

Field	Term	Ontology Identifier	Definition	Guidance	Deprecated Label	Deprecated ID	Version Tracking		
					IMPORTANT: Only labels and/or IDs will be deprecated, always with replacement version provided. If a term changes in its meaning, a new term will be created.	Label	ID	Description/ Guidance	
null value menu									
	Not Applicable	GENEPIO:0001619	A categorical choice recorded when a datum does not apply to a given context.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Missing	GENEPIO:0001618	A categorical choice recorded when a datum is not included for an unknown reason.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Not Collected	GENEPIO:0001620	A categorical choice recorded when a datum was not measured or collected.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Not Provided	GENEPIO:0001668	A categorical choice recorded when a datum was collected but is not currently provided in the information being shared. This value indicates the information may be shared at the later stage.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Restricted Access	GENEPIO:0001810	A categorical choice recorded when a given datum is available but not shared publicly because of information privacy concerns.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
geo_loc_name (state/province/terr									
	Alberta	GAZ:00002566	One of Canada's prairie provinces. It became a province on 1905-09-01. Alberta is located in western Canada, bounded by the provinces of British Columbia to the west and Saskatchewan to the east, Northwest Territories to the north, and by the State of Montana to the south. Statistics Canada divides the province of Alberta into nineteen census divisions, each with one or more municipal governments overseeing county municipalities, improvement districts, special areas, specialized municipalities, municipal districts, regional municipalities, cities, towns, villages, summer villages, Indian settlements, and Indian reserves. Census divisions are not a unit of local government in Alberta.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	British Columbia	GAZ:00002562	The westernmost of Canada's provinces. British Columbia is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west, by the American State of Alaska on the northwest, and to the north by the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, on the east by the province of Alberta, and on the south by the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The current southern border of British Columbia was established by the 1846 Oregon Treaty, although its history is tied with lands as far south as the California border. British Columbia's rugged coastline stretches for more than 27,000 km, and includes deep, mountainous fjords and about 6,000 islands, most of which are uninhabited. British Columbia is carved into 27 regional districts. These regional districts are federations of member municipalities and electoral areas. The unincorporated area of the regional district is carved into electoral areas.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Manitoba	GAZ:00002571	One of Canada's 10 provinces. Manitoba is located at the longitudinal centre of Canada, although it is considered to be part of Western Canada. It borders Saskatchewan to the west, Ontario to the east, Nunavut and Hudson Bay to the north, and the American states of North Dakota and Minnesota to the south. Statistics Canada divides the province of Manitoba into 23 census divisions. Census divisions are not a unit of local government in Manitoba.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	New Brunswick	GAZ:00002570	One of Canada's three Maritime provinces. New Brunswick is bounded on the north by Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula and by Chaleur Bay. Along the east coast, the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and Northumberland Strait form the boundaries. In the south-east corner of the province, the narrow Isthmus of Chignecto connects New Brunswick to the Nova Scotia peninsula. The south of the province is bounded by the Bay of Fundy, which has the highest tides in the world with a rise of 16 m. To the west, the province borders the American State of Maine. New Brunswick is divided into 15 counties, which no longer have administrative roles except in the court system. The counties are divided into parishes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Newfoundland and Labrador	GAZ:00002567	A province of Canada, the tenth and latest to join the Confederation. Geographically, the province consists of the island of Newfoundland and the mainland Labrador, on Canada's Atlantic coast.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Northwest Territories	GAZ:00002575	A territory of Canada. Located in northern Canada, it borders Canada's two other territories, Yukon to the west and Nunavut to the east, and three provinces: British Columbia to the southwest, Alberta to the south, and Saskatchewan to the southeast. The present-day territory was created in 1870-06, when the Hudson's Bay Company transferred Rupert's Land and North-Western Territory to the government of Canada.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Nova Scotia		A Canadian province located on Canada's southeastern coast. The province's mainland is the Nova Scotia peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, including numerous bays and estuaries. No where in Nova Scotia is more than 67 km from the ocean. Cape Breton Island, a large island to the northeast of the Nova Scotia mainland, is also part of the province, as is Sable Island.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nunavut	GAZ:00002565	The largest and newest territory of Canada; it was separated officially from the Northwest Territories on 1999-04-01. The Territory covers about 1.9 million km2 of land and water in Northern Canada including part of the mainland, most of the Arctic Archipelago, and all of the islands in Hudson Bay, James Bay, and Ungava Bay (including the Belcher Islands) which belonged to the Northwest Territories. Nunavut has land borders with the Northwest Territories on several islands as well as the mainland, a border with Manitoba to the south of the Nunavut mainland, and a tiny land border with Newfoundland and Labrador on Killiniq Island. It also shares aquatic borders with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and with Greenland.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ontario	GAZ:00002574	A province located in the central part of Canada. Ontario is bordered by the provinces of Manitoba to the west, Quebec to the east, and the States of Michigan, New York, and Minnesota. Most of Ontario's borders with the United States are natural, starting at the Lake of the Woods and continuing through the four Great Lakes: Superior, Huron (which includes Georgian Bay), Erie, and Ontario (for which the province is named), then along the Saint Lawrence River near Cornwall. Ontario is the only Canadian Province that borders the Great Lakes. There are three different types of census divisions: single-tier municipalities, upper-tier municipalities (which can be regional municipalities or counties) and districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Prince Edward Island	GAZ:00002563	A Canadian province consisting of an island of the same name. It is divided into 3 counties.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Quebec	GAZ:00002572	A province in the central part of Canada. Quebec is Canada's largest province by area and its second-largest administrative division; only the territory of Nunavut is larger. It is bordered to the west by the province of Ontario, James Bay and Hudson Bay, to the north by Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay, to the east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick. It is bordered on the south by the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. It also shares maritime borders with the Territory of Nunavut, the Province of Prince Edward Island and the Province of Nova Scotia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Saskatchewan	GAZ:00002569	A prairie province in Canada. Saskatchewan is bounded on the west by Alberta, on the north by the Northwest Territories, on the east by Manitoba, and on the south by the States of Montana and North Dakota. It is divided into 18 census divisions according to Statistics Canada.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Yukon	GAZ:00002564	The westernmost of Canada's three territories. The territory is the approximate shape of a right triangle, bordering the American State of Alaska to the west, the Northwest Territories to the east and British Columbia to the south. Its northern coast is on the Beaufort Sea. Its ragged eastern boundary mostly follows the divide between the Yukon Basin and the Mackenzie River drainage basin to the east in the Mackenzie mountains. Its capital is Whitehorse.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
		GAZ:00002576					1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
sample collection date precision rr									
	year	UO:0000036	A time unit which is equal to 12 months which in science is taken to be equal to 365.25 days.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	month	UO:0000035	A time unit which is approximately equal to the length of time of one of cycle of the moon's phases which in science is taken to be equal to 30 days.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	day	UO:0000033	A time unit which is equal to 24 hours.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
							1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
NML submitted specimen type mei									
	Bodily fluid	UBERON:0006314	Liquid components of living organisms. includes fluids that are excreted or secreted from the body as well as body water that normally is not.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	DNA	OBI:0001051	The output of an extraction process in which DNA molecules are purified in order to exclude DNA from organellas.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nucleic acid	OBI:0001010	An extract that is the output of an extraction process in which nucleic acid molecules are isolated from a specimen.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	RNA	OBI:0000880	An extract which is the output of an extraction process in which RNA molecules are isolated from a specimen.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Swab	OBI:0002600	A device which is a soft, absorbent material mounted on one or both ends of a stick.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Tissue	UBERON:0000479	Multicellular anatomical structure that consists of many cells of one or a few types, arranged in an extracellular matrix such that their long-range organisation is at least partly a repetition of their short-range organisation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Not Applicable	GENEPIO:0001619	A categorical choice recorded when a datum does not apply to a given context.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Related specimen relationship type									
	Acute	HP:0011009	Sudden appearance of disease manifestations over a short period of time. The word acute is applied to different time scales depending on the disease or manifestation and does not have an exact definition in minutes, hours, or days.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Convalescent		A specimen collected from an individual during the recovery phase following the resolution of acute symptoms of a disease, often used to assess immune response or recovery progression.				1.0.0	1.0.0	6.5.4
	Familial		A specimen obtained from a relative of an individual, often used in studies examining genetic or hereditary factors, or familial transmission of conditions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	6.5.4
	Follow-up	EFO:0009642	The process by which information about the health status of an individual is obtained after a study has officially closed; an activity that continues something that has already begun or that repeats something that has already been done.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Reinfection testing		A specimen collected to determine if an individual has been re-exposed to and reinfected by a pathogen after an initial infection and recovery.				1.0.0	1.0.0	6.5.4
	Previously Submitted		A specimen that has been previously provided or used in a study or testing but is being considered for re-analysis or additional testing.				1.0.0	1.0.0	6.5.4
	Sequencing/bioinformatics methods development/validation		A specimen used specifically for the purpose of developing, testing, or validating sequencing or bioinformatics methodologies.				1.0.0	1.0.0	6.5.4
	Specimen sampling methods testing		A specimen used to test, refine, or validate methods and techniques for collecting and processing samples.				1.0.0	1.0.0	6.5.4
anatomical material menu									
	Blood	UBERON:0000178	A fluid that is composed of blood plasma and erythrocytes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Blood clot	UBERON:0010210	Venous or arterial thrombosis (formation of blood clots) of spontaneous nature and which cannot be fully explained by acquired risk (e.g. atherosclerosis).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Blood serum	UBERON:0001977	The portion of blood plasma that excludes clotting factors.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Blood plasma	UBERON:0001969	The liquid component of blood, in which erythrocytes are suspended.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Whole blood	NCIT:C41067	Blood that has not been separated into its various components; blood that has not been modified except for the addition of an anticoagulant.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid	UBERON:0006314	Liquid components of living organisms. includes fluids that are excreted or secreted from the body as well as body water that normally is not.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Saliva	UBERON:0001836	A fluid produced in the oral cavity by salivary glands, typically used in predigestion, but also in other functions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (cerebrospinal (CSF))	UBERON:0001359	A clear, colorless, bodily fluid, that occupies the subarachnoid space and the ventricular system around and inside the brain and spinal cord.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (pericardial)	UBERON:0002409	Transudate contained in the pericardial cavity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (pleural)	UBERON:0001087	Transudate contained in the pleural cavity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (vaginal)	UBERON:0036243	Fluid that lines the vaginal walls that consists of multiple secretions that collect in the vagina from different glands				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (amniotic)	UBERON:0000173	Amniotic fluid is a bodily fluid consisting of watery liquid surrounding and cushioning a growing fetus within the amnion.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion	NCIT:C3824	A localized pathological or traumatic structural change, damage, deformity, or discontinuity of tissue, organ, or body part.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Macule)	NCIT:C43278	A flat lesion characterized by change in the skin color.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Papule)	NCIT:C39690	A small (less than 5-10 mm) elevation of skin that is non-suppurative.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Pustule)	NCIT:C78582	A circumscribed and elevated skin lesion filled with purulent material.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Scab)	GENEPIO:0100490	A dry, rough, crust-like lesion that forms over a wound or ulcer as part of the natural healing process. It consists of dried blood, serum, and cellular debris.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Vesicle)	GENEPIO:0100491	A small, fluid-filled elevation on the skin. Vesicles are often clear or slightly cloudy and can be a sign of various skin conditions or infections.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Rash	SYMP:0000487	A skin and integumentary tissue symptom that is characterized by an eruption on the body typically with little or no elevation above the surface.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ulcer	NCIT:C3426	A circumscribed inflammatory and often suppurating lesion on the skin or an internal mucous surface resulting in necrosis of tissue.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Tissue	UBERON:0000479	Multicellular anatomical structure that consists of many cells of one or a few types, arranged in an extracellular matrix such that their long-range organisation is at least partly a repetition of their short-range organisation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Wound tissue (injury)	NCIT:C3671	Damage inflicted on the body as the direct or indirect result of an external force, with or without disruption of structural continuity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
anatomical part menu									
	Anus	UBERON:0001245	Orifice at the opposite end of an animal's digestive tract from the mouth. Its function is to expel feces, unwanted semi-solid matter produced during digestion, which, depending on the type of animal, may be one or more of: matter which the animal cannot digest, such as bones; food material after all the nutrients have been extracted, for example cellulose or lignin; ingested matter which would be toxic if it remained in the digestive tract; and dead or excess gut bacteria and other endosymbionts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Perianal skin	UBERON:0012336	A zone of skin that is part of the area surrounding the anus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Arm	UBERON:0001460	The part of the forelimb extending from the shoulder to the autopod.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Arm (forearm)	NCIT:C32628	The structure on the upper limb, between the elbow and the wrist.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Elbow	UBERON:0001461	The elbow is the region surrounding the elbow-joint-the ginglymus or hinge joint in the middle of the arm. Three bones form the elbow joint: the humerus of the upper arm, and the paired radius and ulna of the forearm. The bony prominence at the very tip of the elbow is the olecranon process of the ulna, and the inner aspect of the elbow is called the antecubital fossa.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Back	FMA:14181	The rear surface of the human body from the shoulders to the hips.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Buttock	UBERON:0013691	A zone of soft tissue located on the posterior of the lateral side of the pelvic region corresponding to the gluteal muscles.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cervix	UBERON:0000002	Lower, narrow portion of the uterus where it joins with the top end of the vagina.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Chest	UBERON:0001443	Subdivision of trunk proper, which is demarcated from the neck by the plane of the superior thoracic aperture and from the abdomen internally by the inferior surface of the diaphragm and externally by the costal margin and associated with the thoracic vertebral column and ribcage and from the back of the thorax by the external surface of the posterolateral part of the rib cage, the anterior surface of the thoracic vertebral column and the posterior axillary lines; together with the abdomen and the perineum, it constitutes the trunk proper				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Foot	BTO:0000476	The terminal part of the vertebrate leg upon which an individual stands. 2: An invertebrate organ of locomotion or attachment; especially: a ventral muscular surface or process of a mollusk.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Genital area	BTO:0003358	The area where the upper thigh meets the trunk. More precisely, the fold or depression marking the juncture of the lower abdomen and the inner part of the thigh.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Penis	UBERON:0000989	An intromittent organ in certain biologically male organisms. In placental mammals, this also serves as the organ of urination.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Glans (tip of penis)	UBERON:0035651	The bulbous structure at the distal end of the human penis				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Prepuce of penis (foreskin)	UBERON:0001332	A retractable double-layered fold of skin and mucous membrane that covers the glans penis and protects the urinary meatus when the penis is not erect.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Perineum	UBERON:0002356	The space between the anus and scrotum in the male human, or between the anus and the vulva in the female human.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Scrotum	UBERON:0001300	The external sac of skin that encloses the testes. It is an extension of the abdomen, and in placentals is located between the penis and anus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Vagina	UBERON:0000996	A fibromuscular tubular tract leading from the uterus to the exterior of the body in female placental mammals and marsupials, or to the cloaca in female birds, monotremes, and some reptiles				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Gland	UBERON:0002530	An organ that functions as a secretory or excretory organ.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hand	BTO:0004668	The terminal part of the vertebrate forelimb when modified, as in humans, as a grasping organ.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Finger	FMA:9666	Subdivision of the hand demarcated from the hand proper by the skin crease in line with the distal edge of finger webs. Examples: thumb, right middle finger, left little finger.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hand (palm)	FMA:24920	The inner surface of the hand between the wrist and fingers.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Head	UBERON:0000033	The head is the anterior-most division of the body.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Buccal mucosa	UBERON:0006956	The inner lining of the cheeks and lips.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cheek	UBERON:0001567	A fleshy subdivision of one side of the face bounded by an eye, ear and the nose.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Ear	UBERON:0001690	Sense organ in vertebrates that is specialized for the detection of sound, and the maintenance of balance. Includes the outer ear and middle ear, which collect and transmit sound waves; and the inner ear, which contains the organs of balance and (except in fish) hearing. Also includes the pinna, the visible part of the outer ear, present in some mammals.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Preauricular region	NCIT:C103848	Of or pertaining to the area in front of the auricle of the ear.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Eye	UBERON:0000970	An organ that detects light.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Face	UBERON:0001456	A subdivision of the head that has as parts the layers deep to the surface of the anterior surface, including the mouth, eyes, and nose (when present). In vertebrates, this includes the facial skeleton and structures superficial to the facial skeleton (cheeks, mouth, eyeballs, skin of face, etc).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Forehead	UBERON:0008200	The part of the face above the eyes. In human anatomy, the forehead is the fore part of the head. It is, formally, an area of the head bounded by three features, two of the skull and one of the scalp. The top of the forehead is marked by the hairline, the edge of the area where hair on the scalp grows. The bottom of the forehead is marked by the supraorbital ridge, the bone feature of the skull above the eyes. The two sides of the forehead are marked by the temporal ridge, a bone feature that links the supraorbital ridge to the coronal suture line and beyond				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lip	UBERON:0001833	One of the two fleshy folds which surround the opening of the mouth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Jaw	UBERON:0011595	A subdivision of the head that corresponds to the jaw skeleton, containing both soft tissue, skeleton and teeth (when present). The jaw region is divided into upper and lower regions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Tongue	UBERON:0001723	A muscular organ in the floor of the mouth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hypogastrium (suprapubic region)	UBERON:0013203	The hypogastrium (or hypogastric region, or pubic region) is an area of the human abdomen located below the navel.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Leg	UBERON:0000978	The portion of the hindlimb that contains both the stylopod and zeugopod.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ankle	UBERON:0001512	A zone of skin that is part of an ankle				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Knee	UBERON:0001465	A segment of the hindlimb that corresponds to the joint connecting a hindlimb stylopod and zeugopod.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Thigh	UBERON:0000376	The part of the hindlimb between pelvis and the knee, corresponding to the femur.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lower body	GENEPIO:0100492	The part of the body that includes the leg, ankle, and foot.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nasal Cavity	UBERON:0001707	An anatomical cavity that is part of the olfactory apparatus. This includes the space bounded anteriorly by the nares and posteriorly by the choanae, when these structures are present.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Anterior Nares	UBERON:2001427	The external part of the nose containing the lower nostrils.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Inferior Nasal Turbinate	UBERON:0005921	The medial surface of the labyrinth of ethmoid consists of a thin lamella, which descends from the under surface of the cribriform plate, and ends below in a free, convoluted margin, the middle nasal concha. It is rough, and marked above by numerous grooves, directed nearly vertically downward from the cribriform plate; they lodge branches of the olfactory nerves, which are distributed to the mucous membrane covering the superior nasal concha.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Middle Nasal Turbinate	UBERON:0005922	A turbinal located on the maxilla bone.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Neck	UBERON:0000974	An organism subdivision that extends from the head to the pectoral girdle, encompassing the cervical vertebral column.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pharynx (throat)	UBERON:0006562	The pharynx is the part of the digestive system immediately posterior to the mouth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nasopharynx (NP)	UBERON:0001728	The section of the pharynx that lies above the soft palate.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Oropharynx (OP)	UBERON:0001729	The portion of the pharynx that lies between the soft palate and the upper edge of the epiglottis.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Trachea	UBERON:0003126	The trachea is the portion of the airway that attaches to the bronchi as it branches.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Rectum	UBERON:0001052	The terminal portion of the intestinal tube, terminating with the anus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Shoulder	UBERON:0001467	A subdivision of the pectoral complex consisting of the structures in the region of the shoulder joint (which connects the humerus, scapula and clavicle).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Skin	UBERON:0001003	The outer epithelial layer of the skin that is superficial to the dermis.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
body product menu									
