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<b>STATUS</b>	Informative Report for Discussion at the SC32/WG1 Meeting, Helsinki, 9-13 October, 2000.  [Note: Given the linkage of this standard to work of SC32/WG2 and particularly that of new ISO/IEC 10822, a joint working WG1/WG2 session has been scheduled in Helsinki Wednesday, 11 October, 2000 09:00 - 10:00]
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**DRAFT OF ANNEXES OF ISO/IEC 18038**

ANNEX A (NORMATIVE)	-	CONSOLIDATED LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WITH MULTILINGUAL EQUIVALENCY
ANNEX B (NORMATIVE)	-	IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF "COUNTRIES" AS JURISDICTIONS ON A <u>PEER-TO-PEER</u> BASIS
Annex B.1 (Normative)	-	Issues to be Resolved and Approach Taken
Annex B.2 (Normative)	-	Matrix-Based Approach and Explanatory Notes on Components of the Matrix (e.g., Rows and Columns)
Annex B.3 (Normative)	-	Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e., "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations
ANNEX C (INFORMATIVE)	-	MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THREE NATION-STATES COMPRISING JURISDICTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)

ANNEX D (INFORMATIVE) - CONCORDANCE OF UN, WTO, WCO, AND ITU MEMBERS

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## TEMPORARY NOTES AND DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR SC32/WG1 AND SC32/WG2

### T.A NOTE TO READERS WHO WISH TO PRINT OUT DOCUMENT JTC1/SC32 N0535

SC32 N0535 consists of two files; namely:

- 32N0535.doc which is the main document; and,
- 32N0535B.doc which is Annex B.3 titled "Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e., "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations".

This file needs to be printed landscape using legal size, i.e., 8 1/4 x 14" paper.

### T.B PROJECT EDITOR'S NOTES

1. This document is a distillation of:

- previous work and contributions to JTC1/SC32/WG1 work (including that of former JTC1/SC30 Open-edi);
- previous work and contributions to JTC1/SC32/WG2 (including that of former JTC1/SC14);
- personal contributions to the Project Editor; and,
- synthesis, analyses, consultations with experts, and further work by the Project Editor on the above.

2. Work on this project uncovered more difficulties than originally anticipated in order to maximize unambiguity from IT-enablement and Open-edi perspectives.

3. This document serves as input to a Working Draft (WD) of ISO/IEC 18038 which is expected to be ready for the Spring, 2001 meeting of SC32/WG1. This WD will be structured using ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives.

4. This document also serves as a key input into development of ISO/IEC 18022 *Identification, Mapping and IT-Enablement of Standards for Widely Used Coded Value Domains* for which its Annexes B, C, and D serve as a key case studies. {See further SC32 N0534}.

5. This document assumes that readers may have little or no knowledge of this project.

6. This document will be discussed at the SC32/WG1 meeting in Helsinki, 9-13 October, 2000, i.e., Wednesday morning 11 October, with SC32/WG2 members participating.

7. Following the Helsinki meeting, this document will be updated and will serve as an attachment to request for contributions to all entities noted for liaison in the NWI proposal for this project (as well as other "liaisons" identified at the Helsinki meeting).

8. It suffices to note that this document is incomplete. Answers to certain questions are still outstanding. It is meant to stimulate discussion at the Helsinki meeting and generate contributions.
9. The development work on Annexes B and C benefits from the support of the NIST, USA.

#### **T.C PROPOSED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR HELSINKI MEETING OF SC32/WG1**

- T.C.1 SC32/WG1 requests its members to review document SC32 N0535 and "experts" to provide contributions, i.e., comments, criticism, suggestions, etc., directly to the Project Editor, no later than 30 November, 2000 for incorporation into an initial Working Draft (WD) version of ISO/IEC 18038.
- T.C.2 SC32/WG1 requests the Project Editor for ISO/IEC 18038 to incorporate contributions received from SC32/WG1 experts into a new document no later than 31 December, 2000.
- T.C.3 SC32/WG1 requests its Secretariat to distribute this "new document" to all entities identified for liaison purposes in the proposal for this NWI {See JTC1 N6204 as well as such other entities identified by SC32/WG1. [It is assumed that the Project Editor will provide the appropriate text for these liaisons]}.

#### **T.D PROPOSED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR HELSINKI MEETING OF SC32/WG2**

- T.D.1 SC32/WG2 appreciates the close cooperation of SC32/WG1 in its standards development work on ISO/IEC 18038.
- T.D.2 SC32/WG2 encourages its members as "experts" to review document SC32 N0535 and provide contributions, i.e., comments, criticisms, suggestions, etc., directly to the Project Editor no later than 30 November, 2000.
- T.D.3 SC32/WG2 members look forward to receiving a copy of a revised document, (e.g., as an initial WD for ISO/IEC 18038) expected to be ready end December, 2000 for distribution to its members.

#### **T.E PROPOSED DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR HELSINKI MEETING OF SC32**

##### Note(s):

In trying to develop a systematic approach, the Project Editor has to contact many organizations. Persons with these organizations are quite willing to provide information and often are also aware of the issues.

