648 | 1649 | 1650 | 1651 | 1652 | 1653 | 1654 | 1655 | 1656 | 1657 | 1658 | 1659 | 1660 | 1661 | 1662 | 1663 | 1664 | 1665 | 1666 | S |
| T | 1671 | 1672 | 1673 | 1674 | 1675 | 1676 | 1677 | 1678 | 1679 | 1680 | 1681 | 1682 | 1683 | 1684 | 1685 | 1686 | 1687 | 1688 | 1689 | 1690 | 1691 | 1692 | 1693 | 1694 | 1695 | 1696 | T |
| U | 1701 | 1702 | 1703 | 1704 | 1705 | 1706 | 1707 | 1708 | 1709 | 1710 | 1711 | 1712 | 1713 | 1714 | 1715 | 1716 | 1717 | 1718 | 1719 | 1720 | 1721 | 1722 | 1723 | 1724 | 1725 | 1726 | U |
| V | 1731 | 1732 | 1733 | 1734 | 1735 | 1736 | 1737 | 1738 | 1739 | 1740 | 1741 | 1742 | 1743 | 1744 | 1745 | 1746 | 1747 | 1748 | 1749 | 1750 | 1751 | 1752 | 1753 | 1754 | 1755 | 1756 | V |
| W | 1761 | 1762 | 1763 | 1764 | 1765 | 1766 | 1767 | 1768 | 1769 | 1770 | 1771 | 1772 | 1773 | 1774 | 1775 | 1776 | 1777 | 1778 | 1779 | 1780 | 1781 | 1782 | 1783 | 1784 | 1785 | 1786 | W |
| X | 1791 | 1792 | 1793 | 1794 | 1795 | 1796 | 1797 | 1798 | 1799 | 1800 | 1801 | 1802 | 1803 | 1804 | 1805 | 1806 | 1807 | 1808 | 1809 | 1810 | 1811 | 1812 | 1813 | 1814 | 1815 | 1816 | X |
| Y | 1821 | 1822 | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | 1836 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | Y |
| Z | 1851 | 1852 | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | 1866 | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | Z |

1. (informative)  
     
   Reference sources for country subdivision names and code elements

BET Bureau d'Études Toponymiques  
23 rue Étienne Dolet  
56100 Lorient  
France

EUROPLATE The European Registration Plate Association — Registration Plates of the World, GB, 1987 and subsequent edition 1995

BGN United States Board on Geographic Names

DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung

IATA International Air Transport Association — Location Identifier Handbook (1982).

IGN Institut Géographique National, Paris — Commission de Toponymie — Pays et Capitales du Monde (1986), completed by the subsequent supplements.

PCGN Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, The Royal Geographic Society. London, United Kingdom.

SITPROSA Organization for Simplification of International Trade Procedures in South Africa

STATOIDS Administrative Divisions of Countries ("Statoids") http://www.statoids.com/statoids.html

UNCTAD/FALPRO UNCTAD Special Programme on Trade Facilitation — FALPRO

UN-ECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe — Recommendation 16: UN/LOCODE United Nations Code  
for Trade and Transport Locations (1998) 3rd ed., http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode — Code for ports and other locations; site for UN/LOCODE 2006-2 http://unece.unog.ch/UNLocode

UPU Universal Postal Union — International nomenclature of Post Offices (1977)

1. (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 with a reference list of the code elements for language names used in the ISO 3166 standard and the language names which they represent.

The code elements for language names used in the ISO 3166 are taken from the code lists of the ISO 639-1 and the ISO 639-2 (“T” terminological version) which are developed and maintained by the ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Terminology (Principles and coordination)*.

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

When a code element for a language name used in the ISO 3166 is missing in all the three parts of the ISO639, it is indicated with a number, such is 002.

**Lines are numbered in chronological order of ISO 639-2 alpha-3 codes.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | ISO 639-1 alpha-2 code element | ISO 639-2 alpha-3 code element | ISO 639-3 alpha-3 code element | **Language name in English Nom de langue en anglais** | **Language name in French Nom de langue en français** |
| 1 | af | afr |  | 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 | cy | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | to | ton |  | Tonga (Tonga Islands) | tongan (îles Tonga) |
| 102 |  | tpi |  | Tok Pisin | tok pisin |
| 103 | tn | tsn |  | Tswana | tswana |
| 104 | ts | tso |  | Tsonga | tsonga |
| 105 | tk | tuk |  | Turkmen | turkmène |
| 106 | tr | tur |  | Turkish | turc |
| 107 |  | tvl |  | Tuvalu | tuvalu |
| 108 | uk | ukr |  | Ukrainian | ukrainien |
| 109 | ur | urd |  | Urdu | ourdou |
| 110 | uz | uzb |  | Uzbek | ouzbek |
| 111 | ve | ven |  | Venda | venda |
| 112 | vi | vie |  | Vietnamese | vietnamien |
| 113 | xh | xho |  | Xhosa | xhosa |
| 114 | zh | zho |  | Chinese | chinois |
| 115 | zu | zul |  | Zulu | zoulou |
| 116 |  |  | crs | Seselwa | seychellois |
| 117 |  |  | 002 | Shikomor (KM) | komori (KM) |

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