	Breast Milk	UBERON:0001913	An emulsion of fat globules within a fluid that is secreted by the mammary gland during lactation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Feces	UBERON:0001988	Portion of semisolid bodily waste discharged through the anus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (discharge)	SYMP:0000651	A fluid that comes out of the body.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Pus	UBERON:0000177	A bodily fluid consisting of a whitish-yellow or yellow substance produced during inflammatory responses of the body that can be found in regions of pyogenic bacterial infections.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fluid (seminal)	UBERON:0006530	A substance formed from the secretion of one or more glands of the male genital tract in which sperm cells are suspended.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mucus	UBERON:0000912	Mucus is a bodily fluid consisting of a slippery secretion of the lining of the mucous membranes in the body. It is a viscous colloid containing antiseptic enzymes (such as lysozyme) and immunoglobulins. Mucus is produced by goblet cells in the mucous membranes that cover the surfaces of the membranes. It is made up of mucins and inorganic salts suspended in water.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sputum	UBERON:0007311	Matter ejected from the lungs, bronchi, and trachea, through the mouth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sweat	UBERON:0001089	Secretion produced by a sweat gland.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Tear	UBERON:0001827	Aqueous substance secreted by the lacrimal gland.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Urine	UBERON:0001088	Excretion that is the output of a kidney.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
collection method menu									
	Amniocentesis	NCIT:C52009	A prenatal diagnostic procedure in which a small sample of amniotic fluid is removed from the uterus by a needle inserted into the abdomen. This procedure is used to detect various genetic abnormalities in the fetus and/or the sex of the fetus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Aspiration	NCIT:C15631	Inspiration of a foreign object into the airway.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Suprapubic Aspiration	GENEPIO:0100028	An aspiration process which involves putting a needle through the skin just above the pubic bone into the bladder to take a urine sample.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Tracheal aspiration	GENEPIO:0100029	An aspiration process which collects tracheal secretions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Vacuum Aspiration	GENEPIO:0100030	An aspiration process which uses a vacuum source to remove a sample.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Biopsy	OBI:0002650	A specimen collection that obtains a sample of tissue or cell from a living multicellular organism body for diagnostic purposes by means intended to be minimally invasive.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Needle Biopsy	OBI:0002651	A biopsy that uses a hollow needle to extract cells.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Filtration	OBI:0302885	Filtration is a process which separates components suspended in a fluid based on granularity properties relying on a filter device				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Air filtration	GENEPIO:0100031	A filtration process which removes solid particulates from the air via an air filtration device.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lavage	OBI:0600044	A protocol application to separate cells and/or cellular secretions from an anatomical space by the introduction and removal of fluid				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)	GENEPIO:0100032	The collection of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BAL) from the lungs.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Gastric Lavage	GENEPIO:0100033	The administration and evacuation of small volumes of liquid through an orogastric tube to remove toxic substances within the stomach.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lumbar Puncture	NCIT:C15327	An invasive procedure in which a hollow needle is introduced through an intervertebral space in the lower back to access the subarachnoid space in order to sample cerebrospinal fluid or to administer medication.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Necropsy	MMO:0000344	A postmortem examination of the body of an animal to determine the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Phlebotomy	NCIT:C28221	The collection of blood from a vein, most commonly via needle venipuncture.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Rinsing	GENEPIO:0002116	The process of removal and collection of specimen material from the surface of an entity by washing, or a similar application of fluids.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Saline gargle (mouth rinse and gargle)	GENEPIO:0100034	A collecting specimen from organism process in which a salt water solution is taken into the oral cavity, rinsed around, and gargled before being deposited into an external collection device.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Scraping	GENEPIO:0100035	A specimen collection process in which a sample is collected by scraping a surface with a sterile sampling device.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Swabbing	GENEPIO:0002117	The process of collecting specimen material using a swab collection device.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Finger Prick	GENEPIO:0100036	A collecting specimen from organism process in which a skin site free of surface arterial flow is pierced with a sterile lancet, after a capillary blood droplet is formed a sample is captured in a capillary tupe.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Thoracentesis (chest tap)	NCIT:C15392	The removal of excess fluid via needle puncture from the thoracic cavity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
collection device menu									
	Blood Collection Tube	OBI:0002859	A specimen collection tube which is designed for the collection of whole blood. See also: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_culture#Collection				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Bronchoscope	OBI:0002826	A device which is a thin, tube-like instrument which includes a light and a lens used to examine a lung.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Collection Container	OBI:0002088	A container with the function of containing a specimen.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Collection Cup	GENEPIO:0100026	A device which is used to collect liquid samples.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Filter	GENEPIO:0100103	A manufactured product which separates solids from fluids by adding a medium through which only a fluid can pass.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Needle	OBI:0000436	A needle is a sharp, hollow device used to penetrate tissue or soft material. When attached to a syringe, it allows delivery of a specific volume of liquid or gaseous mixture.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Serum Collection Tube	OBI:0002860	A specimen collection tube which is designed for collecting whole blood and enabling the separation of serum.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sputum Collection Tube	OBI:0002861	A specimen collection tube which is designed for collecting sputum.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Suction Catheter	OBI:0002831	A catheter which is used to remove mucus and other secretions from the body.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Swab	GENEPIO:0100027	A device which is a soft, absorbent material mounted on one or both ends of a stick.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dry swab	GENEPIO:0100493	A swab device that consists of soft, absorbent material mounted on one or both ends of a stick, designed to collect samples without the presence of a liquid or preservative medium.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Urine Collection Tube	OBI:0002862	A specimen container which is designed for holding urine.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Universal Transport Medium (UTM)	GENEPIO:0100509	A sterile, balanced medium designed to preserve and transport clinical specimens, such as viruses, bacteria, and mycoplasma, ensuring the viability of the sample for subsequent analysis or culture.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Virus Transport Medium	OBI:0002866	A medium designed to promote longevity of a viral sample. FROM Corona19				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
specimen processing menu									
	Virus passage	GENEPIO:0100039	The process of growing a virus in serial iterations.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Specimens pooled	OBI:0600016	Physical combination of several instances of like material.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
experimental specimen role type menu									
	Positive experimental control	GENEPIO:0101018	A control specimen that is expected to yield a positive result, to establish a reference baseline for an experiment.				3.0.0	3.0.0	3.0.0
	Negative experimental control	GENEPIO:0101019	A control specimen that is expected to yield a negative result, to establish a reference baseline for an experiment				3.0.0	3.0.0	3.0.0
	Technical replicate	EFO:0002090	A technical replicate is a replicate role where the same BioSample is use e.g. the same pool of RNA used to assess technical (as opposed to biological) variation within an experiment.				3.0.0	3.0.0	3.0.0
	Biological replicate	EFO:0002091	A biological replicate is a replicate role that consists of independent biological replicates made from different individual biosamples.				3.0.0	3.0.0	3.0.0
host (common name) menu									
	Human	NCBITaxon:9606	A bipedal primate mammal of the species Homo sapiens.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host (scientific name) menu									
	Homo sapiens	NCBITaxon:9606	A type of primate characterized by bipedalism and large, complex brain.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host health state menu									
	Asymptomatic	NCIT:C3833	Without clinical signs or indications that raise the possibility of a particular disorder or dysfunction.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Deceased	NCIT:C28554	The cessation of life.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Healthy	NCIT:C115935	Having no significant health-related issues.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Recovered	NCIT:C49498	One of the possible results of an adverse event outcome that indicates that the event has improved or recuperated.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Symptomatic	NCIT:C25269	Exhibiting the symptoms of a particular disease.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host health status details menu									
	Hospitalized	NCIT:C25179	The condition of being treated as a patient in a hospital.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hospitalized (Non-ICU)	GENEPIO:0100045	The condition of being treated as a patient in a hospital without admission to an intensive care unit (ICU).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hospitalized (ICU)	GENEPIO:0100046	The condition of being treated as a patient in a hospital intensive care unit (ICU).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Medically Isolated	GENEPIO:0100047	Separation of people with a contagious disease from population to reduce the spread of the disease.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Medically Isolated (Negative Pressure)	GENEPIO:0100048	Medical isolation in a negative pressure environment: 6 to 12 air exchanges per hour, and direct exhaust to the outside or through a high efficiency particulate air filter.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Self-quarantining	NCIT:C173768	A method used by an individual to be kept apart in seclusion from others for a period of time in an attempt to minimize the risk of transmission of an infectious disease.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host health outcome menu									
	Deceased	NCIT:C28554	The cessation of life.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Deteriorating	NCIT:C25254	Advancing in extent or severity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Recovered	NCIT:C49498	One of the possible results of an adverse event outcome that indicates that the event has improved or recuperated.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Stable	NCIT:C30103	Subject to little fluctuation; showing little if any change.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host age unit menu									
	month	UO:0000035	A time unit which is approximately equal to the length of time of one of cycle of the moon's phases which in science is taken to be equal to 30 days.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	year	UO:0000036	A time unit which is equal to 12 months which in science is taken to be equal to 365.25 days.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host age bin menu									
	0 - 9	GENEPIO:0100049	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 0 to 9 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	10 - 19	GENEPIO:0100050	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 10 to 19 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	20 - 29	GENEPIO:0100051	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 20 to 29 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	30 - 39	GENEPIO:0100052	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 30 to 39 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	40 - 49	GENEPIO:0100053	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 40 to 49 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	50 - 59	GENEPIO:0100054	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 50 to 59 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	60 - 69	GENEPIO:0100055	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 60 to 69 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	70 - 79	GENEPIO:0100056	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 70 to 79 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	80 - 89	GENEPIO:0100057	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 80 to 89 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	90 - 99	GENEPIO:0100058	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be between 90 to 99 years old (inclusive).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	100+	GENEPIO:0100059	An age group that stratifies the age of a case to be greater than or equal to 100 years old.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host gender menu									
	Female	NCIT:C46110	An individual who reports belonging to the cultural gender role distinction of female.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Male	NCIT:C46109	An individual who reports belonging to the cultural gender role distinction of male.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Non-binary gender	GSSO:000132	Either, a specific gender identity which is not male or female; or, more broadly, an umbrella term for gender identities not considered male or female.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Transgender (assigned male at birth)	GSSO:004004	Having a feminine gender (identity) which is different from the sex one was assigned at birth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Transgender (assigned female at birth)	GSSO:004005	Having a masculine gender (identity) which is different from the sex one was assigned at birth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Undeclared	NCIT:C110959	A categorical choice recorded when an individual being interviewed is unable or chooses not to provide a datum.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
signs and symptoms menu									
	Chills (sudden cold sensation)	HP:0025143	A sudden sensation of feeling cold.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Conjunctivitis (pink eye)	HP:0000509	Inflammation of the conjunctiva.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cough	HP:0012735	A sudden, audible expulsion of air from the lungs through a partially closed glottis, preceded by inhalation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fatigue (tiredness)	HP:0012378	A subjective feeling of tiredness characterized by a lack of energy and motivation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Fever	HP:0001945	Body temperature elevated above the normal range.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Headache	HP:0002315	Cephalgia, or pain sensed in various parts of the head, not confined to the area of distribution of any nerve.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion	NCIT:C3824	A localized pathological or traumatic structural change, damage, deformity, or discontinuity of tissue, organ, or body part.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Macule)	NCIT:C43278	A flat lesion characterized by change in the skin color.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Papule)	NCIT:C39690	A small (less than 5-10 mm) elevation of skin that is non-suppurative.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Pustule)	NCIT:C78582	A circumscribed and elevated skin lesion filled with purulent material.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Scab)	GENEPIO:0100490	Dried purulent material on the skin from a skin lesion.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lesion (Vesicle)	GENEPIO:0100491	Small, inflamed, pus-filled, blister-like sores (lesions) on the skin surface.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Myalgia (muscle pain)	HP:0003326	Pain in muscle.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Back pain	HP:0003418	An unpleasant sensation characterized by physical discomfort (such as pricking, throbbing, or aching) localized to the back.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nausea	HP:0002018	A sensation of unease in the stomach together with an urge to vomit.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Rash	HP:0000988	A red eruption of the skin.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sore throat	NCIT:C50747	Any kind of inflammatory process of the tonsils, pharynx, or/and larynx characterized by pain in swallowing.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sweating	NCIT:C36172	A watery secretion by the sweat glands that is primarily composed of salt, urea and minerals.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Swollen Lymph Nodes	HP:0002716	Enlargement (swelling) of a lymph node.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ulcer	NCIT:C3426	A circumscribed inflammatory and often suppurating lesion on the skin or an internal mucous surface resulting in necrosis of tissue.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Vomiting (throwing up)	HP:0002013	Forceful ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth by means of a series of involuntary spasmodic contractions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
							1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
pre-existing conditions and risk fa									
	Cancer	MONDO:0004992	A tumor composed of atypical neoplastic, often pleomorphic cells that invade other tissues. Malignant neoplasms often metastasize to distant anatomic sites and may recur after excision. The most common malignant neoplasms are carcinomas (adenocarcinomas or squamous cell carcinomas), Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas, leukemias, melanomas, and sarcomas.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Diabetes mellitus (diabetes)	HP:0000819	A group of abnormalities characterized by hyperglycemia and glucose intolerance.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Type I diabetes mellitus (T1D)	HP:0100651	A chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin. Type I diabetes mellitus is manifested by the sudden onset of severe hyperglycemia with rapid progression to diabetic ketoacidosis unless treated with insulin.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Type II diabetes mellitus (T2D)	HP:0005978	A type of diabetes mellitus initially characterized by insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia and subsequently by glucose intolerance and hyperglycemia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Immunocompromised	NCIT:C14139	A loss of any arm of immune functions, resulting in potential or actual increase in infections. This state may be reached secondary to specific genetic lesions, syndromes with unidentified or polygenic causes, acquired deficits from other disease states, or as result of therapy for other diseases or conditions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Infectious disorder	NCIT:C26726	A disorder resulting from the presence and activity of a microbial, viral, fungal, or parasitic agent. It can be transmitted by direct or indirect contact.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Chancroid (Haemophilus ducreyi)	DOID:13778	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is a sexually transmitted infection located in skin of the genitals, has_material_basis_in Haemophilus ducreyi, which is transmitted by sexual contact. The infection has symptom painful and soft ulcers.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Chlamydia	DOID:11263	A commensal bacterial infectious disease that is caused by Chlamydia trachomatis.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Gonorrhea	DOID:7551	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is a sexually transmitted infection, located_in uterus, located_in fallopian tube, located_in urethra, located_in mouth, located_in throat, located_in eye or located_in anus, has_material_basis_in Neisseria gonorrhoeae, which is transmitted_by contact with the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus or transmitted_by congenitally from mother to baby during delivery. The infection has_symptom burning sensation during urination, has_symptom discharge from the penis, has_symptom increased vaginal discharge, or has_symptom vaginal bleeding between periods.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Herpes Simplex Virus infection (HSV)	NCIT:C155871	An infection that is caused by herpes simplex virus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	MONDO:0005109	An infection caused by the human immunodeficiency virus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	MONDO:0012268	A syndrome resulting from the acquired deficiency of cellular immunity caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It is characterized by the reduction of the Helper T-lymphocytes in the peripheral blood and the lymph nodes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Human papilloma virus infection (HPV)	MONDO:0005161	An infectious process caused by a human papillomavirus. This infection can cause abnormal tissue growth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lymphogranuloma venereum	DOID:13819	A commensal bacterial infectious disease that results_in infection located_in lymph nodes, has_material_basis_in Chlamydia trachomatis, which is transmitted_by sexual contact, and transmitted_by fomites. The infection has_symptom inguinal lymphadenitis, has_symptom abscesses in the groin area, and has_symptom lymphangitis.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mycoplasma genitalium	NCBITaxon:2097	A sexually transmitted, small and pathogenic bacterium that lives on the mucous epithelial cells of the urinary and genital tracts in humans.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Syphilis	DOID:4166	A primary bacterial infectious disease that is a sexually transmitted systemic disease, has_material_basis_in Treponema pallidum subsp. pallidum, which is transmitted_by sexual contact, transmitted_by blood product transfusion, transmitted_by congenital method from mother to fetus or transmitted_by contact with infectious lesions. If left untreated, produces chancres, rashes, and systemic lesions in a clinical course with three stages continued over many years.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Trichomoniasis	DOID:1947	A parasitic protozoa infectious disease that is caused by singled-celled protozoan parasites Trichomonas vaginalis or Trichomonas tenax, which infect the urogenital tract and mouth respectively.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lupus	MONDO:0004670	An autoimmune, connective tissue chronic inflammatory disorder affecting the skin, joints, kidneys, lungs, heart, and the peripheral blood cells. It is more commonly seen in women than men. Variants include discoid and systemic lupus erythematosus.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pregnancy	NCIT:C25742	The state or condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body (uterus), after union of an ovum and spermatozoon, during the period from conception to birth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Prior therapy	NCIT:C16124	Prior action or administration of therapeutic agents that produced an effect that is intended to alter or stop a pathologic process.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cancer treatment	NCIT:C16212	Any intervention for management of a malignant neoplasm.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Chemotherapy	NCIT:C15632	The use of synthetic or naturally-occurring chemicals for the treatment of diseases.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	HIV and Antiretroviral therapy (ART)	NCIT:C16118	Treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections with medications that target the virus directly, limiting the ability of infected cells to produce new HIV particles.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Steroid	CHEBI:35341	Any of naturally occurring compounds and synthetic analogues, based on the cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene carbon skeleton, partially or completely hydrogenated; there are usually methyl groups at C-10 and C-13, and often an alkyl group at C-17. By extension, one or more bond scissions, ring expansions and/or ring contractions of the skeleton may have occurred. Natural steroids are derived biogenetically from squalene which is a triterpene.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Transplant	NCIT:C159659	An individual receiving a transplant.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
complications menu									
	Bronchopneumonia	MONDO:0005682	Acute inflammation of the walls of the terminal bronchioles that spreads into the peribronchial alveoli and alveolar ducts. It results in the creation of foci of consolidation, which are surrounded by normal parenchyma. It affects one or more lobes, and is frequently bilateral and basal. It is usually caused by bacteria (e.g., Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Haemophilus influenzae). Signs and symptoms include fever, cough with production of brown-red sputum, dyspnea, and chest pain.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Corneal infection	MONDO:0023865	A viral or bacterial infectious process affecting the cornea. Symptoms include pain and redness in the eye, photophobia and eye watering.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Delayed wound healing (lesion healing)	MP:0002908	Longer time requirement for the ability to self-repair and close wounds than normal				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Encephalitis	DOID:9588	A brain disease that is characterized as an acute inflammation of the brain with flu-like symptoms.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Myocarditis	DOID:820	An extrinsic cardiomyopathy that is characterized as an inflammation of the heart muscle.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Secondary infection	IDO:0000567	An infection bearing the secondary infection role.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sepsis	HP:0100806	Systemic inflammatory response to infection.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host vaccination status menu									
	Fully Vaccinated	GENEPIO:0100100	Completed a full series of an authorized vaccine according to the regional health institutional guidance.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Not Vaccinated	GENEPIO:0100102	Have not completed or initiated a vaccine series authorized and administered according to the regional health institutional guidance.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
exposure event menu									
	Mass Gathering	GENEPIO:0100237	A gathering or event attended by a sufficient number of people to strain the planning and response resources of the host community, state/province, nation, or region where it is being held.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Convention (conference)	GENEPIO:0100238	A gathering of individuals who meet at an arranged place and time in order to discuss or engage in some common interest. The most common conventions are based upon industry, profession, and fandom.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Agricultural Event	GENEPIO:0100240	A gathering exhibiting the equipment, animals, sports and recreation associated with agriculture and animal husbandry.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Social Gathering	PCO:0000033	A type of social behavior in which a collection of humans intentionally gathers together on a temporary basis to engage socially.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Community Event	PCO:0000034	A human social event in which humans living in the same area or neighborhood gather to carry out activities relevant to the people living in the area.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Party	PCO:0000035	A human social gathering in which the intention is to have a good time. Often the intention is to celebrate something like a birthday, anniversary, or holiday, but there is not always a purpose.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Other exposure event		An event or situation not classified under other specific exposure types, in which an individual may be exposed to conditions or factors that could impact health or safety. This term encompasses a wide range of gatherings, activities, or circumstances that do not fit into predefined exposure categories.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