However, many are unaware of ISO/IEC Committees, what is a Project Editor, are willing to pursue the matter within their organization but need to have written documentation on the context, mandate, etc., of this standards development work, etc.

It would greatly assist the Project Editor for ISO/IEC 18038 in as rapid development as possible of this standard, if ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 would adopt the following resolution (draft) text for which is provided below as follows:

*"Given the need for effective, efficient and systematic interworking among ISO 3166 and ISO/IEC 18038 standards as well as with the UN Statistical Division in order to facilitate interoperability, cultural adaptability and IT-enablement in support of e-commerce (e-business, e-government, etc.), ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 mandates the Project Editor for new ISO/IEC 18038 (and ISO/IEC 18022), Dr. Jake V. Th. Knoppers to explore and develop a mutually acceptable cooperative working solution for the maintenance of ISO 3166-1, ISO/IEC 18038 and the UN Statistical Division, and failing the ability to develop such a mutually acceptable approach, be instructed to develop alternative solution(s)".*

*"Given the fact that this issue also impacts parties whose participation and cooperation is necessary for interoperability and cultural adaptability in support of global e-commerce, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 mandates its Project Editor for new ISO/IEC 18038 (and ISO/IEC 18022), Dr. Jake V. Th. Knoppers, to explore opportunities for interworking of these two new ISO/IEC standards with the World Customs Organization (WCO), World Trade Organization (WTO), International Civil Aviation Association (ICAO), ICANN, and others similar organizations for whom "jurisdiction" and "e-commerce", "e-business", "e-government", etc., is deemed to be important and requires interoperability and cultural adaptability from a global perspective".*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTORY NOTES

### 1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to start the process of obtaining consensus on:

- (1) the approach taken to the development of this standard; and,
- (2) introduce some basic working principles and definitions. These will serve as the basis for the drafting of the actual "ISO technical text" of a WD (Working Draft) and then a CD (Committee Draft).

### 1.2 BACKGROUND REFERENCES FOR WORK ON ISO/IEC 18038

Documents which serve as the *raison d'être* and source for this standardization work are (in chronological order)

- ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC) Report

The ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC), the first "business team" of JTC1, focused on identification of common horizontal standards requirements for e-commerce independent of application area or industry sector. JTC1 established the BT-EC *"in order to find out the real and comprehensive requirements for standardization to support and advance interoperability in support of electronic commerce"*.

One of the results was the identification on required new work items for standardization. Of these a select number were identified as having a "high priority". {See further ISO/IEC JTC1 N5296} One such JTC1 BT-EC high priority new work item was:

*"C.3 Standardize the identification and mapping of the various categories of jurisdictional domains (With priority on those impacting several sectors of Electronic Commerce) (see 7.4.3)"*.

Quoting section 7.4.3 of the JTC1 BT-EC Report:

#### ***"7.4.3 Identification and Mapping of Jurisdictional Domains***

*Electronic commerce, like present-day commerce, has to comply with the requirements of the jurisdictions which impact the way in which Electronic Commerce is carried out. In addition to jurisdictions which have a physical, i.e., geographic, dimension, there are jurisdictions bounded by type of goods or services dimensions. Examples of jurisdictions with (1) a physical dimension are the European Union, NAFTA, California, Punjab, etc., (2) those with a goods dimension is the Multi-Fibre Textile Agreement (MFTA); and, (3) those of services dimensions are found in the transportation, banking, environment, etc., sectors.*

***Work Item C.3: Standardize the identification and mapping of the various categories of jurisdictional domains (With priority on those impacting several sectors of Electronic Commerce).***

*Work Item C.3 is part of the IT infrastructure and thus should be defined by JTC1, i.e., standard as a tool to be utilized by bodies with sectorial and cross-sectorial responsibilities as well as bodies wishing to start the process of IT-enablement for electronic commerce of their jurisdictional domain".*

➤ ISO/IEC NWI Proposal and Acceptance

The NWI proposal for this project is document ISO/IEC JTC1 N6204. The proposal has an Executive Summary and Annexes A through E. Those not familiar with this project should review this document available at <<<http://www/jtc1.org>>> (or contact the Project Editor).

The proposal met the criteria for acceptance into the JTC1 Programme of Work and SC32 has been instructed to begin development of this item. {See ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 N0494}

ISO/IEC 18038 is the standard number reserved and allocated for this project by the ISO Central Secretariat, Geneva.

### **1.3 LINK TO DEVELOPMENT WORK ON ISO/IEC 18022**

There is a close linkage and interworking between this standard project and new standards project ISO/IEC 18022 *Identification, Mapping and IT-Enablement of Standards for Widely Used Coded Value Domains*.

ISO/IEC 18022 is designed to be utilized as a methodology and tool by others to create:

- (1) IT-enabled versions of the "Codes sets representing X" for which they are responsible; and,
- (2) to do so in a manner which supports "portability", "interoperability", and, "cultural adaptability".

These are the three strategic directions of JTC1 standards development work. One mechanism which ISO/IEC 18022 introduces is to separate unambiguous IT interface and interchange requirements from their various human language based equivalents in support of localization and multilingual requirements at the (human) end-user interface.