exposure contact level menu									
	Contact with animal	GENEPIO:0100494	A type of contact in which an individual comes into contact with an animal, either directly or indirectly, which could include physical interaction or exposure to animal bodily fluids, feces, or other contaminated materials.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Contact with rodent	GENEPIO:0100495	A type of contact in which an individual comes into contact with a rodent, either directly or indirectly, such as through handling, exposure to rodent droppings, urine, or nests, which could potentially lead to the transmission of rodent-borne diseases.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Contact with fomite	GENEPIO:0100496	A type of contact in which an individual comes into contact with an inanimate object or surface that has been contaminated with pathogens, such as doorknobs, countertops, or medical equipment, which can transfer infectious agents to the individual.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Contact with infected individual	GENEPIO:0100357	A type of contact in which an individual comes in contact with an infected person, either directly or indirectly.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Direct (human-to-human contact)	TRANS:0000001	Direct and essentially immediate transfer of infectious agents to a receptive portal of entry through which human or animal infection may take place. This may be by direct contact such as touching, kissing, biting, or sexual intercourse or by the direct projection (droplet spread) of droplet spray onto the conjunctiva or the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, or mouth. It may also be by direct exposure of susceptible tissue to an agent in soil, compost, or decaying vegetable matter or by the bite of a rabid animal. Transplacental transmission is another form of direct transmission.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mother-to-child transmission	TRANS:0000006	A direct transmission process during which the pathogen is transmitted directly from mother to child at or around the time of birth.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sexual transmission	NCIT:C19085	Passage or transfer, as of a disease, from a donor individual to a recipient during or as a result of sexual activity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Indirect contact	GENEPIO:0100246	A type of contact in which an individual does not come in direct contact with a source of infection e.g. through airborne transmission, contact with contaminated surfaces.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Close contact (face-to-face contact)	GENEPIO:0100247	A type of indirect contact where an individual sustains unprotected exposure by being within 6 feet of an infected individual over a sustained period of time.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Casual contact	GENEPIO:0100248	A type of indirect contact where an individual may at the same location at the same time as a positive case; however, they may have been there only briefly, or it may have been a location that carries a lower risk of transmission.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Workplace associated transmission	GENEPIO:0100497	A type of transmission where an individual acquires an infection or disease as a result of exposure in their workplace environment. This can include direct contact with infected individuals, exposure to contaminated materials or surfaces, or other workplace-specific risk factors.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Healthcare associated transmission	GENEPIO:0100498	A type of transmission where an individual acquires an infection or disease as a result of exposure within a healthcare setting. This includes transmission through direct contact with patients, contaminated medical equipment, or surfaces within healthcare facilities, such as hospitals or clinics.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Laboratory associated transmission	GENEPIO:0100499	A type of transmission where an individual acquires an infection or disease as a result of exposure within a laboratory setting. This includes contact with infectious agents, contaminated equipment, or laboratory surfaces, as well as potential aerosol exposure or spills of hazardous substances.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host role menu									
	Attendee	GENEPIO:0100249	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is present on a given occasion or at a given place.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Student	OMRSE:00000058	A human social role that, if realized, is realized by the process of formal education that the bearer undergoes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Patient	OMRSE:00000030	A patient role that inheres in a human being.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Inpatient	NCIT:C25182	A patient who is residing in the hospital where he is being treated.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Outpatient	NCIT:C28293	A patient who comes to a healthcare facility for diagnosis or treatment but is not admitted for an overnight stay.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Passenger	GENEPIO:0100250	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer travels in a vehicle but bears little to no responsibility for vehicle operation nor arrival at its destination.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Resident	GENEPIO:0100251	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer maintains residency in a given place.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Visitor	GENEPIO:0100252	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer pays a visit to a specific place or event.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Volunteer	GENEPIO:0100253	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer enters into any service of their own free will.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Work	GENEPIO:0100254	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer performs labor for a living.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Administrator	GENEPIO:0100255	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is engaged in administration or administrative work.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	First Responder	GENEPIO:0100256	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is among the first to arrive at the scene of an emergency and has specialized training to provide assistance.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Housekeeper	GENEPIO:0100260	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an individual who performs cleaning duties and/or is responsible for the supervision of cleaning staff.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Kitchen Worker	GENEPIO:0100261	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor in a kitchen.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Healthcare Worker	GENEPIO:0100334	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor in a healthcare setting.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Community Healthcare Worker	GENEPIO:0100420	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer a professional caregiver that provides health care or supportive care in the individual home where the patient or client is living, as opposed to care provided in group accommodations like clinics or nursing home.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Laboratory Worker	GENEPIO:0100262	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is an employee that performs labor in a laboratory.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nurse	OMRSE:00000014	A health care role borne by a human being and realized by the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Personal Care Aid	GENEPIO:0100263	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer works to help another person complete their daily activities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pharmacist	GENEPIO:0100264	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a health professional who specializes in dispensing prescription drugs at a healthcare facility.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Physician	OMRSE:00000013	A health care role borne by a human being and realized by promoting, maintaining or restoring human health through the study, diagnosis, and treatment of disease, injury and other physical and mental impairments.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Rotational Worker	GENEPIO:0100354	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer performs labor on a regular schedule, often requiring travel to geographic locations other than where they live.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Seasonal Worker	GENEPIO:0100355	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer performs labor for a particular period of the year, such as harvest, or Christmas.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sex Worker	GSSO:005831	A person who supplies sex work (some form of sexual services) in exchange for compensation. This term is promoted along with the idea that what has previously been termed prostitution should be recognized as work on equal terms with that of conventional jobs, with the legal implications this has. It is sometimes regarded as a less offensive alternative to prostitute, although "sex worker" has a much broader meaning.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Veterinarian	GENEPIO:0100265	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a professional who practices veterinary medicine.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Social role	OMRSE:00000001	A social role inhering in a human being.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Acquaintance of case	GENEPIO:0100266	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is in a state of being acquainted with a person.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Relative of case	GENEPIO:0100267	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a relative of the case.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Child of case	GENEPIO:0100268	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a person younger than the age of majority.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Parent of case	GENEPIO:0100269	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a caregiver of the offspring of their own species.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Father of case	GENEPIO:0100270	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is the male parent of a child.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mother of case	GENEPIO:0100271	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is the female parent of a child.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sexual partner of case	GENEPIO:0100500	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a sexual partner of the case.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Spouse of case	GENEPIO:0100272	A role inhering in a person that is realized when the bearer is a significant other in a marriage, civil union, or common-law marriage.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Other Host Role		A role undertaken by a host that is not categorized under specific predefined host roles.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
exposure setting menu									
	Human Exposure	ECTO:3000005	A history of exposure to Homo sapiens.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Contact with Known Monkeypox Case	GENEPIO:0100501	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human with a confirmed case of COVID-19 that exposes the recipient organism to Monkeypox.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Contact with Patient	GENEPIO:0100185	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human patient that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Contact with Probable Monkeypox Case	GENEPIO:0100502	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human with a probable case of COVID-19 that exposes the recipient organism to Monkeypox.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Contact with Person who Recently Travelled	GENEPIO:0100189	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human, who recently travelled, that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Occupational, Residency or Patronage Exposure	GENEPIO:0100190	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human residential environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Abattoir	ECTO:1000033	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to abattoir.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Animal Rescue	GENEPIO:0100191	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an animal rescue facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Bar (pub)	GENEPIO:0100503	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a bar or pub environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Childcare	GENEPIO:0100192	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human childcare environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Daycare	GENEPIO:0100193	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human daycare environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nursery	GENEPIO:0100194	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human nursery that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Community Service Centre	GENEPIO:0100195	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a community service centre that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Correctional Facility	GENEPIO:0100196	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a correctional facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dormitory	GENEPIO:0100197	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a dormitory that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Farm	ECTO:1000034	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to farm				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	First Nations Reserve	GENEPIO:0100198	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a first nations reserve that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Funeral Home	GENEPIO:0100199	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a group home that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Group Home	GENEPIO:0100200	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a group home that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Healthcare Setting	GENEPIO:0100201	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a healthcare environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ambulance	GENEPIO:0100202	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an ambulance that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Acute Care Facility	GENEPIO:0100203	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an acute care facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Clinic	GENEPIO:0100204	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a medical clinic that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Community Healthcare (At-Home) Setting	GENEPIO:0100415	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a the individual home where the patient or client is living and health care or supportive care is being being delivered, as opposed to care provided in group accommodations like clinics or nursing home.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Community Health Centre	GENEPIO:0100205	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a community health centre that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hospital	ECTO:1000035	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to hospital.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Emergency Department	GENEPIO:0100206	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an emergency department that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	ICU	GENEPIO:0100207	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an ICU that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ward	GENEPIO:0100208	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a hospital ward that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Laboratory	ECTO:1000036	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to laboratory facility.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Long-Term Care Facility	GENEPIO:0100209	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a long-term care facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pharmacy	GENEPIO:0100210	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a pharmacy that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Physician's Office	GENEPIO:0100211	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a physician's office that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Household	GENEPIO:0100212	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a household that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Insecure Housing (Homeless)	GENEPIO:0100213	A process occurring that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity as a consequence of said organism having insecure housing.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Occupational Exposure	GENEPIO:0100214	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a human occupational environment that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Worksite	GENEPIO:0100215	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an office that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Office	ECTO:1000037	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to office.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Outdoors	GENEPIO:0100216	A process occurring outdoors that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Camp/camping	ECTO:5000009	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to campground.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hiking Trail	GENEPIO:0100217	A process that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity as a consequence of hiking.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hunting Ground	ECTO:6000030	An exposure event involving hunting behavior				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ski Resort	GENEPIO:0100218	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a ski resort that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Petting zoo	ECTO:5000008	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to petting zoo.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Place of Worship	GENEPIO:0100220	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a place of worship that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Church	GENEPIO:0100221	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a church that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mosque	GENEPIO:0100222	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a mosque that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Temple	GENEPIO:0100223	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a temple that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Restaurant	ECTO:1000040	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to restaurant.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Retail Store	ECTO:1000041	A exposure event involving the interaction of an exposure receptor to shop.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	School	GENEPIO:0100224	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a school that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Temporary Residence	GENEPIO:0100225	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a temporary residence that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Homeless Shelter	GENEPIO:0100226	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a homeless shelter that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hotel	GENEPIO:0100227	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a hotel exposure that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Veterinary Care Clinic	GENEPIO:0100228	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a veterinary facility that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Travel Exposure	GENEPIO:0100229	A process occurring as a result of travel that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Travelled on a Cruise Ship	GENEPIO:0100230	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of a cruise ship that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Travelled on a Plane	GENEPIO:0100231	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of an airplane that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Travelled on Ground Transport	GENEPIO:0100232	A process occurring within or in the vicinity of ground transport that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Other Exposure Setting	GENEPIO:0100235	A process occurring that exposes the recipient organism to a material entity.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
prior Mpox infection menu								1.0.0	1.0.0
	Prior infection	GENEPIO:0100037	Antiviral treatment administered prior to the current regimen or test.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	No prior infection	GENEPIO:0100233	An absence of antiviral treatment administered prior to the current regimen or test.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
prior Mpox antiviral treatment men									
	Prior antiviral treatment	GENEPIO:0100037	Antiviral treatment administered prior to the current regimen or test.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	No prior antiviral treatment	GENEPIO:0100233	An absence of antiviral treatment administered prior to the current regimen or test.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
organism menu									
	Mpox virus	NCBITaxon:10244	A zoonotic virus belonging to the Orthopoxvirus genus and closely related to the variola, cowpox, and vaccinia viruses. MPV is oval, with a lipoprotein outer membrane.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
host disease menu									
	Mpox	MONDO:0002594	An infection that is caused by an Orthopoxvirus, which is transmitted by primates or rodents, and which is characterized by a prodromal syndrome of fever, chills, headache, myalgia, and lymphedema; initial symptoms are followed by a generalized papular rash that typically progresses from vesiculation through crusting over the course of two weeks.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
purpose of sampling menu									
	Cluster/Outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100001	A sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease cluster or outbreak.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Diagnostic testing	GENEPIO:0100002	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in the context of diagnostic testing.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Research	GENEPIO:0100003	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform research.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Surveillance	GENEPIO:0100004	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled for surveillance investigations.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
purpose of sequencing menu									
	Baseline surveillance (random sampling)	GENEPIO:0100005	A surveillance sampling strategy in which baseline is established at the beginning of a study or project by the selection of sample units via random sampling.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Targeted surveillance (non-random sampling)	GENEPIO:0100006	A surveillance sampling strategy in which an aspired outcome is explicitly stated.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Priority surveillance project	GENEPIO:0100007	A targeted surveillance strategy which is considered important and/or urgent.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Longitudinal surveillance (repeat sampling of individuals)	GENEPIO:0100009	A priority surveillance strategy in which subsets of a defined population can be identified who are, have been, or in the future may be exposed or not exposed - or exposed in different degrees - to a disease of interest and are selected to under go repeat sampling over a defined period of time.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Re-infection surveillance	GENEPIO:0100010	A priority surveillance strategy in which a population that previously tested positive for a disease of interest, and since confirmed to have recovered via a negative test, are monitored for positive test indication of re-infection with the disease of interest within a defined period of time.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Vaccine escape surveillance	GENEPIO:0100011	A priority surveillance strategy in which individuals are monitored for investigation into vaccine escape, i.e., identifying variants that contain mutations that counteracted the immunity provided by vaccine(s) of interest.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Travel-associated surveillance	GENEPIO:0100012	A priority surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history outside of the reporting region within a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Domestic travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100013	A travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have an intranational travel history within a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Interstate/ interprovincial travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100275	A domestic travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if their travel occurred within a state/province within a nation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Intra-state/ intra-provincial travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100276	A domestic travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if their travel occurred between states/provinces within a nation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	International travel surveillance	GENEPIO:0100014	A travel-associated surveillance strategy in which individuals are selected if they have a travel history outside of the reporting country in a specified number of days before onset of symptoms.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cluster/Outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100019	A sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease cluster or outbreak.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Multi-jurisdictional outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100020	An outbreak investigation sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease outbreak that has connections to two or more jurisdictions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Intra-jurisdictional outbreak investigation	GENEPIO:0100021	An outbreak investigation sampling strategy in which individuals are chosen for investigation into a disease outbreak that only has connections within a single jurisdiction.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Research	GENEPIO:0100022	A sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform research.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Viral passage experiment	GENEPIO:0100023	A research sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform a viral passage experiment.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Protocol testing experiment	GENEPIO:0100024	A research sampling strategy in which individuals are sampled in order to perform a protocol testing experiment.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Retrospective sequencing	GENEPIO:0100356	A sampling strategy in which stored samples from past events are sequenced.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
sequencing assay type menu									
	Amplicon sequencing assay	OBI:0002767	A sequencing assay in which a DNA or RNA input molecule is amplified by PCR and the product sequenced.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	16S ribosomal gene sequencing assay	OBI:0002763	An amplicon sequencing assay in which the amplicon is derived from universal primers used to amplify the 16S ribosomal RNA gene from isolate bacterial genomic DNA or metagenomic DNA from a microbial community.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Whole genome sequencing assay	OBI:0002117	A DNA sequencing assay that intends to provide information about the sequence of an entire genome of an organism.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Whole metagenome sequencing assay	OBI:0002623	A DNA sequencing assay that intends to provide information on the DNA sequences of multiple genomes (a metagenome) from different organisms present in the same input sample.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Whole virome sequencing assay	OBI:0002768	A whole metagenome sequencing assay that intends to provide information on multiple genome sequences from different viruses present in the same input sample.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
sequencing instrument menu									
	Illumina	GENEPIO:0100105	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina Genome Analyzer	OBI:0002128	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Solexa as one of its first sequencer lines, launched in 2006, and capable of sequencing 1 gigabase (Gb) of data in a single run.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina Genome Analyzer II	OBI:0000703	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by Illumina (Solexa) corporation. It support sequencing of single or paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina Genome Analyzer IIx	OBI:0002000	An Illumina Genome Analyzer II which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology. The Genome Analyzer IIx is the most widely adopted next-generation sequencing platform and proven and published across the broadest range of research applications.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiScanSQ	GENEPIO:0100109	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry, and contains a HiScan Reader for sequencing and microarray-based analyses as well as an "SQ Module" to support microfluidics.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq	GENEPIO:0100110	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry, enabling deep sequencing and high yield.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq X	GENEPIO:0100111	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that enabled sufficient depth and coverage to produce the first 30x human genome for \$1000.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq X Five	GENEPIO:0100112	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that consists of a set of 5 HiSeq X Sequencing Systems.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq X Ten	OBI:0002129	A DNA sequencer that consists of a set of 10 HiSeq X Sequencing Systems.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq 1000	OBI:0002022	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of up to 35 Gb per day. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq 1500	OBI:0003386	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine employs dual surface imaging and offers two high-output options and one rapid-run option.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq 2000	OBI:0002001	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and a throughput of up to 55 Gb per day. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine is optimized for generation of data for multiple samples in a single run.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq 2500	OBI:0002002	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and a throughput of up to 160 Gb per day. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine is optimized for generation of data for batching multiple samples or rapid results on a few samples.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq 3000	OBI:0002048	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Illumina corporation, with a single flow cell and a throughput of more than 200 Gb per day.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina HiSeq 4000	OBI:0002049	A DNA sequencer manufactured by Illumina corporation, with two flow cell and a throughput of more than 400 Gb per day.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina iSeq	GENEPIO:0100120	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that is lightweight.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina iSeq 100	GENEPIO:0100121	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that is lightweight and has an output capacity between 144MB-1.2GB.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NovaSeq	GENEPIO:0100122	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that has an output capacity of 6 Tb and 20 billion reads in dual flow cell mode.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NovaSeq 6000	OBI:0002630	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation, with two flow cells and an output of up to 6000 Gb (32-40 B reads per run). The sequencer utilizes synthesis technology and patterned flow cells to optimize throughput and even spacing of sequencing clusters.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina MiniSeq	OBI:0003114	A small benchtop DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation with integrated cluster generation, sequencing and data analysis. The sequencer accommodates various flow cell configurations and can produce up to 25M single reads or 50M paired-end reads per run.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Illumina MiSeq	OBI:0002003	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation. Built upon sequencing by synthesis technology, the machine provides an end-to-end solution (cluster generation, amplification, sequencing, and data analysis) in a single machine.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NextSeq	GENEPIO:0100126	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 1.65-7.5 Gb.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NextSeq 500	OBI:0002021	A DNA sequencer which is a desktop sequencer ideal for smaller-scale studies manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NextSeq 550	GENEPIO:0100128	A DNA sequencer which is a desktop sequencer ideal for smaller-scale studies manufactured by the Illumina corporation. It supports sequencing of single, long or short insert paired end clone libraries relying on sequencing by synthesis technology. The 550 is an upgrade on the 500 model.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NextSeq 1000	OBI:0003606	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and uses P1 and P2 flow cells.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Illumina NextSeq 2000	GENEPIO:0100129	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Illumina corporation using sequence-by-synthesis chemistry that fits on a benchtop and has an output capacity of 30-360 Gb.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pacific Biosciences	GENEPIO:0100130	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	PacBio RS	GENEPIO:0100131	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation which utilizes "SMRT Cells" for single-molecule real-time sequencing. The RS was the first model made by the company.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	PacBio RS II	OBI:0002012	A DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation. Built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, the machine is optimized for generation with long reads and high consensus accuracy.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	PacBio Sequel	OBI:0002632	A DNA sequencer built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, optimized for generation with long reads and high consensus accuracy, and manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	PacBio Sequel II	OBI:0002633	A DNA sequencer built upon single molecule real-time sequencing technology, optimized for generation of highly accurate ("HiFi") long reads, and which is manufactured by the Pacific Biosciences corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ion Torrent	GENEPIO:0100135	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ion Torrent PGM	GENEPIO:0100136	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and has an output capacity of 300 MB - 1GB.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ion Torrent Proton	GENEPIO:0100137	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and has an output capacity of up to 15 Gb.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ion Torrent S5 XL	GENEPIO:0100138	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and requires only a small amount of input material while producing data faster than the S5 model.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ion Torrent S5	GENEPIO:0100139	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Ion Torrent corporation which utilizes Ion semiconductor sequencing and requires only a small amount of input material.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Oxford Nanopore	GENEPIO:0100140	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Oxford Nanopore Flongle	GENEPIO:0004433	An adapter for MinION or GridION DNA sequencers manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore corporation that enables sequencing on smaller, single-use flow cells.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Oxford Nanopore GridION	GENEPIO:0100141	A DNA sequencer that is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, that can run and analyze up to five individual flow cells producing up to 150 Gb of data per run. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes nanopore technology with the option of running the flow cells concurrently or individual				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Oxford Nanopore MinION	OBI:0002750	A portable DNA sequencer which is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, that uses consumable flow cells producing up to 30 Gb of DNA sequence data per flow cell. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes nanopore technology with up to 512 nanopore channels in the sensor array.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Oxford Nanopore PromethION	OBI:0002752	A DNA sequencer that is manufactured by the Oxford Nanopore Technologies corporation, capable of running up to 48 flow cells and producing up to 7.6 Tb of data per run. The sequencer produces real-time results and utilizes Nanopore technology, with each flow cell allowing up to 3,000 nanopores to be sequencing simultaneously.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	BGI Genomics	GENEPIO:0100144	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the BGI Genomics corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	BGI Genomics BGISEQ-500	GENEPIO:0100145	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the BGI Genomics corporation that utilizes Probe-Anchor Synthesis (cPAS) chemistry and "DNA Nanoballs".				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	MGI	GENEPIO:0100146	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	MGI DNBSEQ-T7	GENEPIO:0100147	A high throughput DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 1~6TB of data per day.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	MGI DNBSEQ-G400	GENEPIO:0100148	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 55GB~1440GB per run.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	MGI DNBSEQ-G400 FAST	GENEPIO:0100149	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 55GB~330GB per run, which enables faster sequencing than the DNBSEQ-G400.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	MGI DNBSEQ-G50	GENEPIO:0100150	A DNA sequencer manufactured by the MGI corporation with an output capacity of 10 ~ 150 GB per run and enables different read lengths.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
genomic target enrichment method									
	Hybridization capture	GENEPIO:0001950	Selection by hybridization in array or solution.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	rRNA depletion method	GENEPIO:0101020	Removal of background RNA for the purposes of enriching the genomic target.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
quality control determination menu									
	No quality control issues identified	GENEPIO:0100562	A data item which is a statement confirming that quality control processes were carried out and no quality issues were detected.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sequence passed quality control	GENEPIO:0100563	A data item which is a statement confirming that quality control processes were carried out and that the sequence met the assessment criteria.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sequence failed quality control	GENEPIO:0100564	A data item which is a statement confirming that quality control processes were carried out and that the sequence did not meet the assessment criteria.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Minor quality control issues identified	GENEPIO:0100565	A data item which is a statement confirming that quality control processes were carried out and that the sequence did not meet the assessment criteria, however the issues detected were minor.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sequence flagged for potential quality control issues	GENEPIO:0100566	A data item which is a statement confirming that quality control processes were carried out however it is unclear whether the sequence meets the assessment criteria and the assessment requires review.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Quality control not performed	GENEPIO:0100567	A data item which is a statement confirming that quality control processes have not been carried out.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
quality control issues menu									
	Low quality sequence	GENEPIO:0100568	A data item that describes sequence data that does not meet quality control thresholds.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sequence contaminated	GENEPIO:0100569	A data item that describes sequence data that contains reads from unintended targets (e.g. other organisms, other samples) due to contamination so that it does not faithfully represent the genetic information from the biological source.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Low average genome coverage	GENEPIO:0100570	A data item that describes sequence data in which the entire length of the genome is not sufficiently sequenced (low breadth of coverage), or particular positions of the genome are not sequenced a prescribed number of times (low depth of coverage).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Low percent genome captured	GENEPIO:0100571	A data item that describes sequence data in which the entire length of the genome is not sufficiently sequenced (low breadth of coverage).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Read lengths shorter than expected	GENEPIO:0100572	A data item that describes average sequence read lengths that are below the expected size range given a particular sequencing instrument, reagents and conditions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sequence amplification artifacts	GENEPIO:0100573	A data item that describes sequence data containing errors generated during the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification process during library generation (e.g. mutations, altered read distribution, amplicon dropouts).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Low signal to noise ratio	GENEPIO:0100574	A data item that describes sequence data containing more errors or undetermined bases (noise) than sequence representing the biological source (signal).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Low coverage of characteristic mutations	GENEPIO:0100575	A data item that describes sequence data that contains a lower than expected number of mutations that are usually observed in the reference sequence.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
sequence submitted by menu									
	Alberta Precision Labs (APL)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Alberta ProvLab North (APLN)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Alberta ProvLab South (APLS)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	BCCDC Public Health Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Canadore College						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	The Centre for Applied Genomics (TCAG)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare (Brampton)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Dynacare (Manitoba)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec (LSPQ)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Manitoba Cadham Provincial Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	McGill University		McGill University is an English-language public research university located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	McMaster University						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	National Microbiology Laboratory (NML)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	New Brunswick - Vitalité Health Network						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Newfoundland and Labrador - Eastern Health						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nova Scotia Health Authority						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ontario Institute for Cancer Research (OICR)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Prince Edward Island - Health PEI						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Public Health Ontario (PHO)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Queen's University / Kingston Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Saskatchewan - Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
sequenced by menu									
	Alberta Precision Labs (APL)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Alberta ProVLab North (APLN)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Alberta ProVLab South (APLS)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	BCCDC Public Health Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Canadore College						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	The Centre for Applied Genomics (TCAG)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare (Brampton)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare (Manitoba)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec (LSPQ)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Manitoba Cadham Provincial Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	McGill University		McGill University is an English-language public research university located in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	McMaster University						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	National Microbiology Laboratory (NML)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	New Brunswick - Vitalité Health Network						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Newfoundland and Labrador - Eastern Health						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nova Scotia Health Authority						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ontario Institute for Cancer Research (OICR)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Prince Edward Island - Health PEI						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Public Health Ontario (PHO)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Queen's University / Kingston Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Saskatchewan - Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
sample collected by menu									
	Alberta Precision Labs (APL)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Alberta ProVLab North (APLN)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Alberta ProVLab South (APLS)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	BCCDC Public Health Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare (Manitoba)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dynacare (Brampton)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Eastern Ontario Regional Laboratory Association						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Hamilton Health Sciences						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec (LSPQ)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Lake of the Woods District Hospital - Ontario						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	LifeLabs						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	LifeLabs (Ontario)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Manitoba Cadham Provincial Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	McMaster University						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Mount Sinai Hospital						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	National Microbiology Laboratory (NML)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	New Brunswick - Vitalité Health Network						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Newfoundland and Labrador - Eastern Health						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Nova Scotia Health Authority						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Nunavut						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Ontario Institute for Cancer Research (OICR)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Prince Edward Island - Health PEI						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Public Health Ontario (PHO)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Queen's University / Kingston Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Saskatchewan - Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Shared Hospital Laboratory						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	St. John's Rehab at Sunnybrook Hospital						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Switch Health						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Unity Health Toronto						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	William Osler Health System						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
gene name menu										
	MPX (orf B6R)	GENEPIO:0100505					1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	OPV (orf 17L)	GENEPIO:0100506					1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	OPHA (orf B2R)	GENEPIO:0100507					1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	G2R_G (TNFR)	GENEPIO:0100510					1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	G2R_G (WA)						1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	RNase P gene (RNP)	GENEPIO:0100508					1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
geo_loc_name (country) menu										
	Afghanistan		A landlocked country that is located approximately in the center of Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the south and east Iran in the west, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan in the north, and China in the far northeast. Afghanistan is administratively divided into thirty-four (34) provinces (welayats). Each province is then divided into many provincial districts, and each district normally covers a city or several townships. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0	
	Albania	GAZ:00006882		A country in South Eastern Europe. Albania is bordered by Greece to the south-east, Montenegro to the north, Kosovo to the northeast, and the Republic of Macedonia to the east. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west, and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest. From the Strait of Otranto, Albania is less than 100 km from Italy. Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (Albanian: official qark/qarku, but often prefekturë/prefektura Counties), 36 districts (Rrethe) and 351 municipalities (Bashkia) and communes (Komuna). [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albania]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Algeria	GAZ:00002953		A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Tunisia in the northeast, Libya in the east, Niger in the southeast, Mali and Mauritania in the southwest, a few km of the Western Sahara in the west, Morocco in the northwest, and the Mediterranean Sea in the north. It divided into 48 provinces (wilayas), 553 districts (dairas) and 1,541 municipalities (communes, baladiyahs). [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	American Samoa	GAZ:00000563		An unincorporated territory of the United States located in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of the sovereign State of Samoa. The main (largest and most populous) island is Tutuila, with the Manu'a Islands, Rose Atoll, and Swains Island also included in the territory. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Samoa]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Andorra	GAZ:00003957		A small landlocked country in western Europe, located in the eastern Pyrenees mountains and bordered by Spain (Catalonia) and France. Andorra consists of seven communities known as parishes (Catalan: parroquies, singular - parroquia). Until relatively recently, it had only six parishes; the seventh, Escaldes-Engordany, was created in 1978. Some parishes have a further territorial subdivision. Ordino, La Massana and Sant Julia de Loria are subdivided into quarts (quarters), while Canillo is subdivided into veinats (neighborhoods). Those mostly coincide with villages, which are found in all parishes. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Angola	GAZ:00002948		A country in south-central Africa bordering Namibia to the south, Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, and Zambia to the east, and with a west coast along the Atlantic Ocean. The exclave province Cabinda has a border with the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
		GAZ:00001095								