Draft Annexes B, C, and D {See below} use an ISO/IEC 18022-based approach to identifying various categories of jurisdictional domains as "coded value domains".

### **1.4 LINK TO "E-COMMERCE"**

The focus of this standard is to advance and facilitate interoperability in support of electronic commerce. A key standard being developed here is ISO/IEC 15944-1 *Information Technology - Business Agreement Semantic Descriptive Techniques Part 1: Business Operational Aspects of Open-edi for Implementation*". {See ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 N0459}.

ISO/IEC 15944-1 has the following text and we quote:

***"0.1.1 Business operational view (BOV), Open-edi and E-commerce, E-business, etc.***

*The purpose of this introductory section is to provide users with an understanding of the relation of this standard to concepts/terms such as "electronic commerce", "electronic administration", "electronic business", etc.*

*Concepts/terms such as "edi", and now e-commerce, (and its compatriots such as e-administration, e-business, e-government, e-logistics, e-travel, e-tailing, etc.), have a high profile among users and suppliers alike including that of standardization. These concepts/terms have many different meanings in various contexts and perspectives.<sup>1</sup> In addition, marketing people and those seeking to raise investment funds, (e.g., IPOs), do and will continue to use "e-" words in a variety of ways.*

*The underlying principles and characteristics of e-commerce and e-administration, e-business etc., include:*

- (1) being business transaction-based (of both a financial and non-financial nature);*
- (2) using information technology (computers and telecommunications);*
- (3) interchanging electronic data involving establishment of commitments among persons<sup>2</sup>.*

*From a commercial, legal and standardization perspective, one can view electronic commerce as:*

***"electronic commerce:** a category of business transactions, involving two or more persons, enacted through electronic data interchange. Persons can be individuals and/or organizations".<sup>3</sup>*

*Consequently, interpretations and use of the concepts/terms, "e-commerce", "e-business", "e-administration", etc., which do not require:*

- (1) a clearly understood purpose, mutually agreed upon goal(s), explicitness and unambiguity;*

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<sup>1</sup>The ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC) in its Report to JTC1 stated (p.9)

*"BT-EC recognizes that Electronic Commerce (EC) can be defined in many different ways. But rather than attempting to provide a satisfactory definition, the Team has chosen to take a more heuristic approach to EC and to do so from a global perspective, i.e., world-wide, cross-sectorial, multilingual, various categories of participants (including consumers)".*

ISO/IEC JTC1 N5296 "Report to JTC1: Work on Electronic Commerce Standardization to be initiated". 4 May, 1998, 74 p.

<sup>2</sup>In this standard the term "party(ies)" is used in its generic context independent of roles or categories of "person". It assumes that a party has the properties of a "person".

<sup>3</sup>Definitions for the terms "business transaction" and "electronic data interchange" are found in ISO/IEC 14662 "Open-edi Reference Model", for "organization" in ISO/IEC 6523 "Information Technology - Structure for the Identification of organizations and organization parts, Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes; and, Part 2: Registration of organizations identification schemes", and for "person" and "individual" in this standard.

- (2) *pre-definable set(s) of activities and/or processes, pre-definable and structured data;*
- (3) *commitments among persons being established through electronic data interchange;*
- (4) *computational integrity and related characteristics; and,*
- (5) *the above being specifiable through Formal Description Techniques (FDTs) and executable through information technology systems for use in real world actualizations;*

*are deemed to be not a priority for this standard and likely outside of its scope.*

*The above noted five requirements are essential for achieving interoperability from a business operational view perspective (just as existing computer and telecommunication standards have as a key objective interoperability from an IT perspective)".*

The work on ISO/IEC 18038 standard adopts this approach of ISO/IEC 15944-1.

"Business transaction" is defined in the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model independent of whether the actual business transaction is of a for-profit or not-for-profit nature, involves the exchange of monetary values or not, etc.

## **2.0 APPROACH**

### **2.1 OVERALL APPROACH AND TIME FRAME OF WORK (AS PER NWI PROPOSAL)**

As stated in the NWI Proposal, this project has a restricted and pragmatic focus, i.e., that which is "do-able", most useful and can be accomplished in eighteen (18) months of development work. This means that by end 2001 all (new) development work stops with the priority being on progressing this standard from FCD to IS. If meeting this deadline requires narrowing the scope, so be it.

Primary analysis and development work indicates that "quasi" structured and systematic rules and procedures exist in the legal environment of international law and for various categories of jurisdictions. Consequently, the resulting standard may well be more of the nature of the method for capturing these from an "IT-enablement" perspective and serving as a common bridging tool among legal, commercial, public policy and IT environments.

One is fully aware that the legal environment has inextractable and non-resolvable complexities. This ISO/IEC 18038 standard was proposed and intended to be a "Level 1" clarification. If further work is required, this will be identified during this standards development work, the business requirements specified, supporting resources/participation obtained. If this should be the case, there could either be a sub-project split or a NWI proposal. However, reaching 90-95% IT-enablement will be a marked improvement over the present state of affairs.