Anguilla	GAZ:00009159	A British overseas territory in the Caribbean, one of the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. It consists of the main island of Anguilla itself, approximately 26 km long by 5 km wide at its widest point, together with a number of much smaller islands and cays with no permanent population. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anguila]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Antarctica	GAZ:00000462	The Earth's southernmost continent, overlying the South Pole. It is situated in the southern hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Antigua and Barbuda	GAZ:00006883	An island nation located on the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigua_and_Barbuda]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Argentina	GAZ:00002928	A South American country, constituted as a federation of twenty-three provinces and an autonomous city. It is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia in the north, Brazil and Uruguay in the northeast, and Chile in the west and south. The country claims the British controlled territories of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Argentina also claims 969,464 km2 of Antarctica, known as Argentine Antarctica, overlapping other claims made by Chile and the United Kingdom. Argentina is subdivided into twenty-three provinces (Spanish: provincias, singular provincia) and one federal district (Capital de la Republica or Capital de la Nacion, informally the Capital Federal). The federal district and the provinces have their own constitutions, but exist under a federal system. Provinces are then divided into departments (Spanish: departamentos, singular departamento), except for Buenos Aires Province, which is divided into partidos. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Armenia	GAZ:00004094	A landlocked mountainous country in Eurasia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Southern Caucasus. It borders Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north, Azerbaijan to the east, and Iran and the Nakhchivan exclave of Azerbaijan to the south. A transcontinental country at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. A former republic of the Soviet Union. Armenia is divided into ten marzes (provinces, singular marz), with the city (kaghak) of Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Aruba	GAZ:00004025	An autonomous region within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Aruba has no administrative subdivisions. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aruba]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Ashmore and Cartier Islands	GAZ:00005901	A Territory of Australia that includes two groups of small low-lying uninhabited tropical islands in the Indian Ocean situated on the edge of the continental shelf north-west of Australia and south of the Indonesian island of Roti. [url:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashmore_and_Cartier_Islands]				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Australia	GAZ:00000463	A country in the southern hemisphere comprising the mainland of the world's smallest continent, the major island of Tasmania, and a number of other islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor, and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia to the north-east, and New Zealand to the south-east. Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Austria	GAZ:00002942	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It borders both Germany and the Czech Republic to the north, Slovakia and Hungary to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south, and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west. The capital is the city of Vienna on the Danube River. Austria is divided into nine states (Bundeslander). These states are then divided into districts (Bezirke) and cities (Statutarstadte). Districts are subdivided into municipalities (Gemeinden). Cities have the competencies otherwise granted to both districts and municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Azerbaijan	GAZ:00004941	A country in the he South Caucasus region of Eurasia, it is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west, and Iran to the south. The Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhchivan is bordered by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, and Turkey to the northwest. Nagorno-Karabakh, along with 7 other districts in Azerbaijan's southwest, have been controlled by Armenia since the end of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994. Azerbaijan is divided into 59 rayons 11 city districts (saharlar), and one autonomous republic (muxtar respublika).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Bahamas	GAZ:00002733	A country consisting of two thousand cays and seven hundred islands that form an archipelago. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of Florida and the United States, north of Cuba, the island of Hispanola and the Caribbean, and northwest of the British overseas territory of the Turks and Caicos Islands. It is divided into 32 districts, plus New Providence, whose affairs are handled directly by the central government.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Bahrain	GAZ:00005281	A borderless island country in the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia lies to the west and is connected to Bahrain by the King Fahd Causeway, and Qatar is to the south across the Gulf of Bahrain. Bahrain is split into five governorates.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Baker Island	GAZ:00007117	An uninhabited atoll located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean about 3,100 km southwest of Honolulu. Baker Island is an unincorporated and unorganized territory of the US.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Bangladesh	GAZ:00003750	A country in South Asia. It is bordered by India on all sides except for a small border with Myanmar to the far southeast and by the Bay of Bengal to the south. Bangladesh is divided into six administrative divisions. Divisions are subdivided into districts (zila). There are 64 districts in Bangladesh, each further subdivided into upazila (subdistricts) or thana ("police stations").				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Barbados	GAZ:00001251	An island country in the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies, in the Caribbean region of the Americas, and the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. It is 34 kilometres (21 miles) in length and up to 23 km (14 mi) in width, covering an area of 432 km2 (167 sq mi). It is in the western part of the North Atlantic, 100 km (62 mi) east of the Windward Islands and the Caribbean Sea.[7] Barbados is east of the Windwards, part of the Lesser Antilles, at roughly 13°N of the equator. It is about 168 km (104 mi) east of both the countries of Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and 180 km (110 mi) south-east of Martinique and 400 km (250 mi) north-east of Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados is outside the principal Atlantic hurricane belt. Its capital and largest city is Bridgetown.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Bassas da India	GAZ:00005810	A roughly circular atoll about 10 km in diameter, which corresponds to a total size (including lagoon) of 80 km2. It is located in the southern Mozambique Channel, about half-way between Madagascar (which is 385 km to the east) and Mozambique, and 110 km northwest of Europa Island. It rises steeply from the seabed 3000 m below.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Belarus	GAZ:00006886	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, that borders Russia to the north and east, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and Lithuania and Latvia to the north. Its capital is Minsk. Belarus is divided into six voblasts, or provinces. Voblasts are further subdivided into raions (commonly translated as districts or regions). As of 2002, there are six voblasts, 118 raions, 102 towns and 108 urbanized settlements. Minsk is given a special status, due to the city serving as the national capital.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Belgium	GAZ:00002938	A country in northwest Europe. Belgium shares borders with France (620 km), Germany (167 km), Luxembourg (148 km) and the Netherlands (450 km). The Flemish Region (Flanders) and the Walloon Region (Wallonia) each comprise five provinces; the third region, Brussels-Capital Region, is not a province, nor does it contain any Together, these comprise 589 municipalities, which in general consist of several sub-municipalities (which were independent municipalities before the municipal merger operation mainly in 1977).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Belize	GAZ:00002934	A country in Central America. It is the only officially English speaking country in the region. Belize was a British colony for more than a century and was known as British Honduras until 1973. It became an independent nation within The Commonwealth in 1981. Belize is divided into 6 districts, which are further divided into 31 constituencies.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Benin	GAZ:00000904	A country in Western Africa. It borders Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east and Burkina Faso and Niger to the north; its short coastline to the south leads to the Bight of Benin. Its capital is Porto Novo, but the seat of government is Cotonou. Benin is divided into 12 departments and subdivided into 77 communes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Bermuda	GAZ:00001264	A British overseas territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. Located off the east coast of the United States, it is situated around 1770 km NE of Miami, Florida and 1350 km S of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Comprised of approximately 138 islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Bhutan	GAZ:00003920	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amidst the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by Tibet. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian State of Sikkim. Bhutan is divided into four dzongdey (administrative zones). Each dzongdey is further divided into dzongkhag (districts). There are twenty dzongkhag in Bhutan. Large dzongkhags are further divided into subdistricts known as dungkhag. At the basic level, groups of villages form a constituency called gewog.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Bolivia	GAZ:00002511	A landlocked country in central South America. It is bordered by Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina on the south, and Chile and Peru on the west. Bolivia is divided into 9 departments (Spanish: departamentos). Each of the departments is subdivided into provinces (provincias), which are further subdivided into municipalities (municipios).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Borneo	GAZ:00025355	An island at the geographic centre of Maritime Southeast Asia, in relation to major Indonesian islands, it is located north of Java, west of Sulawesi, and east of Sumatra. It is the third-largest island in the world and the largest in Asia. The island is politically divided among three countries: Malaysia and Brunei in the north, and Indonesia to the south.[1] Approximately 73% of the island is Indonesian territory. In the north, the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak make up about 26% of the island. Additionally, the Malaysian federal territory of Labuan is situated on a small island just off the coast of Borneo. The sovereign state of Brunei, located on the north coast, comprises about 1% of Borneo's land area. A little more than half of the island is in the Northern Hemisphere, including Brunei and the Malaysian portion, while the Indonesian portion spans the Northern and Southern hemispheres.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GAZ:00006887	A country on the Balkan peninsula of Southern Europe. Bordered by Croatia to the north, west and south, Serbia to the east, and Montenegro to the south, Bosnia and Herzegovina is mostly landlocked, except for 26 km of the Adriatic Sea coastline. Bosnia and Herzegovina is now divided into three political regions of which one, the Brčko District is part of the other two, the Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine and the Republika Srpska. All three have an equal constitutional status on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Botswana	GAZ:00001097	A landlocked nation in Southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south and southeast, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe to the northeast. Botswana is divided into nine districts, which are subdivided into a total twenty-eight subdistricts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Bouvet Island	GAZ:00001453	A sub-antarctic volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, south-southwest of the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa). It is a dependent area of Norway and is not subject to the Antarctic Treaty, as it is north of the latitude south of which claims are suspended.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Brazil	GAZ:00002828	A country in South America. Bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and by Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana and the department of French Guiana to the north, Colombia to the northwest, Bolivia and Peru to the west, Argentina and Paraguay to the southwest, and Uruguay to the south. Federation of twenty-six states (estados) and one federal district (Distrito Federal). The states are subdivided into municipalities. For statistical purposes, the States are grouped into five main regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast and South.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	British Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003961	A British overseas territory, located in the Caribbean to the east of Puerto Rico. The islands make up part of the Virgin Islands archipelago, the remaining islands constituting the US Virgin Islands. The British Virgin Islands consist of the main islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dyke, along with over fifty other smaller islands and cays. Approximately fifteen of the islands are inhabited.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Brunei	GAZ:00003901	A country located on the north coast of the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. Apart from its coastline with the South China Sea it is completely surrounded by the State of Sarawak, Malaysia, and in fact it is separated into two parts by Limbang, which is part of Sarawak. Brunei is divided into four districts (daerah), the districts are subdivided into thirty-eight mukims, which are then divided into kampong (villages).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Bulgaria	GAZ:00002950	A country in Southeastern Europe, borders five other countries; Romania to the north (mostly along the Danube), Serbia and the Republic of Macedonia to the west, and Greece and Turkey to the south. The Black Sea defines the extent of the country to the east. Since 1999, it has consisted of twenty-eight provinces. The provinces subdivide into 264 municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Burkina Faso	GAZ:00000905	A landlocked nation in West Africa. It is surrounded by six countries: Mali to the north, Niger to the east, Benin to the south east, Togo and Ghana to the south, and Cote d'Ivoire to the south west. Burkina Faso is divided into thirteen regions, forty-five provinces, and 301 departments (communes).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Burundi	GAZ:00001090	A small country in the Great Lakes region of Africa. It is bordered by Rwanda on the north, Tanzania on the south and east, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west. Although the country is landlocked, much of its western border is adjacent to Lake Tanganyika. Burundi is divided into 17 provinces, 117 communes, and 2,638 collines.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cambodia	GAZ:00006888	A country in Southeast Asia. The country borders Thailand to its west and northwest, Laos to its northeast, and Vietnam to its east and southeast. In the south it faces the Gulf of Thailand.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cameroon	GAZ:00001093	A country of central and western Africa. It borders Nigeria to the west; Chad to the northeast; the Central African Republic to the east; and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo to the south. Cameroon's coastline lies on the Bight of Bonny, part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The Republic of Cameroon is divided into ten provinces and 58 divisions or departments. The divisions are further sub-divided into sub-divisions (arrondissements) and districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Canada	GAZ:00002560	A country occupying most of northern North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west and northward into the Arctic Ocean. Canada is a federation composed of ten provinces and three territories; in turn, these may be grouped into regions. Western Canada consists of British Columbia and the three Prairie provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba). Central Canada consists of Quebec and Ontario. Atlantic Canada consists of the three Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia), along with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eastern Canada refers to Central Canada and Atlantic Canada together. Three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut) make up Northern Canada.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cape Verde	GAZ:00001227	A republic located on an archipelago in the Macaronesia ecoregion of the North Atlantic Ocean, off the western coast of Africa. Cape Verde is divided into 22 municipalities (concelhos), and subdivided into 32 parishes (freguesias).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cayman Islands	GAZ:00003986	A British overseas territory located in the western Caribbean Sea, comprising the islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. The Cayman Islands are divided into seven districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Central African Republic	GAZ:00001089	A landlocked country in Central Africa. It borders Chad in the north, Sudan in the east, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the south, and Cameroon in the west. The Central African Republic is divided into 14 administrative prefectures (prefectures), along with 2 economic prefectures (prefectures économiques) and one autonomous commune. The prefectures are further divided into 71 sub-prefectures (sous-prefectures).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Chad	GAZ:00000586	A landlocked country in central Africa. It is bordered by Libya to the north, Sudan to the east, the Central African Republic to the south, Cameroon and Nigeria to the southwest, and Niger to the west. Chad is divided into 18 regions. The departments are divided into 200 sub-prefectures, which are in turn composed of 446 cantons. This is due to change.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Chile	GAZ:00002825	A country in South America occupying a long and narrow coastal strip wedged between the Andes mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific forms the country's entire western border, with Peru to the north, Bolivia to the northeast, Argentina to the east, and the Drake Passage at the country's southernmost tip. Chile claims 1,250,000 km2 of territory in Antarctica. Chile is divided into 15 regions. Every region is further divided into provinces. Finally each province is divided into communes. Each region is designated by a name and a Roman numeral, assigned from north to south. The only exception is the region housing the nation's capital, which is designated RM, that stands for Region Metropolitana (Metropolitan Region). Two new regions were created in 2006: Arica-Parinacota in the north, and Los Rios in the south. Both became operative in 2007-10.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	China	GAZ:00002845	A large country in Northeast Asia. China borders 14 nations (counted clockwise from south): Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia and North Korea. Additionally the border between PRC and ROC is located in territorial waters. The People's Republic of China has administrative control over twenty-two provinces and considers Taiwan to be its twenty-third province. There are also five autonomous regions, each with a designated minority group; four municipalities; and two Special Administrative Regions that enjoy considerable autonomy. The People's Republic of China administers 33 province-level regions, 333 prefecture-level regions, 2,862 county-level regions, 41,636 township-level regions, and several village-level regions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Christmas Island	GAZ:00005915	An island in the Indian Ocean, 500 km south of Indonesia and about 2600 km northwest of Perth. The island is the flat summit of a submarine mountain.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Clipperton Island	GAZ:00005838	A nine-square km coral atoll in the North Pacific Ocean, southwest of Mexico and west of Costa Rica.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cocos Islands	GAZ:00009721	Islands that located in the Indian Ocean, about halfway between Australia and Sri Lanka. A territory of Australia. There are two atolls and twenty-seven coral islands in the group.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Colombia	GAZ:00002929	A country located in the northwestern region of South America. Colombia is bordered to the east by Venezuela and Brazil; to the south by Ecuador and Peru; to the North by the Atlantic Ocean, through the Caribbean Sea; to the north-west by Panama; and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. Besides the countries in South America, the Republic of Colombia is recognized to share maritime borders with the Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and the Central American countries of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district which is treated as a department. There are in total 10 districts assigned to cities in Colombia including Bogota, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Tunja, Cucuta, Popayan, Buenaventura, Tumaco and Turbo. Colombia is also subdivided into some municipalities which form departments, each with a municipal seat capital city assigned. Colombia is also subdivided into corregimientos which form municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Comoros	GAZ:00005820	An island nation in the Indian Ocean, located off the eastern coast of Africa on the northern end of the Mozambique Channel between northern Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cook Islands	GAZ:00053798	A self-governing parliamentary democracy in free association with New Zealand. The fifteen small islands in this South Pacific Ocean country have a total land area of 240 km2, but the Cook Islands Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers 1.8 million km2 of ocean.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Coral Sea Islands	GAZ:00005917	A Territory of Australia which includes a group of small and mostly uninhabited tropical islands and reefs in the Coral Sea, northeast of Queensland, Australia. The only inhabited island is Willis Island. The territory covers 780,000 km2, extending east and south from the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef, and including Heralds Beacon Island, Osprey Reef, the Willis Group, and fifteen other reef/island groups.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Costa Rica	GAZ:00002901	A republic in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the east-southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. Costa Rica is composed of seven provinces, which in turn are divided into 81 cantons.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cote d'Ivoire	GAZ:00000906	A country in West Africa. It borders Liberia and Guinea to the west, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north, Ghana to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Cote d'Ivoire is divided into nineteen regions (regions). The regions are further divided into 58 departments.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Croatia	GAZ:00002719	A country at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, Central Europe, and the Balkans. Its capital is Zagreb. Croatia borders with Slovenia and Hungary to the north, Serbia to the northeast, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the east, Montenegro to the far southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the south. Croatia is divided into 21 counties (zupanija) and the capital Zagreb's city district.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cuba	GAZ:00003762	A country that consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous island of the Greater Antilles), Isla de la Juventud and several adjacent small islands. Fourteen provinces and one special municipality (the Isla de la Juventud) now compose Cuba.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Curacao	GAZ:00012582	One of five island areas of the Netherlands Antilles.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Cyprus	GAZ:00004006	The third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea (after Sicily and Sardinia), Cyprus is situated in the eastern Mediterranean, just south of the Anatolian peninsula (or Asia Minor) of the Asian mainland; thus, it is often included in the Middle East (see also Western Asia and Near East). Turkey is 75 km north; other neighbouring countries include Syria and Lebanon to the east, Israel to the southeast, Egypt to the south, and Greece to the west-north-west.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Czech Republic	GAZ:00002954	A landlocked country in Central Europe. It has borders with Poland to the north, Germany to the northwest and southwest, Austria to the south, and Slovakia to the east. The capital and largest city is Prague. The country is composed of the historic regions of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as parts of Silesia. Since 2000, the Czech Republic is divided into thirteen regions (kraje, singular kraj) and the capital city of Prague. The older seventy-six districts (okresy, singular okres) including three 'statutory cities' (without Prague, which had special status) were disbanded in 1999 in an administrative reform; they remain as territorial division and seats of various branches of state administration. Since 2003-01-01, the regions have been divided into around 203 Municipalities with Extended Competence (unofficially named "Little Districts" (Czech: 'male okresy') which took over most of the administration of the former District Authorities. Some of these are further divided into Municipalities with Commissioned Local Authority. However, the old districts still exist as territorial units and remain as seats of some of the offices.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Democratic Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001086	A country of central Africa. It borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the north, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the east, Zambia and Angola on the south, the Republic of the Congo on the west, and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the east. The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40 km stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly 9 km wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. Congo Kinshasa is now divided into 11 Provinces, to be redistributed into 25 Provinces from 2.2009. Each Province is divided into Zones.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Denmark	GAZ:00005852	That part of the Kingdom of Denmark located in continental Europe. The mainland is bordered to the south by Germany; Denmark is located to the southwest of Sweden and the south of Norway. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland (Jylland) and a large number of islands, most notably Zealand (Sjælland), Funen (Fyn), Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Djibouti	GAZ:00000582	A country in eastern Africa. Djibouti is bordered by Eritrea in the north, Ethiopia in the west and south, and Somalia in the southeast. The remainder of the border is formed by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. On the other side of the Red Sea, on the Arabian Peninsula, 20 km from the coast of Djibouti, is Yemen. The capital of Djibouti is the city of Djibouti. Djibouti is divided into 5 regions and one city. It is further subdivided into 11 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dominica	GAZ:00006890	An island nation in the Caribbean Sea. Dominica is divided into ten parishes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Dominican Republic	GAZ:00003952	A country in the West Indies that occupies the E two-thirds of the Hispaniola island. The Dominican Republic's shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and the Caribbean Sea to the south. The Mona Passage, a channel about 130 km wide, separates the country (and the Hispaniola) from Puerto Rico. The Dominican Republic is divided into 31 provinces. Additionally, the national capital, Santo Domingo, is contained within its own Distrito Nacional (National District). The provinces are divided into municipalities (municipios; singular municipio).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ecuador	GAZ:00002912	A country in South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, by Peru on the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The country also includes the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon) in the Pacific, about 965 km west of the mainland. Ecuador is divided into 24 provinces, divided into 199 cantons and subdivided into parishes (or parroquias).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Egypt	GAZ:00003934	A country in North Africa that includes the Sinai Peninsula, a land bridge to Asia. Egypt borders Libya to the west, Sudan to the south, and the Gaza Strip and Israel to the east. The northern coast borders the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus; the eastern coast borders the Red Sea. Egypt is divided into 26 governorates (in Arabic, called muhafazat, singular muhafazah). The governorates are further divided into regions (markazes).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	El Salvador	GAZ:00002935	A country in Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean between Guatemala and Honduras. El Salvador is divided into 14 departments (departamentos), which, in turn, are subdivided into 267 municipalities (municipios).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Equatorial Guinea	GAZ:00001091	A country in Central Africa. It is one of the smallest countries in continental Africa, and comprises two regions: Rio Muni, continental region including several offshore islands; and Insular Region containing Annobon island in the South Atlantic Ocean, and Bioko island (formerly Fernando Po) that contains the capital, Malabo. Equatorial Guinea is divided into seven provinces which are divided into districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Eritrea	GAZ:00000581	A country situated in northern East Africa. It is bordered by Sudan in the west, Ethiopia in the south, and Djibouti in the southeast. The east and northeast of the country have an extensive coastline on the Red Sea, directly across from Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Dahlak Archipelago and several of the Hanish Islands are part of Eritrea. Eritrea is divided into six regions (zobas) and subdivided into districts ("sub-zobas").				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Estonia	GAZ:00002959	A country in Northern Europe. Estonia has land borders to the south with Latvia and to the east with Russia. It is separated from Finland in the north by the Gulf of Finland and from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. Estonia is divided into 15 counties, (maakonnad; sing. - maakond). Estonian counties are divided into rural (vallad, singular vald) and urban (linnad, singular linn; alevid, singular alev; alevikud, singular alevik) municipalities. The municipalities comprise populated places (asula or asustusüksus) - various settlements and territorial units that have no administrative function. A group of populated places form a rural municipality with local administration. Most towns constitute separate urban municipalities, while some have joined with surrounding rural municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Eswatini	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Ethiopia	GAZ:00000567	A country situated in the Horn of Africa that has been landlocked since the independence of its northern neighbor Eritrea in 1993. Apart from Eritrea to the north, Ethiopia is bordered by Sudan to the west, Kenya to the south, Djibouti to the northeast, and Somalia to the east. Since 1996 Ethiopia has had a tiered government system consisting of a federal government overseeing ethnically-based regional states, zones, districts (woredas), and neighborhoods (kebele). It is divided into nine ethnically-based administrative states (killoch, singular kilil) and subdivided into sixty-eight zones and two chartered cities (astedader akababiwoch, singular astedader akababi): Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. It is further subdivided into 550 woredas and six special woredas.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Europa Island	GAZ:00005811	A 28 km2 low-lying tropical island in the Mozambique Channel, about a third of the way from southern Madagascar to southern Mozambique.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	GAZ:00001412	An archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean, located 483 km from the coast of Argentina, 1,080 km west of the Shag Rocks (South Georgia), and 940 km north of Antarctica (Elephant Island). They consist of two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, together with 776 smaller islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Faroe Islands	GAZ:00059206	An autonomous province of the Kingdom of Denmark since 1948 located in the Faroes. Administratively, the islands are divided into 34 municipalities (kommunur) within which 120 or so cities and villages lie.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Fiji	GAZ:00006891	An island nation in the South Pacific Ocean east of Vanuatu, west of Tonga and south of Tuvalu. The country occupies an archipelago of about 322 islands, of which 106 are permanently inhabited, and 522 islets. The two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, account for 87% of the population.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Finland	GAZ:00002937	A Nordic country situated in the Fennoscandian region of Northern Europe. It has borders with Sweden to the west, Russia to the east, and Norway to the north, while Estonia lies to its south across the Gulf of Finland. The capital city is Helsinki. Finland is divided into six administrative provinces (laani, plural laanit). These are divided into 20 regions (maakunt), 77 subregions (seutukunta) and then into municipalities (kunta).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
France	GAZ:00003940	A part of the country of France that extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. Metropolitan France is bordered by Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Andorra, and Spain. Due to its overseas departments.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
French Guiana	GAZ:00002516	An overseas department (departement d'outre-mer) of France, located on the northern coast of South America. It is bordered by Suriname, to the E, and Brazil, to the S and W, and by the North Atlantic Ocean, to the N. French Guiana is divided into 2 departmental arrondissements, 19 cantons and 22 communes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
French Polynesia	GAZ:00002918	A French overseas collectivity in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is made up of several groups of Polynesian islands. French Polynesia has five administrative subdivisions (French: subdivisions administratives).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
French Southern and Antarctic Lands	GAZ:00003753	The French Southern and Antarctic Lands have formed a territoire d'outre-mer (an overseas territory) of France since 1955. The territory is divided into five districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Gabon	GAZ:00001092	A country in west central Africa sharing borders with Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo and the Gulf of Guinea. The capital and largest city is Libreville. Gabon is divided into 9 provinces and further divided into 37 departments.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Gambia	GAZ:00000907	A country in Western Africa. It is the smallest country on the African continental mainland and is bordered to the north, east, and south by Senegal, and has a small coast on the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Flowing through the centre of the country and discharging to the Atlantic Ocean is the Gambia River. The Gambia is divided into five divisions and one city (Banjul). The divisions are further subdivided into 37 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Gaza Strip	GAZ:00009571	A Palestinian enclave on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Egypt on the southwest for 11 kilometers (6.8 mi) and Israel on the east and north along a 51 km (32 mi) border. Gaza and the West Bank are claimed by the de jure sovereign State of Palestine.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Georgia	GAZ:00004942	A Eurasian country in the Caucasus located at the east coast of the Black Sea. In the north, Georgia has a 723 km common border with Russia, specifically with the Northern Caucasus federal district. The following Russian republics/subdivisions: from west to east: border Georgia: Krasnodar Krai, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. Georgia also shares borders with Azerbaijan (322 km) to the south-east, Armenia (164 km) to the south, and Turkey (252 km) to the south-west. It is a transcontinental country, located at the juncture of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. Georgia is divided into 9 regions, 2 autonomous republics (avtonomiuri respublika), and 1 city (k'alak'i). The regions are further subdivided into 69 districts (raioni).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Germany	GAZ:00002646	A country in Central Europe. It is bordered to the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; to the east by Poland and the Czech Republic; to the south by Austria and Switzerland; and to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Germany comprises 16 states (Lander, Bundeslander), which are further subdivided into 439 districts (Kreise/Landkreise) and cities (kreisfreie Stadte).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Ghana	GAZ:00000908	A country in West Africa. It borders Cote d'Ivoire to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Gulf of Guinea to the south. Ghana is a divided into 10 regions, subdivided into a total of 138 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Gibraltar	GAZ:00003987	A British overseas territory located near the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar. The territory shares a border with Spain to the north.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Glorioso Islands	GAZ:00005808	A group of islands and rocks totalling 5 km2, in the northern Mozambique channel, about 160 km northwest of Madagascar.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Greece	GAZ:00002945	A country in southeastern Europe, situated on the southern end of the Balkan Peninsula. It has borders with Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the east. The Aegean Sea lies to the east and south of mainland Greece, while the Ionian Sea lies to the west. Both parts of the Eastern Mediterranean basin feature a vast number of islands. Greece consists of thirteen peripheries subdivided into a total of fifty-one prefectures (nomoi, singular nomos). There is also one autonomous area, Mount Athos, which borders the periphery of Central Macedonia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Greenland	GAZ:00001507	A self-governing Danish province located between the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, east of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Grenada	GAZ:02000573	An island country in the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea at the southern end of the Grenadines island chain. Grenada consists of the island of Grenada itself, two smaller islands, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and several small islands which lie to the north of the main island and are a part of the Grenadines. It is located northwest of Trinidad and Tobago, northeast of Venezuela and southwest of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Its size is 348.5 square kilometres (134.6 sq mi), and it had an estimated population of 112,523 in July 2020.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Guadeloupe	GAZ:00067142	An archipelago and overseas department and region of France in the Caribbean. It consists of six inhabited islands—Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and the two inhabited Îles des Saintes—as well as many uninhabited islands and outcroppings. It is south of Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat, and north of Dominica.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Guam	GAZ:00003706	An organized, unincorporated territory of the United States in the Micronesia subregion of the western Pacific Ocean. It is the westernmost point and territory of the United States (reckoned from the geographic center of the U.S.); in Oceania, it is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands and the largest island in Micronesia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Guatemala	GAZ:00002936	A country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the northwest, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, Belize and the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, and Honduras and El Salvador to the southeast. Guatemala is divided into 22 departments (departamentos) and sub-divided into about 332 municipalities (municipios).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Guernsey	GAZ:00001550	A British Crown Dependency in the English Channel off the coast of Normandy.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Guinea	GAZ:00000909	A nation in West Africa, formerly known as French Guinea. Guinea's territory has a curved shape, with its base at the Atlantic Ocean, inland to the east, and turning south. The base borders Guinea-Bissau and Senegal to the north, and Mali to the north and north-east; the inland part borders Cote d'Ivoire to the south-east, Liberia to the south, and Sierra Leone to the west of the southern tip.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Guinea-Bissau	GAZ:0000910	A country in western Africa, and one of the smallest nations in continental Africa. It is bordered by Senegal to the north, and Guinea to the south and east, with the Atlantic Ocean to its west. Formerly the Portuguese colony of Portuguese Guinea, upon independence, the name of its capital, Bissau, was added to the country's name in order to prevent confusion between itself and the Republic of Guinea.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Guyana	GAZ:00002522	A country in the N of South America. Guyana lies north of the equator, in the tropics, and is located on the Atlantic Ocean. Guyana is bordered to the east by Suriname, to the south and southwest by Brazil and to the west by Venezuela. Guyana is divided into 10 regions. The regions of Guyana are divided into 27 neighborhood councils.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Haiti	GAZ:00003953	A country located in the Greater Antilles archipelago on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti is divided into 10 departments. The departments are further divided into 41 arrondissements, and 133 communes which serve as second and third level administrative divisions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	GAZ:00009718	An Australian external territory comprising a volcanic group of mostly barren Antarctic islands, about two-thirds of the way from Madagascar to Antarctica.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Honduras	GAZ:00002894	A republic in Central America. The country is bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean Sea. Honduras is divided into 18 departments. The capital city is Tegucigalpa Central District of the department of Francisco Morazan.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Hong Kong	GAZ:00003203	A special administrative region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The territory lies on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east, west and south. Hong Kong was a crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of its sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Howland Island	GAZ:00007120	An uninhabited coral island located just north of the equator in the central Pacific Ocean, about 3,100 km (1,670 nm) southwest of Honolulu. The island is almost half way between Hawaii and Australia and is an unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, and is often included as one of the Phoenix Islands. For statistical purposes, Howland is grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Hungary	GAZ:00002952	A landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin of Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is divided into 19 counties (megye, singular: megye). In addition, the capital city (fovaros), Budapest, is independent of any county government. The counties are further subdivided into 173 subregions (kistersegek), and Budapest is comprised of its own subregion. Since 1996, the counties and City of Budapest have been grouped into 7 regions for statistical and development purposes. These seven regions constitute NUTS second-level units of Hungary.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Iceland	GAZ:00000843	A country in northern Europe, comprising the island of Iceland and its outlying islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between the rest of Europe and Greenland.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
India	GAZ:00002839	A country in South Asia. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of 7,517 km. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north-east; and Bangladesh and Burma to the east. India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Indonesia in the Indian Ocean. India is a federal republic of twenty-eight states and seven Union Territories. Each state or union territory is divided into basic units of government and administration called districts. There are nearly 600 districts in India. The districts in turn are further divided into tehsils and eventually into villages.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Indonesia	GAZ:00003727	An archipelagic state in Southeast Asia. The country shares land borders with Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. Other neighboring countries include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia consists of 33 provinces, five of which have special status. The provinces are subdivided into regencies (kabupaten, distrik in Papua and West Papua Provinces) and cities (kota), which are further subdivided into subdistricts (kecamatan), and again into village groupings (either desa or kelurahan).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Iran	GAZ:00004474	A country in Central Eurasia. Iran is bounded by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south and the Caspian Sea to its north. It borders Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan to the north, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east, and Turkey and Iraq to the west. Iran is divided into 30 provinces (ostan). The provinces are divided into counties (shahrestan), and subdivided into districts (bakhsh) and sub-districts (dehestan).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Iraq	GAZ:00004483	A country in the Middle East spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert. It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. Iraq is divided into 18 governorates (or provinces) (muhafazah). The governorates are divided into qadhas (or districts).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ireland	GAZ:00002943	A country in north-western Europe. The modern sovereign state occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland, which was partitioned in 1921. It is bordered by Northern Ireland (part of the United Kingdom) to the north, by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and by the Irish Sea to the east. Administration follows the 34 "county-level" counties and cities of Ireland. Of these twenty-nine are counties, governed by county councils while the five cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford have city councils, (previously known as corporations), and are administered separately from the counties bearing those names. The City of Kilkenny is the only city in the republic which does not have a "city council"; it is still a borough but not a county borough and is administered as part of County Kilkenny. Ireland is split into eight regions for NUTS statistical purposes. These are not related to the four traditional provinces but are based on the administrative counties.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Isle of Man	GAZ:00052477	A Crown dependency of the United Kingdom in the centre of the Irish Sea. It is not part of the United Kingdom, European Union or United Nations.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Israel	GAZ:00002476	A country in Western Asia located on the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea. It borders Lebanon in the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan in the east, and Egypt on the southwest. The West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are partially administrated by the Palestinian National Authority, are also adjacent. The State of Israel is divided into six main administrative districts, known as mehozot (singular mahoz). Districts are further divided into fifteen sub-districts known as nafot (singular: nafa), which are themselves partitioned into fifty natural regions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Italy	GAZ:00002650	A country located on the Italian Peninsula in Southern Europe, and on the two largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (regioni, singular regione). Five of these regions have a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (province) and 8,101 municipalities (comuni).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Jamaica	GAZ:00003781	A nation of the Greater Antilles. Jamaica is divided into 14 parishes, which are grouped into three historic counties that have no administrative relevance.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Jan Mayen	GAZ:00005853	A volcanic island that is part of the Kingdom of Norway. It has two parts: larger Nord-Jan and smaller Sor-Jan, linked by an isthmus 2.5 km wide. It lies 600 km north of Iceland, 500 km east of Greenland and 1,000 km west of the Norwegian mainland. The island is mountainous, the highest summit being the Beerenberg volcano in the north. The isthmus is the location of the two largest lakes of the island, Sorlaguna (South Lagoon), and Nordlaguna (North Lagoon). A third lake is called Ullerenglaguna (Ullereng Lagoon). Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Japan	GAZ:00002747	An island country in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies to the east of China, Korea and Russia, stretching from the Sea of Okhotsk in the north to the East China Sea in the south.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Jarvis Island	GAZ:00007118	An uninhabited 4.5 km2 coral atoll located in the South Pacific Ocean about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands. It is an unincorporated territory of the United States administered from Washington, DC by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior as part of the National Wildlife Refuge system. Jarvis is one of the southern Line Islands and for statistical purposes is also grouped as one of the United States Minor Outlying Islands. Sits atop the Jarvis Seamount.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Jersey	GAZ:00001551	A British Crown Dependency[6] off the coast of Normandy, France. As well as the island of Jersey itself, the bailiwick includes two groups of small islands that are no longer permanently inhabited, the Minquiers and Ecrehous, and the Pierres de Lecq.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Johnston Atoll	GAZ:00007114	A 130 km2 atoll in the North Pacific Ocean about 1400 km (750 nm) west of Hawaii. There are four islands located on the coral reef platform, two natural islands, Johnston Island and Sand Island, which have been expanded by coral dredging, as well as North Island (Akau) and East Island (Hikina), artificial islands formed from coral dredging. Johnston is an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as part of the United States Pacific Island Wildlife Refuges. Sits atop Johnston Seamount.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Jordan	GAZ:00002473	A country in Southwest Asia, bordered by Syria to the north, Iraq to the north-east, Israel and the West Bank to the west, and Saudi Arabia to the east and south. It shares the coastlines of the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba with Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Jordan is divided into 12 provinces called governorates. The Governorates are subdivided into approximately fifty-two nahias.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Juan de Nova Island	GAZ:00005809	A 4.4 km2 low, flat, tropical island in the narrowest part of the Mozambique Channel, about one-third of the way between Madagascar and Mozambique.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kazakhstan	GAZ:00004999	A country in Central Asia and Europe. It is bordered by Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and China. The country also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan is divided into 14 provinces and two municipal districts. The provinces of Kazakhstan are divided into raions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kenya	GAZ:00001101	A country in Eastern Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east, Tanzania to the south, Uganda to the west, and Sudan to the northwest, with the Indian Ocean running along the southeast border. Kenya comprises eight provinces each headed by a Provincial Commissioner (centrally appointed by the president). The provinces (mkoa singular mikoa plural in Swahili) are subdivided into districts (wilaya). There were 69 districts as of 1999 census. Districts are then subdivided into 497 divisions (taarafa). The divisions are then subdivided into 2,427 locations (kata) and then 6,612 sublocations (kata ndogo). The City of Nairobi enjoys the status of a full administrative province.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kerguelen Archipelago	GAZ:00005682	A group of islands in the southern Indian Ocean. It is a territory of France. They are composed primarily of Tertiary flood basalts and a complex of plutonic rocks. The trachybasaltic-to-trachytic Mount Ross stratovolcano at the southern end was active during the late Pleistocene. The Rallier du Baty Peninsula on the SW tip of the island contains two youthful subglacial eruptive centers, Mont St. Allouarn and Mont Henri Rallier du Baty. An active fumarole field is related to a series of Holocene trachytic lava flows and lahars that extend beyond the icecap.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kingman Reef	GAZ:00007116	A largely submerged, uninhabited tropical atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean, roughly half way between Hawaiian Islands and American Samoa. It is the northernmost of the Northern Line Islands and lies 65 km NNW of Palmyra Atoll, the next closest island, and has the status of an unincorporated territory of the United States, administered from Washington, DC by the US Navy. Sits atop Kingman Reef Seamount.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kiribati	GAZ:00006894	An island nation located in the central tropical Pacific Ocean. It is composed of 32 atolls and one raised coral island dispersed over 3,500,000 km2 straddling the equator and bordering the International Date Line to the east. It is divided into three island groups which have no administrative function, including a group which unites the Line Islands and the Phoenix Islands (ministry at London, Christmas). Each inhabited island has its own council (three councils on Tarawa: Betio, South-Tarawa, North-Tarawa; two councils on Tabiteuea).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kosovo	GAZ:00011337	A country on the Balkan Peninsula. Kosovo borders Central Serbia to the north and east, Montenegro to the northwest, Albania to the west and the Republic of Macedonia to the south. Kosovo is divided into 7 districts (Rreth) and 30 municipalities. Serbia does not recognise the unilateral secession of Kosovo[8] and considers it a United Nations-governed entity within its sovereign territory, the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Kuwait	GAZ:00005285	A sovereign emirate on the coast of the Persian Gulf, enclosed by Saudi Arabia to the south and Iraq to the north and west. Kuwait is divided into six governorates (muhafazat, singular muhafadhah).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Kyrgyzstan	GAZ:00006893	A country in Central Asia. Landlocked and mountainous, it is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east. Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven provinces (oblast. The capital, Bishkek, and the second large city Osh are administratively the independent cities (shaar) with a status equal to a province. Each province comprises a number of districts (raions).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Laos	GAZ:00006889	A landlocked country in southeast Asia, bordered by Burma (Myanmar) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Laos is divided into sixteen provinces (qwang) and Vientiane Capital (Na Kone Luang Vientiane). The provinces further divided into districts (muang).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Latvia	GAZ:00002958	A country in Northern Europe. Latvia shares land borders with Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south, and both Russia and Belarus to the east. It is separated from Sweden in the west by the Baltic Sea. The capital of Latvia is Riga. Latvia is divided into 26 districts (raioni). There are also seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have a separate status. Latvia is also historically, culturally and constitutionally divided in four or more distinct regions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Lebanon	GAZ:00002478	A small, mostly mountainous country in Western Asia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and Israel to the south. Lebanon is divided into six governorates (mohaafazaat, which are further subdivided into twenty-five districts (aqdya, singular: qadaa).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Lesotho	GAZ:00001098	A land-locked country, entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Lesotho is divided into ten districts; these are further subdivided into 80 constituencies, which consists of 129 local community councils.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Liberia	GAZ:00000911	A country on the west coast of Africa, bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and the Atlantic Ocean.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Libya	GAZ:00000566	A country in North Africa. Bordering the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Libya lies between Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west. There are thirty-four municipalities of Libya, known by the Arabic term sha'biyat (singular sha'biyah). These came recently (in the 1990s to replaced old Baladiyat system. The Baladiyat system in turn was introduced to replace the system of muhafazah (governorates or provinces) that existed from the 1960s to the 1970s.