### **2.2 APPROACH TO "WHAT IS A JURISDICTION?"**

**The focus of this standard is "jurisdiction" as the primary source of external constraints on a**

**business transaction.**

Quoting from ISO/IEC 15944-1, section 5.1.6 "Business Transaction Model: Levels of Constraints

**"5.1.6 Business Transaction Model: Levels of Constraints"<sup>4</sup>**

*In addition to its three fundamental components<sup>5</sup>, another aspect of the Business Transaction Model is that of "levels of constraints". The Business Operational View derived for Open-edi shows that there are constraints applied to business transactions<sup>6</sup>. The Open-edi model identifies two categories of constraints namely;*

- (1) *those that cover agreements between the buyer and the seller and the entities associated with achieving the mutually agreed upon goal of the business transaction, i.e. constraints which the buyer and seller mutually agree to; and,*
- (2) *sets of constraints on a business transaction external to those agreed upon by the buyer and seller. The primary source of these external constraints are those of a legal or regulatory nature".*

The JTC1/BT-EC Report working definition for the term/concept "jurisdiction" was as follows:

**"jurisdiction:** *a distinct legal and regulatory framework which places constraints on the global marketplace and in doing so often defines/establishes a local market".*

The French language equivalent prepared in support of this standard is:

**"jurisdiction:** *cadre juridique et de réglementation distinct qui impose des contraintes au marché mondial et qui, ce faisant, définit ou établit souvent un marché local".*

*[Editor's Note: There is a need here to amend this definition to incorporate "localization" requirements, see below].*

Here the JTC1 BT-EC working definition for "localization" is:

**"localization:** *pertaining to or concerned with anything that is not global and is bound through*

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<sup>4</sup> The primary scope of this standard in the context of the "Business Transaction Model: Levels of Constraints" is that of Level 0 – No External Constraints (on business transactions) Level 0 covers those constraints which the persons involved in a business transaction impose on them selves This standard also provides a linkage to common Level 1, External Constraints, pertaining to "persons" as entities in a business transaction requiring the introduction of "individual," "organization," "organization person," "regulator," and "public administration."

<sup>5</sup>The three fundamental components of a business transaction are "persons", "processes", and "data".

<sup>6</sup>See further below, Section 8 "Rules for Specification of Open-edi Scenarios and Their Components".

*specified sets of parameters<sup>7</sup> of:*

- (a) *a linguistic nature including natural and special languages and associated multilingual requirements;*
- (b) *jurisdictional nature, i.e., legal, regulatory, geopolitical, etc.;*
- (c) *a sectorial nature, i.e., industry sector, scientific, professional, etc.;*
- (d) *a human rights nature, i.e., privacy, disabled/handicapped persons, etc.; and/or,*
- (e) *consumer behaviour requirements.*

*Within and among "locales", interoperability and harmonization objectives also apply".*

The French language equivalent prepared in support of this standard is:

**"localisation:** *se rapportant à ou concernant tout ce qui n'est pas mondial et est lié par une série de paramètres particuliers:*

- (a) *une nature linguistique comprenant les langues naturelles et spéciales ainsi que les exigences multilingues connexes;*
- (b) *une nature juridique, par exemple légale, de réglementation, géopolitique, etc.;*
- (c) *une nature sectorielle, par exemple, par exemple le secteur industriel, scientifique, professionnel, etc.;*
- (d) *une nature des droits de la personne, par exemple le respect de la vie privée, les handicapés, etc.; et/ou,*
- (e) *les exigences en matière de comportement des consommateurs.*

*Des objectifs d'interopérabilité et d'harmonisation s'appliquent également à la localisation".*

In addition, a "jurisdiction" has the properties and behaviours of a person already defined in ISO/IEC 15944-1 as:

**"person:** *an entity, i.e., a natural or legal person, recognized by law as having legal rights and duties, able to make commitment(s), assume and fulfil resulting obligation(s), and able of being held accountable for its action(s).*

*NOTE - Synonyms for "legal person" include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in competent jurisdictions".*

and in French as:

**"personne:** *entité, par exemple une personne physique ou morale, reconnue par la loi comme ayant des droits et des devoirs, capable de faire des engagements, d'assumer et de remplir les obligations résultantes, et capable d'être tenue responsable de ses actions.*

*NOTE – Parmi les synonymes de «personne morale», on trouve «personne juridique», «personne fictive», «corporation», etc., selon la terminologie utilisée par les juridictions compétentes".*

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<sup>7</sup> One of the objectives of this ISO/IEC 18038 standard is that such "sets of parameters" are to be specified as an IT-enabled "object classes".

Keeping the definitions of "person", and incorporating that of localization, the draft proposed definition for jurisdiction for this standard is:

**"jurisdiction: a distinct legal and regulatory framework, having the properties and behaviours of a person, which places external constraints on business transactions globally, or, if not, of a localization nature".**

This definition in its use of the terms "person" and "localization" inherits the associated definitions stated above.

It is common practice for one jurisdiction to represent or act on behalf of another "peer" jurisdiction in some specified capacity, i.e., as a "jurisdictional agent", tentatively defined as:

*"jurisdictional agent (JA): a jurisdiction as a person in the role of agent acting on behalf of another peer jurisdiction in some specified capacity".*

Here the term "agent" is defined in ISO/IEC 15944-1 as:

*"agent: a person acting for another person in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a business transaction".*

*NOTE:*

*Excluded here are agents as "automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662, "automatons" are recognized and provided for but as part of the Functional Services View (FSV) where they are defined as an "Information Processing Domain (IPD)".*

### 2.3 LINKAGE "JURISDICTION" AND "OBJECT CLASS"<sup>8</sup>

ISO/IEC 11179-1 *"Information technology - Specification and standardization of data elements - Part 1: Framework for the specifications and standardization of data elements"* (1999) defines "object class" as:

**"object class:** A set *objects*. A set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose *properties* and behaviour follow the same rules".

[Note: The scope of SC32/WG2 here is that of "properties". It does not cover "behaviours". The scope of SC/WG1 work utilizes this ISO/IEC 11179 work and also covers "behaviours" and "rules" in the context of Open-edi with a focus on "business transactions", which includes "behaviours" (and "rules") in its standards, (e.g., "process" as fundamental component of the "business transaction model", "role", as a referencable and re-useable "scenario component", "state changes", as a key

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<sup>8</sup>See Annex A below for equivalent French language terms/definitions currently available.

characteristics of Open-edi, etc.].

The definition of "object" utilized and referenced in ISO/IEC 11179-1 is that found in ISO 1087 "*Terminology - Vocabulary*" which defines "object" as follows:

**"object:** Any part of the perceivable or conceivable world.

NOTE - Objects may also be material (e.g. engine) or immaterial (e.g. magnetism)".

"Property" is defined in ISO/IEC 11179-1 as:

**"property:** A peculiarity common to all members of an object class".

In this context, a "jurisdiction" is a source (creator) of sets of rules as external constraints on a business transaction.

Note(s):

- (1) A key property of a "jurisdiction" is that it has the ability to **impose** rules on real world object classes. A "jurisdiction" is thus an authoritative source of object classes based on sets of the "same rules".

[remainder - under construction]

- (2) Persons (as organizations and/or individuals) may and do "privately" develop common sets of rules to which all its members "contractually" agree to (or to which a person to become a member must agree to). Well known common examples of such "clubs" include "Mastercard", "VISA", "SWIFT", "IATA", "FIATA", etc.

Persons as members of these "clubs" as "object classes" follow the same set of rules which serve to delineate explicit boundaries as well as the associated common sets of properties and behaviours.

## 2.4 BASIC OR PIVOT JURISDICTION = THE NATION STATE/COUNTRY<sup>9</sup>

A jurisdiction is a framework of authority.

Existing jurisdictions combine to form other jurisdictions, i.e., when they agree to share the same set of rules as sets of external constraints.

At the same time within a jurisdiction there are often delegated authorities and responsibilities to 2, 3, and 4+ levels of granularity, (e.g. in the USA, second level such jurisdictions are commonly known as "states" and third level jurisdictions as "counties").

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<sup>9</sup>This section benefits from the publication by S.A. Williams and A.L.C. de Mestral *An Introduction to International Law*. 2nd edition, 1987, discussions with one of its authors Prof. Claude de Mestral as well as input from lawyers specializing in international law.



One therefore needs a basic or pivot jurisdiction. This would be the "state" or "county".

**Note(s):**

- (1) The character string "state" has multiple meanings in different contexts. For example, in the context of the "United States of America", a "state" is a category of jurisdiction which is combined as a "federation" (and not a "confederation"). To the rest-of-the-world (ROW), the USA represents itself as a "state" as a unified whole. Other jurisdictions are either:
  - a unitary state, (e.g., France, the Netherlands);
  - a federal state, (e.g., Canada, USA)
  - a confederacy, (e.g., Switzerland).

In this standard the term "state" is used of the equivalent as "a geopolitical entity recognized as a "state", recognized as such by the United Nations. (The USA FIPS standards use the term "basic geopolitical entity").

***[Question: Should this term and its acronym (BPE) be used?]***

Peculiar properties of a geopolitical entity already identified include:

- a geopolitical entity must have a defined territory;

A defined territory is assumed to be a specification of physical boundaries of an earth-referenced entity, i.e., map surrounds using standards of TC211 Digital Geographic Information/Geomatics, as an earth-based geomatic "mapping".

**Note(s):**

- (1) A defined territory need not be contiguous.
  - (2) It is also understood that the borders which define a territory may either be under dispute and/or defined at various levels of granularity.
  - (3) Boundaries may be explicitly stated using (a) predefined precise lat/long coordinates, (e.g., the 49th parallel); (b) as bodies surrounded by waters, (seas or oceans at the tidal low-level mark); (c) a flowing body of water, i.e., a river, (d) via drainage regions, (e.g., as all territories drained by waters flowing into the Arctic, versus Pacific or Atlantic Oceans), etc.
- a geopolitical territory must be a jurisdiction (or part of a jurisdiction) recognized by the United Nations.