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Liechtenstein	GAZ:00003858	A tiny, doubly landlocked alpine country in Western Europe, bordered by Switzerland to its west and by Austria to its east. The principality of Liechtenstein is divided into 11 municipalities called Gemeinden (singular Gemeinde). The Gemeinden mostly consist only of a single town. Five of them fall within the electoral district Unterland (the lower county), and the remainder within Oberland (the upper county).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Line Islands	GAZ:00007144	A group of eleven atolls and low coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean south of the Hawaiian Islands, eight of which belong to Kiribati, while three are United States territories that are grouped with the United States Minor Outlying Islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Lithuania	GAZ:00002960	A country located along the south-eastern shore of the Baltic Sea, sharing borders with Latvia to the north, Belarus to the southeast, Poland, and the Russian exclave of the Kaliningrad Oblast to the southwest. Lithuania has a three-tier administrative division: the country is divided into 10 counties (singular apskritis, plural, apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (singular savivaldybe, plural savivaldybes) which consist of over 500 elderates (singular seniunija, plural seniunijos).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Luxembourg	GAZ:00002947	A small landlocked country in western Europe, bordered by Belgium, France, and Germany. Luxembourg is divided into 3 districts, which are further divided into 12 cantons and then 116 communes. Twelve of the communes have city status, of which the city of Luxembourg is the largest.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Macau	GAZ:00003202	One of the two special administrative regions of the People's Republic of China, the other being Hong Kong. Macau lies on the western side of the Pearl River Delta, bordering Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east and south. Macau is situated 60 kmsouthwest of Hong Kong and 145 km from Guangzhou. It consists of the Macau Peninsula itself and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The peninsula is formed by the Zhujiang (Pearl River) estuary on the east and the Xijiang (West River) on the west. It borders the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone in mainland China.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Madagascar	GAZ:00001108	An island nation in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa. The main island, also called Madagascar, is the fourth largest island in the world, and is home to 5% of the world's plant and animal species, of which more than 80% are endemic to Madagascar. Most notable are the lemur infraorder of primates, the carnivorous fossa, three endemic bird families and six endemic baobab species. Madagascar is divided into six autonomous provinces (faritany mizakatena), and 22 regions. The regions are further subdivided into 116 districts, 1,548 communes, and 16,969 fokontany.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Malawi	GAZ:00001105	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Malaysia	GAZ:00003902	A country in southeastern Africa. It is bordered by Zambia to the north-west, Tanzania to the north and Mozambique, which surrounds it on the east, south and west. Malawi is divided into three regions (the Northern, Central and Southern regions), which are further divided into twenty-seven districts, which in turn are further divided into 137 traditional authorities and 68 sub-chiefdoms.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Maldives	GAZ:00006924	An archipelago which consists of approximately 1,196 coral islands grouped in a double chain of 27 atolls, spread over roughly 90,000 km2.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mali	GAZ:00000584	A landlocked country in northern Africa. It borders Algeria on the north, Niger on the east, Burkina Faso and the Cote d'Ivoire on the south, Guinea on the south-west, and Senegal and Mauritania on the west. Mali is divided into 8 regions (regions) and 1 district, and subdivided into 49 cercles, totalling 288 arrondissements.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Malta	GAZ:00004017	A Southern European country and consists of an archipelago situated centrally in the Mediterranean.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Marshall Islands	GAZ:00007161	An archipelago that consists of twenty-nine atolls and five isolated islands. The most important atolls and islands form two groups: the Ratak Chain and the Ralik Chain (meaning "sunrise" and "sunset" chains). Two-thirds of the nation's population lives on Majuro (which is also the capital) and Ebeye. The outer islands are sparsely populated.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Martinique	GAZ:00067143	An island and an overseas department/region and single territorial collectivity of France.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mauritania	GAZ:00000583	A country in North-West Africa. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, by Senegal on the southwest, by Mali on the east and southeast, by Algeria on the northeast, and by Western Sahara on the northwest (most of which is occupied by Morocco). The capital and largest city is Nouakchott, located on the Atlantic coast. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions (regions) and one capital district, which in turn are subdivided into 44 departments (departements).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mauritius	GAZ:00003745	An island nation off the coast of the African continent in the southwest Indian Ocean, about 900 km east of Madagascar. In addition to the island of Mauritius, the republic includes the islands of St. Brandon, Rodrigues and the Agalega Islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mayotte	GAZ:00003943	An overseas collectivity of France consisting of a main island, Grande-Terre (or Mahore), a smaller island, Petite-Terre (or Pamanz), and several islets around these two.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mexico	GAZ:00002852	A federal constitutional republic in North America. It is bounded on the north by the United States; on the south and west by the North Pacific Ocean; on the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea; and on the east by the Gulf of Mexico. The United Mexican States comprise a federation of thirty-one states and a federal district, the capital Mexico City.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Micronesia	GAZ:00005862	A subregion of Oceania, comprising hundreds of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Philippines lie to the northwest, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Melanesia to the west and southwest, and Polynesia to the east.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Midway Islands	GAZ:00007112	A 6.2 km2 atoll located in the North Pacific Ocean (near the northwestern end of the Hawaiian archipelago). It is an unincorporated territory of the United States, designated an insular area under the authority of the US Department of the Interior.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Moldova	GAZ:00003897	A landlocked country in Eastern Europe, located between Romania to the west and Ukraine to the north, east and south. Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts (raioane, singular raion); three municipalities (Balti, Chisinau, Tighina); and two autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The cities of Comrat and Tiraspol also have municipality status, however not as first-tier subdivisions of Moldova, but as parts of the regions of Gagauzia and Transnistria, respectively. The status of Transnistria is however under dispute. Although it is de jure part of Moldova and is recognized as such by the international community, Transnistria is not de facto under the control of the central government of Moldova. It is administered by an unrecognized breakaway authority under the name Pridnestrovian Moldovan Republic.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Monaco	GAZ:00003857	A small country that is completely bordered by France to the north, west, and south; to the east it is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea. It consists of a single municipality (commune) currently divided into 4 quarters and 10 wards.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mongolia	GAZ:00008744	A country in East-Central Asia. The landlocked country borders Russia to the north and China to the south. The capital and largest city is Ulan Bator. Mongolia is divided into 21 aimags (provinces), which are in turn divided into 315 sums (districts). The capital Ulan Bator is administrated separately as a khot (municipality) with provincial status.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Montenegro	GAZ:00006898	A country located in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south and borders Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia and its partially recognized breakaway southern province of Kosovo to the northeast and Albania to the southeast. Its capital and largest city is Podgorica. Montenegro is divided into twenty-one municipalities (opstina), and two urban municipalities, subdivisions of Podgorica municipality.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Montserrat	GAZ:00003988	A British overseas territory located in the Leeward Islands. Montserrat is divided into three parishes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Morocco	GAZ:00000565	A country in North Africa. It has a coast on the Atlantic Ocean that reaches past the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Morocco has international borders with Algeria to the east, Spain to the north (a water border through the Strait and land borders with two small Spanish autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla), and Mauritania to the south. Morocco is divided into 16 regions, and subdivided into 62 prefectures and provinces. Because of the conflict over Western Sahara, the status of both regions of "Saguia el-Hamra" and "Rio de Oro" is disputed.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Mozambique	GAZ:00001100	A country in southeastern Africa bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east, Tanzania to the north, Malawi and Zambia to the northwest, Zimbabwe to the west and Swaziland and South Africa to the southwest. Mozambique is divided into ten provinces (provincias) and one capital city (cidade capital) with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 129 districts (distritos). Districts are further divided in "Postos Administrativos" (Administrative Posts) and these in Localidades (Localities) the lowest geographical level of central state administration.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Myanmar	GAZ:00006899	A country in SE Asia that is bordered by China on the north, Laos on the east, Thailand on the southeast, Bangladesh on the west, and India on the northwest, with the Bay of Bengal to the southwest. Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven divisions. The administrative divisions are further subdivided into districts, which are further subdivided into townships, wards, and villages.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Namibia	GAZ:00001096	A country in southern Africa on the Atlantic coast. It shares borders with Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, and South Africa to the south. Namibia is divided into 13 regions and subdivided into 102 constituencies.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nauru	GAZ:00006900	An island nation in the Micronesian South Pacific. The nearest neighbour is Banaba Island in the Republic of Kiribati, 300 km due east. Nauru is divided into fourteen administrative districts which are grouped into eight electoral constituencies.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Navassa Island	GAZ:00007119	A small, uninhabited island in the Caribbean Sea, and is an unorganized unincorporated territory of the United States, which administers it through the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The island is also claimed by Haiti.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Nepal	GAZ:00004399	A landlocked nation in South Asia. It is bordered by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the northeast and India to the south and west; it is separated from Bhutan by the Indian State of Sikkim and from Bangladesh by a small strip of the Indian State of West Bengal, known as the "Chicken's Neck". The Himalaya mountain range runs across Nepal's north and western parts, and eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, Mount Everest are situated within its territory. Nepal is divided into 14 zones and 75 districts, grouped into 5 development regions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Netherlands	GAZ:00002946	The European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is bordered by the North Sea to the north and west, Belgium to the south, and Germany to the east. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, called provinces. All provinces of the Netherlands are divided into municipalities (gemeenten), together 443 (2007).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
New Caledonia	GAZ:00005206	A "sui generis collectivity" (in practice an overseas territory) of France, made up of a main island (Grande Terre), the Loyalty Islands, and several smaller islands. It is located in the region of Melanesia in the southwest Pacific. Administratively, the archipelago is divided into three provinces, and then into 33 communes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
New Zealand	GAZ:00000469	A nation in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two large islands (the North Island and the South Island) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Nicaragua	GAZ:00002978	A republic in Central America. It is also the least densely populated with a demographic similar in size to its smaller neighbors. The country is bordered by Honduras to the north and by Costa Rica to the south. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the country, while the Caribbean Sea lies to the east. For administrative purposes it is divided into 15 departments (departamentos) and two self-governing regions (autonomous communities) based on the Spanish model. The departments are then subdivided into 153 municipios (municipalities). The two autonomous regions are Region Autonoma del Atlantico Norte and Region Autonoma del Atlantico Sur, often referred to as RAAN and RAAS, respectively. Until they were granted autonomy in 1985 they formed the single department of Zelaya.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Niger	GAZ:00000585	A landlocked country in Western Africa, named after the Niger River. It borders Nigeria and Benin to the south, Burkina Faso and Mali to the west, Algeria and Libya to the north and Chad to the east. The capital city is Niamey. Niger is divided into 7 departments and one capital district. The departments are subdivided into 36 arrondissements and further subdivided into 129 communes.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Nigeria	GAZ:00000912	A federal constitutional republic comprising thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory. The country is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea, part of the Atlantic Ocean, in the south. The capital city is Abuja. Nigeria is divided into thirty-six states and one Federal Capital Territory, which are further sub-divided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Niue	GAZ:00006902	An island nation located in the South Pacific Ocean. Although self-governing, Niue is in free association with New Zealand, meaning that the Sovereign in Right of New Zealand is also Niue's head of state.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Norfolk Island	GAZ:00005908	A Territory of Australia that includes Norfolk Island and neighboring islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
North Korea	GAZ:00002801	A state in East Asia in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula, with its capital in the city of Pyongyang. To the south and separated by the Korean Demilitarized Zone is South Korea, with which it formed one nation until division following World War II. At its northern Amnok River border are China and, separated by the Tumen River in the extreme north-east, Russia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
North Macedonia	GAZ:00006895	A landlocked country on the Balkan peninsula in southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Serbia and Kosovo to the north, Albania to the west, Greece to the south, and Bulgaria to the east. In 2004-08, the Republic of Macedonia was reorganised into 85 municipalities (opštini; singular opština), 10 of which comprise Greater Skopje. This is reduced from the previous 123 municipalities established in 1996-09. Prior to this, local government was organised into 34 administrative districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
North Sea	GAZ:00002284	A sea situated between the eastern coasts of the British Isles and the western coast of Europe.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	GAZ:00003958	A group of 15 islands about three-quarters of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Norway	GAZ:00002699	A country and constitutional monarchy in Northern Europe that occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bordered by Sweden, Finland, and Russia. The Kingdom of Norway also includes the Arctic island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard is based upon the Svalbard Treaty, but that treaty does not apply to Jan Mayen. Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean and Peter I Island and Queen Maud Land in Antarctica are external dependencies, but those three entities do not form part of the kingdom.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Oman	GAZ:00005283	A country in southwest Asia, on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula. It borders the United Arab Emirates on the northwest, Saudi Arabia on the west, and Yemen on the southwest. The coast is formed by the Arabian Sea on the south and east, and the Gulf of Oman on the northeast. The country also contains Madha, an exclave enclosed by the United Arab Emirates, and Musandam, an exclave also separated by Emirati territory. Oman is divided into four governorates (muhafazah) and five regions (mintaqat). The regions are subdivided into provinces (wilayat).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pakistan	GAZ:00005246	A country in Middle East which lies on the Iranian Plateau and some parts of South Asia. It is located in the region where South Asia converges with Central Asia and the Middle East. It has a 1,046 km coastline along the Arabian Sea in the south, and is bordered by Afghanistan and Iran in the west, India in the east and China in the far northeast. Pakistan is subdivided into four provinces and two territories. In addition, the portion of Kashmir that is administered by the Pakistani government is divided into two separate administrative units. The provinces are divided into a total of 105 zillas (districts). A zilla is further subdivided into tehsils (roughly equivalent to counties). Tehsils may contain villages or municipalities. There are over five thousand local governments in Pakistan.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Palau	GAZ:00006905	A nation that consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Panama	GAZ:00002892	The southernmost country of Central America. Situated on an isthmus, some categorize it as a transcontinental nation connecting the north and south part of America. It borders Costa Rica to the north-west, Colombia to the south-east, the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama's major divisions are nine provinces and five indigenous territories (comarcas indigenas). The provincial borders have not changed since they were determined at independence in 1903. The provinces are divided into districts, which in turn are subdivided into sections called corregimientos. Configurations of the corregimientos are changed periodically to accommodate population changes as revealed in the census reports.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Papua New Guinea	GAZ:00003922	A country in Oceania that comprises the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and its offshore islands in Melanesia (a region of the southwestern Pacific Ocean north of Australia).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Paracel Islands	GAZ:00010832	A group of small islands and reefs in the South China Sea, about one-third of the way from Vietnam to the Philippines.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Paraguay	GAZ:00002933	A landlocked country in South America. It lies on both banks of the Paraguay River, bordering Argentina to the south and southwest, Brazil to the east and northeast, and Bolivia to the northwest, and is located in the very heart of South America. Paraguay consists of seventeen departments and one capital district (distrito capital). Each department is divided into districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Peru	GAZ:00002932	A country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southeast by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is divided into 25 regions and the province of Lima. These regions are subdivided into provinces, which are composed of districts (provincias and distritos). There are 195 provinces and 1833 districts in Peru. The Lima Province, located in the central coast of the country, is unique in that it doesn't belong to any of the twenty-five regions. The city of Lima, which is the nation's capital, is located in this province. Callao is its own region, even though it only contains one province, the Constitutional Province of Callao.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Philippines	GAZ:00004525	An archipelagic nation located in Southeast Asia. The Philippine archipelago comprises 7,107 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, bordering countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Palau and the Republic of China, although it is the only Southeast Asian country to share no land borders with its neighbors. The Philippines is divided into three island groups: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. These are divided into 17 regions, 81 provinces, 136 cities, 1,494 municipalities and 41,995 barangays.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Pitcairn Islands	GAZ:00005867	A group of four islands in the southern Pacific Ocean. The Pitcairn Islands form the southeasternmost extension of the geological archipelago of the Tuamotus of French Polynesia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Poland	GAZ:00002939	A country in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The administrative division of Poland since 1999 has been based on three levels of subdivision. The territory of Poland is divided into voivodeships (provinces); these are further divided into powiats (counties), and these in turn are divided into gminas (communes or municipalities). Major cities normally have the status of both gmina and powiat. Poland currently has 16 voivodeships, 379 powiats (including 65 cities with powiat status), and 2,478 gminas.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Portugal	GAZ:00004126	That part of the Portugese Republic that occupies the W part of the Iberian Peninsula, and immediately adjacent islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Puerto Rico	GAZ:00006935	A semi-autonomous territory composed of an archipelago in the northeastern Caribbean, east of the Dominican Republic and west of the Virgin Islands, approximately 2,000 km off the coast of Florida (the nearest of the mainland United States).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Qatar	GAZ:00005286	An Arab emirate in Southwest Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeasterly coast of the larger Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the south; otherwise the Persian Gulf surrounds the state. Qatar is divided into ten municipalities (Arabic: baladiyah), which are further divided into zones (districts).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Republic of the Congo	GAZ:00001088	A country in Central Africa. It is bordered by Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Angolan exclave province of Cabinda, and the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of the Congo is divided into 10 regions (regions) and one commune, the capital Brazzaville. The regions are subdivided into forty-six districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Reunion	GAZ:00003945	An island, located in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, about 200 km south west of Mauritius, the nearest island.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Romania	GAZ:00002951	A country in Southeastern Europe. It shares a border with Hungary and Serbia to the west, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova to the northeast, and Bulgaria to the south. Romania has a stretch of sea coast along the Black Sea. It is located roughly in the lower basin of the Danube and almost all of the Danube Delta is located within its territory. Romania is divided into forty-one counties (judete), as well as the municipality of Bucharest (Bucuresti) - which is its own administrative unit. The country is further subdivided into 319 cities and 2686 communes (rural localities).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Ross Sea	GAZ:00023304	A large embayment of the Southern Ocean, extending deeply into Antarctica between Cape Adare, at 170degE, on the west and Cape Colbeck on the east, at 158degW.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Russia	GAZ:00002721	A transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. Russia shares land borders with the following countries (counter-clockwise from northwest to southeast): Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast), Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. The Russian Federation comprises 83 federal subjectsm 46 oblasts(provinces), 21 republics, 9 kraia (territories), 4 autonomous okrugs (autonomous districts), one autonomous oblast, and two federal cities. The federal subjects are grouped into seven federal districts. These subjects are divided into districts (raions), cities/towns and urban-type settlements, and, at level 4, selsovets (rural councils), towns and urban-type settlements under the jurisdiction of the district and city districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Rwanda	GAZ:00001087	A small landlocked country in the Great Lakes region of east-central Africa, bordered by Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania. Rwanda is divided into five provinces (intara) and subdivided into thirty districts (akarere). The districts are divided into sectors (imirenge).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saint Helena	GAZ:00000849	An island of volcanic origin and a British overseas territory in the South Atlantic Ocean.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	GAZ:00006906	A federal two-island nation in the West Indies. Located in the Leeward Islands. Saint Kitts and Nevis are geographically part of the Leeward Islands. To the north-northwest lie the islands of Saint Eustatius, Saba, Saint Barthelemy, and Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten. To the east and northeast are Antigua and Barbuda, and to the southeast is the small uninhabited island of Redonda, and the island of Montserrat. The federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis is divided into fourteen parishes: nine divisions on Saint Kitts and five on Nevis.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saint Lucia	GAZ:00006909	An island nation in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	GAZ:00003942	An Overseas Collectivity of France located in a group of small islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, the main ones being Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 25 km off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada. Saint Pierre and Miquelon became an overseas department in 1976, but its status changed to that of an Overseas collectivity in 1985.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saint Martin	GAZ:00005841	An overseas collectivity of France that came into being on 2007-02-22, encompassing the northern parts of the island of Saint Martin and neighboring islets. The southern part of the island, Sint Maarten, is part of the Netherlands Antilles. Formerly, with Saint-Barthelemy, an arrondissement of Guadeloupe.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	GAZ:02000565	An island nation in the Lesser Antilles chain of the Caribbean Sea.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Samoa	GAZ:00006910	A country governing the western part of the Samoan Islands archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean. Samoa is made up of eleven itumalo (political districts).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