**Note(s):**

- (1) This approach parallels that of ISO/IEC 6523 where an "organization" is divisible having two or more parts (and sub-parts, etc.).

"States" are the principal subjects of the international legal systems. Even though there are many legal factors involved in establishing whether a geopolitical entity is to be considered a state, the essential characteristics of a state are well-known and accepted. They can be summarized as follows:

*"Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention of 1933 on the Rights and Duties of States<sup>10</sup> which was signed by the United States and 15 Latin American countries is seen as laying down the classical conditions which a prospective state must satisfy under customary international law, the state should possess a permanent population, a defined territory, a government and a capacity to enter into relations with other states". [Williams, Mestral, p. 44]*

The most important condition found in the Montevideo Convention is that "a state must have the capacity to enter into relations with other states". This requirement underlines the importance of recognition by other states, i.e., acceptance as a "peer", i.e., a "~~peer-to-peer~~" relationship from an "object class" perspective.

Identification and mapping of various categories of jurisdictions can thus be seen as sets of ~~peer-to-peer~~ relations and interactions, i.e., they share the same set of rules governing an object class.

[to be completed]

#### 2.4.1 UNITED NATIONS RECOGNIZED MEMBER AND NON-MEMBER STATES

The primary and pivotal ~~peer-to-peer~~ set of jurisdictions are those geopolitical entities mutually recognized as states by the United Nations {See further Annex B}.

[Requires further work and text]

#### 2.4.2 GEOPOLITICAL ENTITIES

[Requires further development work]

### 3.0 ANNEXES TO ISO/IEC 18038 STANDARD

The need for the following Annexes has already been identified.

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<sup>10</sup>U.S.T.S. No. 881; 165 L.N.T.S. 19.

### **3.1 ANNEX A (NORMATIVE) CONSOLIDATED LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WITH MULTILINGUAL EQUIVALENCY**

Note(s):

1. The terms and definitions in Annex A are taken from Section 3.1 Technical Normative Elements.
2. ISO English<sup>11</sup> is the language most commonly used in standards development.
3. Since an ISO/IEC standard is to be a widely-used, i.e globally, it is important that its terms and definitions are unambiguous. A proven and tested means for such quality assurance is to develop equivalent terms and definitions in another natural language.
4. At the minimum, Annex A to this standard will contain English/French language equivalents. however, Annex A is structured to be able to support multiple language equivalencies of term/definition pairs. P-members are asked to contribute the equivalent terms/definitions in their official languages through the use of common linguistically neutral and identifiers. (See Column 1) which will then be registered as "Amendments".

### **3.2 ANNEX B (NORMATIVE) - IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF "COUNTRIES" AS JURISDICTIONS ON A PEER-TO-PEER BASIS**

This is/will be the key Annex of the ISO/IEC 18038 standard. Annex B as part of SC32 N0535 represents the results of standards development work to date.

It will be amended/improved as required.

The sub-sections of Annex B will be:

- B.1 - Issues to be Resolved and Approach Taken;
- B.2 - Matrix-Based Approach and Explanatory Notes on Components of the Matrix (e.g., Rows and Columns); and,
- B.3 - Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e., "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations

### **3.3 ANNEX C (INFORMATIVE) MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING**

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<sup>11</sup>English as a natural language has variations in use (spelling, convention, designations of terms to concepts, etc.), worldwide, (e.g., British English, USA English, Canadian English, Australian English, etc.). The term "ISO English" is used to designate the special use of English as a natural language within the context of ISO standards.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THREE NATION-STATES COMPRISING JURISDICTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)

Annex C serves as an informative example. It will be amended/improved as required.

### 3.4 ANNEX D (INFORMATIVE) CONCORDANCE OF UN, WTO, WCO, AND ITU MEMBERS

Annex D is currently "under construction". Given the focus of this standard, i.e., business transactions conducted as e-commerce (or e-business, e-government, etc.), Annex D will contain a concordance table of "primary jurisdictions" and associated codes used as identifiers by such jurisdictions as:

- (1) members of the United Nations (UN);
- (2) members of the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- (3) members of the World Customs Organization (WCO); and/or,
- (4) members of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

Identification and mapping of various categories of jurisdictions in the context of business transactions requires at the minimum ability to identify, reference and map to these four categories of jurisdictions.

## 4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF SECTIONS OF NEW ISO/IEC 18038

### 4.1 SCOPE

ISO/IEC standardization in the field of identification and mapping of various categories of jurisdictional domains in conforming with existing requirements and practices of international, regional, national, etc., authorities (with a priority on those impacting several sectors of electronic commerce).

[Note: Taken from JTC1 N5296 NWI Proposal]

### 4.2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

[to be completed]

Normative references include:

- ISO/IEC 14662
- ISO/IEC 15944-1
- ISO/IEC 11179

and other standards whose definitions are referenced in Annex A.

Other references include:

- Charter of the United Nations/Charte des Nations Unies (1945);
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)
- ? Montevideo Convention ?

and others.

### **4.3 TECHNICAL NORMATIVE ELEMENTS**

#### **4.3.1 DEFINITIONS**

See Annex A which currently serves as the initial set of terms and definitions.

#### **4.3.2 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

[To be inserted at a later date]

### **4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF JURISDICTION**

[to be based on approach outlined in Section 2.0]

### **4.5 RULES GOVERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF CATEGORIES OF JURISDICTIONS**

[to be developed based using Annex B, C and D, as well as the UN Charter, Vienna Convention]

#### **4.5.1 AS SINGLE ENTITIES**

#### **4.5.2 AS A SET OF JOINT ENTITIES, i.e., BILATERALS**

#### **4.5.3 AS A SET OF MULTIPLE ENTITIES, i.e., MULTILATERALS**

#### **4.5.4 AS A REGIONAL ENTITY**

[an example here is NAFTA. See further Annex C]

#### **4.5.5 AS AN INTERNATIONAL ENTITY**

### **4.6 JURISDICTIONS MAPPED VIA ROLE, FUNCTION, GOOD OR SERVICE**

**5.0** <<OPEN>>

**6.0** <<OPEN>>

**DRAFT OF ANNEXES OF ISO/IEC 18038**

- Annex A (Normative) - Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Multilingual Equivalency
- Annex B (Normative) - Identification and Mapping of "Countries" as Jurisdictions on a Peer-to-Peer Basis
  - Annex B.1 (Normative) - Issues to be Resolved and Approach Taken
  - Annex B.2 (Normative) - Matrix-Based Approach and Explanatory Notes on Components of the Matrix (e.g., Rows and Columns)
  - Annex B.3 (Normative) - Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e., "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations
- Annex C (Informative) - Matrix of Codes Representing Administrative Subdivisions of the Three Nation-States Comprising the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Annex D (Informative) - Concordance of UN, WTO, WCO, and ITU Members

**Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency****ANNEX A - (NORMATIVE) CONSOLIDATED LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WITH CULTURAL ADAPTABILITY: ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE EQUIVALENCY**

*[Editor's Note: This Annex will be amended as work on ISO/IEC 18038 progresses. At present, it is not certain whether or not ISO/IEC 18038 will be published in both the English and French languages. If so, after the FDIS stage the equivalent French language terms and definitions will be used in the French language version of ISO/IEC 18038.*

*In the meantime, the development of equivalent French language terms and definitions serves as a mechanism to minimize any hidden ambiguities in the use of the English language, i.e., as a quality control check. P-member participants in ISO/IEC 18038 standards development work are asked to provide language equivalents for these terms and definitions in the official language of their country].*

1. Introduction

This standard maximizes the use of existing standards where and whenever possible including relevant and applicable existing terms and definitions. This Annex contains the consolidated list of all the English and French language paired terms and definitions used in this standard including those terms and definitions introduced in this standard as well as those found in other standards which are so referenced.

Users of this ISO/IEC 18038 standard may not have ready access to all standards containing terms and definitions referenced in this standard in either the English language version or the French language equivalent where available.

2. Cultural Adaptability

ISO/IEC JTC1 has added "cultural adaptability" as the third strategic direction which all standards development work should support. The two other existing strategic directions are "portability" and "interoperability". Not all ISO/IEC JTC1 standards are being provided in more than one language, i.e., in addition to "ISO/IEC English," in part due to resource constraints.

Terms and definitions are an essential part of a standard. Should resources be lacking to make an ISO/IEC standard available in multiple languages, at the minimum, the terms and definitions should be translated into at least one other language and preferably more.

A key benefit of translation of terms and definitions is that such work at providing bilingual/multilingual equivalency:

- should be considered a "quality control check" in that establishing an equivalency in another natural language ferrets out "hidden" ambiguities in the source language. Often it is only in the translation from one natural language to another that ambiguities in the meaning, i.e., semantics, of the term/definition are discovered. Ensuring bilingual/multilingual equivalency of terms/definition should thus be considered akin to a minimum "ISO 9000-like" quality control check; and,



**Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency**

- is considered a key element in the widespread adoption and use of standards world-wide (especially by users of this standard who include those in various industry sectors, within a legal perspective, policy makers and consumer representatives, other standards developers, IT hardware and service providers, etc.).

This Annex also serves to support the "cultural adaptability" aspects of standards as required by ISO/IEC JTC1. Its purpose is to ensure that if, for whatever reason, an ISO/IEC JTC1 standard is developed in one ISO/IEC "official" language only, at the minimum the terms and definitions are made available in more than one language.<sup>12</sup>

3. Organization of Annex A

The terms/definitions are organized in matrix form in alphabetical order (English language). The columns in the matrix are as follows:

Col. No.	Use
1	ID of the term/definition as per ISO/IEC 18038 (3.1.nm) <sup>13</sup>
2	Status 1 = Existing international standard term/definition. {See Column 7 for "Source"} 2 = New term and definition in 18038
3	English Language - Term
4	English Language - Definition
5	French Language - Term
6	French Language - Definition
7	Source. International standard referenced or ISO/IEC 18038.