San Marino	GAZ:00003102	A country in the Apennine Mountains. It is a landlocked enclave, completely surrounded by Italy. San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the regioni of Emilia Romagna and Marche. Its topography is dominated by the Apennines mountain range. San Marino is divided into nine municipalities, known locally as Castelli (singular castello).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	GAZ:00006927	An island nation in the Gulf of Guinea, off the western equatorial coast of Africa. It consists of two islands: Sao Tome and Principe, located about 140 km apart and about 250 and 225 km respectively, off of the northwestern coast of Gabon. Both islands are part of an extinct volcanic mountain range. Sao Tome and Principe is divided into 2 provinces: Principe, Sao Tome. The provinces are further divided into seven districts, six on Sao Tome and one on Principe (with Principe having self-government since 1995-04-29).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Saudi Arabia	GAZ:00005279	A country on the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered by Jordan on the northwest, Iraq on the north and northeast, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates on the east, Oman on the southeast, and Yemen on the south. The Persian Gulf lies to the northeast and the Red Sea to its west. Saudi Arabia is divided into 13 provinces or regions (manatiq; singular mintaqah). Each is then divided into Governorates.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Senegal	GAZ:00000913	A country south of the Senegal River in western Africa. Senegal is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east, and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The Gambia lies almost entirely within Senegal, surrounded on the north, east and south; from its western coast Gambia's territory follows the Gambia River more than 300 km inland. Dakar is the capital city of Senegal, located on the Cape Verde Peninsula on the country's Atlantic coast. Senegal is subdivided into 11 regions and further subdivided into 34 Departements, 103 Arrondissements (neither of which have administrative function) and by Collectivites Locales.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Serbia	GAZ:00002957	A landlocked country in Central and Southeastern Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is bordered by Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro to the south; Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west. The capital is Belgrade. Serbia is divided into 29 districts plus the City of Belgrade. The districts and the city of Belgrade are further divided into municipalities. Serbia has two autonomous provinces: Kosovo and Metohija in the south (5 districts, 30 municipalities), and Vojvodina in the north (7 districts, 46 municipalities).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Seychelles	GAZ:00006922	An archipelagic island country in the Indian Ocean at the eastern edge of the Somali Sea. It consists of 115 islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Sierra Leone	GAZ:00000914	A country in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea in the north and east, Liberia in the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest and west. The Republic of Sierra Leone is composed of 3 provinces and one area called the Western Area; the provinces are further divided into 12 districts. The Western Area is also divided into 2 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Singapore	GAZ:00003923	An island nation located at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula. It lies 137 km north of the Equator, south of the Malaysian State of Johor and north of Indonesia's Riau Islands. Singapore consists of 63 islands, including mainland Singapore. There are two man-made connections to Johor, Malaysia, Johor-Singapore Causeway in the north, and Tuas Second Link in the west. Since 2001-11-24, Singapore has had an administrative subdivision into 5 districts. It is also divided into five Regions, urban planning subdivisions with no administrative role.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Sint Maarten	GAZ:00012579	One of five island areas (Eilandgebieden) of the Netherlands Antilles, encompassing the southern half of the island of Saint Martin/Sint Maarten.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Slovakia	GAZ:00002956	A landlocked country in Central Europe. The Slovak Republic borders the Czech Republic and Austria to the west, Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east and Hungary to the south. The largest city is its capital, Bratislava. Slovakia is subdivided into 8 kraje (singular - kraj, usually translated as regions. The kraje are subdivided into many okresy (singular okres, usually translated as districts). Slovakia currently has 79 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Slovenia	GAZ:00002955	A country in southern Central Europe bordering Italy to the west, the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, Croatia to the south and east, Hungary to the northeast, and Austria to the north. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. As of 2005-05 Slovenia is divided into 12 statistical regions for legal and statistical purposes. Slovenia is divided into 210 local municipalities, eleven of which have urban status.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Solomon Islands	GAZ:00005275	A nation in Melanesia, east of Papua New Guinea, consisting of nearly one thousand islands. Together they cover a land mass of 28,400 km2. The capital is Honiara, located on the island of Guadalcanal.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Somalia	GAZ:00001104	A country located in the Horn of Africa. It is bordered by Djibouti to the northwest, Kenya on its southwest, the Gulf of Aden with Yemen on its north, the Indian Ocean at its east, and Ethiopia to the west. Prior to the civil war, Somalia was divided into eighteen regions (gobollada, singular gobol), which were in turn subdivided into districts. On a de facto basis, northern Somalia is now divided up among the quasi-independent states of Puntland, Somaliland, Galmudug and Maakhir.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	South Africa	GAZ:00001094	A country located at the southern tip of Africa. It borders the Atlantic and Indian oceans and Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho, an independent enclave surrounded by South African territory. It is divided into nine provinces which are further subdivided into 52 districts: 6 metropolitan and 46 district municipalities. The 46 district municipalities are further subdivided into 231 local municipalities. The district municipalities also contain 20 district management areas (mostly game parks) that are directly governed by the district municipalities. The six metropolitan municipalities perform the functions of both district and local municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GAZ:00003990	A British overseas territory in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It consists of South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, some 640 km to the SE.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	South Korea	GAZ:00002802	A republic in East Asia, occupying the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea is divided into 8 provinces (do), 1 special autonomous province (teukbyeol jachido), 6 metropolitan cities (gwangyeoksi), and 1 special city (teukbyeoksi). These are further subdivided into a variety of smaller entities, including cities (si), counties (gun), districts (gu), towns (eup), townships (myeon), neighborhoods (dong) and villages (ri).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	South Sudan	GAZ:00233439	A state located in Africa with Juba as its capital city. It's bordered by Ethiopia to the east, Kenya, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, and the Central African Republic to the west and Sudan to the North. Southern Sudan includes the vast swamp region of the Sudd formed by the White Nile, locally called the Bahr el Jebel.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Spain	GAZ:00000591	That part of the Kingdom of Spain that occupies the Iberian Peninsula plus the Balaeric Islands. The Spanish mainland is bordered to the south and east almost entirely by the Mediterranean Sea (except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar); to the north by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Spratly Islands	GAZ:00010831	A group of >100 islands located in the Southeastern Asian group of reefs and islands in the South China Sea, about two-thirds of the way from southern Vietnam to the southern Philippines.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sri Lanka	GAZ:00003924	An island nation in South Asia, located about 31 km off the southern coast of India. Sri Lanka is divided into 9 provinces and 25 districts. Districts are divided into Divisional Secretariats.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	State of Palestine	GAZ:00002475	The territory under the administration of the Palestine National Authority, as established by the Oslo Accords. The PNA divides the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sudan	GAZ:00000560	A country in North Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. Sudan is divided into twenty-six states (wilayat, singular wilayah) which in turn are subdivided into 133 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Suriname	GAZ:00002525	A country in northern South America. It is situated between French Guiana to the east and Guyana to the west. The southern border is shared with Brazil and the northern border is the Atlantic coast. The southernmost border with French Guiana is disputed along the Marowijne river. Suriname is divided into 10 districts, each of which is divided into Ressorten.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Svalbard	GAZ:00005396	An archipelago of continental islands lying in the Arctic Ocean north of mainland Europe, about midway between Norway and the North Pole.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Swaziland	GAZ:00001099	A small, landlocked country in Africa embedded between South Africa in the west, north and south and Mozambique in the east. Swaziland is divided into four districts, each of which is divided into Tinkhundla (singular, Inkhundla).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Sweden	GAZ:00002729	A Nordic country on the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northern Europe. It has borders with Norway (west and north) and Finland (northeast). Sweden is a unitary state, currently divided into twenty-one counties (lan). Each county further divides into a number of municipalities or kommuner, with a total of 290 municipalities in 2004.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Switzerland	GAZ:00002941	A federal republic in Europe. Switzerland is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. The Swiss Confederation consists of 26 cantons. The Cantons comprise a total of 2,889 municipalities. Within Switzerland there are two enclaves: Busingen belongs to Germany, Campione d'Italia belongs to Italy.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

Syria	GAZ:00002474	A country in Southwest Asia, bordering Lebanon, the Mediterranean Sea and the island of Cyprus to the west, Israel to the southwest, Jordan to the south, Iraq to the east, and Turkey to the north. Syria has fourteen governorates, or muhafazat (singular: muhafazah). The governorates are divided into sixty districts, or manatiq (singular: mintaqah), which are further divided into sub-districts, or nawahi (singular: nahia).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Taiwan	GAZ:00005341	A state in East Asia with de facto rule of the island of Tawain and adjacent territory. The Republic of China currently administers two historical provinces of China (one completely and a small part of another one) and centrally administers two direct-controlled municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Tajikistan	GAZ:00006912	A mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. Afghanistan borders to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and People's Republic of China to the east. Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces (viloyat) of Sughd and Khatlon, the autonomous province of Gorno-Badakhshan (abbreviated as GBAO), and the Region of Republican Subordination (RRP, Raiony Respublikanskogo Podchineniya in Russian; formerly known as Karotegin Province). Each region is divided into several districts (nohiya or raion).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Tanzania	GAZ:00001103	A country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (mkoa), twenty-one on the mainland and five on Zanzibar (three on Unguja, two on Pemba). Ninety-eight districts (wilaya), each with at least one council, have been created to further increase local authority; the councils are also known as local government authorities. Currently there are 114 councils operating in 99 districts; 22 are urban and 92 are rural. The 22 urban units are further classified as city councils (Dar es Salaam and Mwanza), municipal councils (Arusha, Dodoma, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Tabora, and Tanga) or town councils (the remaining eleven communities).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Thailand	GAZ:00003744	A country in Southeast Asia. To its east lie Laos and Cambodia; to its south, the Gulf of Thailand and Malaysia; and to its west, the Andaman Sea and Burma. Its capital and largest city is Bangkok. Thailand is divided into 75 provinces (changwat), which are gathered into 5 groups of provinces by location. There are also 2 special governed districts: the capital Bangkok (Krung Thep Maha Nakhon) and Pattaya, of which Bangkok is at provincial level and thus often counted as a 76th province.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Timor-Leste	GAZ:00006913	A country in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecussi-Ambeno, an exclave on the northwestern side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. The small country of 15,410 km2 is located about 640 km northwest of Darwin, Australia. East Timor is divided into thirteen administrative districts, are subdivided into 65 subdistricts, 443 sucos and 2,336 towns, villages and hamlets.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Togo	GAZ:00000915	A country in West Africa bordering Ghana in the west, Benin in the east and Burkina Faso in the north. In the south, it has a short Gulf of Guinea coast, on which the capital Lome is located.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Tokelau	GAZ:00260188	A dependent territory of New Zealand in the southern Pacific Ocean. It consists of three tropical coral atolls: Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu. They have a combined land area of 10 km2 (4 sq mi).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Tonga	GAZ:00006916	A Polynesian country, and also an archipelago comprising 169 islands, of which 36 are inhabited. The archipelago's total surface area is about 750 square kilometres (290 sq mi) scattered over 700,000 square kilometres (270,000 sq mi) of the southern Pacific Ocean.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	GAZ:00003767	An archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying northeast of the South American nation of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. The country covers an area of 5,128 km2and consists of two main islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and 21 smaller islands.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Tromelin Island	GAZ:00005812	A low, flat 0.8 km2 island in the Indian Ocean, about 350 km east of Madagascar. Tromelin is a low, scrub-covered sandbank about 1,700 m long and 700 m wide, surrounded by coral reefs. The island is 7 m high at its highest point.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
Tunisia	GAZ:00000562	A country situated on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. It is bordered by Algeria to the west and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia is subdivided into 24 governorates, divided into 262 "delegations" or "districts" (mutamadiyat), and further subdivided into municipalities (shaykhats).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Turkey	GAZ:0000558	A Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace (Rumelia) in the Balkan region of southeastern Europe. Turkey borders eight countries: Bulgaria to the northwest; Greece to the west, Georgia to the northeast; Armenia, Azerbaijan (the exclave of Nakhichevan), and Iran to the east; and Iraq and Syria to the southeast. The Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus are to the south; the Aegean Sea and Archipelago are to the west; and the Black Sea is to the north. Separating Anatolia and Thrace are the Sea of Marmara and the Turkish Straits (the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), which are commonly reckoned to delineate the border between Asia and Europe, thereby making Turkey transcontinental. The territory of Turkey is subdivided into 81 provinces for administrative purposes. The provinces are organized into 7 regions for census purposes; however, they do not represent an administrative structure. Each province is divided into districts, for a total of 923 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Turkmenistan	GAZ:00005018	A country in Central Asia. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the southeast, Iran to the southwest, Uzbekistan to the northeast, Kazakhstan to the northwest, and the Caspian Sea to the west. It was a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. Turkmenistan is divided into five provinces or welayatlar (singular - welayat) and one independent city.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Turks and Caicos Islands	GAZ:00003955	A British Overseas Territory consisting of two groups of tropical islands in the West Indies. The Turks and Caicos Islands are divided into six administrative districts (two in the Turks Islands and four in the Caicos Islands).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Tuvalu	GAZ:00009715	A Polynesian island nation located in the Pacific Ocean midway between Hawaii and Australia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	United States of America	GAZ:00002459	A federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district. The country is situated mostly in central North America, where its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, DC, the capital district, lie between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The State of Alaska is in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait, and the State of Hawaii is in the mid-Pacific. The United States also possesses several territories, or insular areas, that are scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific. The states are divided into smaller administrative regions, called counties in most states, exceptions being Alaska (parts of the state are organized into subdivisions called boroughs; the rest of the state's territory that is not included in any borough is divided into "census areas"), and Louisiana (which is divided into county-equivalents that are called parishes). There are also independent cities which are within particular states but not part of any particular county or consolidated city-counties. Another type of organization is where the city and county are unified and function as an independent city. There are thirty-nine independent cities in Virginia and other independent cities or city-counties are San Francisco, California, Baltimore, Maryland, St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado and Carson City, Nevada. Counties can include a number of cities, towns, villages, or hamlets, or sometimes just a part of a city. Counties have varying degrees of political and legal significance, but they are always administrative divisions of the state. Counties in many states are further subdivided into townships, which, by definition, are administrative divisions of a county. In some states, such as Michigan, a township can file a charter with the state government, making itself into a "charter township", which is a type of mixed municipal and township status (giving the township some of the rights of a city without all of the responsibilities), much in the way a metropolitan municipality is a mixed municipality and county.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Uganda	GAZ:00001102	A landlocked country in East Africa, bordered on the east by Kenya, the north by Sudan, on the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on the southwest by Rwanda, and on the south by Tanzania. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within which it shares borders with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is divided into 80 districts, spread across four administrative regions: Northern, Eastern, Central and Western. The districts are subdivided into counties.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Ukraine	GAZ:00002724	A country in Eastern Europe. It borders Russia to the east, Belarus to the north, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south. Ukraine is subdivided into twenty-four oblasts (provinces) and one autonomous republic (avtonomna respublika), Crimea. Additionally, the cities of Kiev, the capital, and Sevastopol, both have a special legal status. The 24 oblasts and Crimea are subdivided into 490 raions (districts), or second-level administrative units.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	United Arab Emirates	GAZ:00005282	A Middle Eastern federation of seven states situated in the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman and Saudi Arabia. The seven states, termed emirates, are Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Quwain.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	United Kingdom	GAZ:00002637	A sovereign island country located off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe comprising of the four constituent countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It comprises the island of Great Britain, the northeast part of the island of Ireland and many small islands. Apart from Northern Ireland the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English Channel and the Irish Sea. The largest island, Great Britain, is linked to France by the Channel Tunnel.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Uruguay	GAZ:00002930	A country located in the southeastern part of South America. It is bordered by Brazil to the north, by Argentina across the bank of both the Uruguay River to the west and the estuary of Rio de la Plata to the southwest, and the South Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay consists of 19 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Uzbekistan	GAZ:00004979	A doubly landlocked country in Central Asia, formerly part of the Soviet Union. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the west and to the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east, and Afghanistan and Turkmenistan to the south. Uzbekistan is divided into twelve provinces (viloyatlar) one autonomous republic (respublika and one independent city (shahar).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Vanuatu	GAZ:00006918	An island country located in the South Pacific Ocean. The archipelago, which is of volcanic origin, is 1,750 kilometres (1,090 mi) east of northern Australia, 540 kilometres (340 mi) northeast of New Caledonia, east of New Guinea, southeast of the Solomon Islands, and west of Fiji.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Venezuela	GAZ:00002931	A country on the northern coast of South America. The country comprises a continental mainland and numerous islands located off the Venezuelan coastline in the Caribbean Sea. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela possesses borders with Guyana to the east, Brazil to the south, and Colombia to the west. Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Leeward Antilles lie just north, off the Venezuelan coast. Venezuela is divided into twenty-three states (Estados), a capital district (distrito capital) corresponding to the city of Caracas, the Federal Dependencies (Dependencias Federales, a special territory), and Guayana Esequiba (claimed in a border dispute with Guyana). Venezuela is further subdivided into 335 municipalities (municipios); these are subdivided into over one thousand parishes (parroquias).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Viet Nam	GAZ:00003756	The easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It borders the Gulf of Thailand, Gulf of Tonkin, and South China Sea, alongside China, Laos, and Cambodia.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Virgin Islands	GAZ:00003959	A group of islands in the Caribbean that are an insular area of the United States. The islands are geographically part of the Virgin Islands archipelago and are located in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles. The US Virgin Islands are an organized, unincorporated United States territory. The US Virgin Islands are administratively divided into two districts and subdivided into 20 sub-districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Wake Island	GAZ:00007111	A coral atoll (despite its name) having a coastline of 19 km in the North Pacific Ocean, located about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu (3,700 km west) to Guam (2,430 km east).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Wallis and Futuna	GAZ:00007191	A Polynesian French island territory (but not part of, or even contiguous with, French Polynesia) in the South Pacific between Fiji and Samoa. It is made up of three main volcanic tropical islands and a number of tiny islets.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	West Bank	GAZ:00009572	A landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast of Western Asia, bordered by Jordan and the Dead Sea to the east and by Israel to the south, west and north.[2] Under Israeli occupation since 1967, the area is split into 167 Palestinian "islands" under partial Palestinian National Authority civil rule, and 230 Israeli settlements into which Israeli law is "pipelined".				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Western Sahara	GAZ:00000564	A territory of northwestern Africa, bordered by Morocco to the north, Algeria in the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west. Western Sahara is administratively divided into four regions.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

	Yemen	GAZ:00005284	A country located on the Arabian Peninsula in Southwest Asia. Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the North, the Red Sea to the West, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden to the South, and Oman to the east. Yemen's territory includes over 200 islands, the largest of which is Socotra, about 415 km to the south of Yemen, off the coast of Somalia. As of 2004-02, Yemen is divided into twenty governorates (muhafazah) and one municipality. The population of each governorate is listed in the table below. The governorates of Yemen are divided into 333 districts (muderiah). The districts are subdivided into 2,210 sub-districts, and then into 38,284 villages (as of 2001).				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Zambia	GAZ:00001107	A landlocked country in Southern Africa. The neighbouring countries are the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to the south, and Angola to the west. The capital city is Lusaka. Zambia is divided into nine provinces. Each province is subdivided into several districts with a total of 73 districts.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0
	Zimbabwe	GAZ:00001106	A landlocked country in the southern part of the continent of Africa, between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest, and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is divided into eight provinces and two cities with provincial status. The provinces are subdivided into 59 districts and 1,200 municipalities.				1.0.0	1.0.0	1.0.0