The primary reason for organizing the columns in this order is to facilitate the addition of equivalent terms/definitions in other languages as added sets of paired columns, (e.g.,

<sup>12</sup>Other ISO/IEC member bodies are encouraged to provide bilingual/multilingual equivalencies of terms/definitions for the language(s) in use in their countries.

<sup>13</sup>Will be completed when this standard reaches the CD stage.

Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

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Spanish, Japanese, German, Russian, etc.).

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	2	address	a set of data elements that specifies a location to which an information item(s), a material object(s) and/or a person(s) can be sent to or received from.  [Note: A location can be specified as either a physical or electronic address].	adresse	série d'éléments de données servant à préciser l'emplacement où on peut envoyer ou recevoir un élément d'information, un objet matériel ou une personne.  [Nota: Une emplacement peut être spécifier comme une emplacement physique ou une adresse électronique].	Amended version of Canadian TBITS-37 (= USA FIPS)
	2	administration	a category of business transactions that involves the exchange of goods or services, between buyers and sellers, which in most cases are not based on a for-profit objective.	administration	catégorie de transactions d'affaires impliquant l'échange de biens ou de services entre des acheteurs et des vendeurs, et n'ayant pas en général un but lucratif.	See below a similar definition of commerce
	1	agent	a person acting for another person in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a business transaction.  NOTE:  Excluded here are agents as "automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662, "automatons" are recognized and provided for but as part of the Functional Services View (FSV) where they are defined as an "Information Processing Domain (IPD)".	agent	personne agissant au nom d'une autre personne à titre précis dans le contexte d'une transaction d'affaires.  NOTE:  [add French language equivalent]	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.01)
	1	attribute	A characteristic of an object or entity.	attribut	Caractéristique d'un objet ou d'une entité.	ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (3.1)
	1	authentication	the provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an	authentification	attestation de l'identité revendiquée	ISO/IEC 10181-

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			entity.		par une entité.	2:1996
	1	business	a series of processes, each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one organisation, realised through the exchange of information and directed towards some mutually agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time.	affaires	série de processus, ayant chacun une finalité clairement définie, impliquant plus d'une organisation, réalisés par échange d'informations et tendant à l'accomplissement d'un objectif accepté par accord mutuel pour une certaine période de temps.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.2)
	1	Business Operational View (BOV)	a perspective of business transactions limited to those aspects regarding the making of business decisions and commitments among organisations, which are needed for the description of a business transaction.	Vue opérationnelle des affaires (BOV, Business Operational View)	vue perspective sur les transactions d'affaires, restreinte à ceux des aspects relatifs à la prise par les organisations de décisions et d'engagements concernant leurs affaires qui sont nécessaires pour décrire une transaction d'affaires.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.3)
	1	business transaction	a predefined set of activities and/or processes of organisations which is initiated by an organisation to accomplish an explicitly shared business goal and terminated upon recognition of one of the agreed conclusions by all the involved organisations although some of the recognition may be implicit.	transaction d'affaires	ensemble prédéterminé d'activités menées par des organisations et/ou de procédures qu'elles suivent, déclenché par une organisation qui vise à atteindre dans les affaires un but expressément partagé, terminé lorsqu'est observée une des conclusions convenues par toutes les organisations prenantes, bien que cette observation puisse être partiellement implicite.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.4)
	1	character set	A finite set of different characters that is complete for a given purpose.	jeu de caractères	Ensemble fini de différents caractères considéré comme complet à des fins déterminées.	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.02)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Example: The international reference version of the character set of ISO 646.		Exemple: La version internationale de référence du jeu de caractères de l'ISO 646.	
	1	class	Totality of all objects (2.1) to which a concept (3.1) refers.	classe	Ensemble des objets (2.1) auxquels une notion (3.1) fait référence.	ISO 1087:1990 (3.6)
	1	code, coding scheme	A collection of rules that maps the elements of one set on to the elements of a second set.  NOTES - 1. The elements may be characters or character strings. 2. The first set is the coded set and the second is the code element set. 3. An element of the code element set may be related to more than one element of the coded set but the reverse is not true.	code	Ensemble des règles établissant une correspondance entre les éléments d'un premier ensemble et ceux d'un second ensemble.  NOTES - 1. Les éléments peuvent être des caractères ou des chaîne de caractères. 2. Le premier ensemble est le jeu codé et le second est le jeu de codets. 3. Un codet peut correspondre à plusieurs éléments du jeu codé, mais l'inverse n'est pas vrai.	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.02.01)
	1	code elements, code values, coded representation, code (depreciated in this sense), data code (depreciated in this sense)	The result of applying a code to an element in a coded set.  Examples: 1. "CDG" as the representation of Paris Charles-De-Gaulle in the code for three-letter representation of airport names. 2. The seven binary digits representing the delete character in ISO 646.	codet, combinaison de code	Résultat de l'application d'un code à un élément d'un jeu codé.  Exemples: 1. CDG comme représentation de Paris Charles-De-Gaulle dans le code de trois lettres désignant les aéroports. 2. Le groupe des sept éléments	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.02.04)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID (1)	Status Code (2)	Term (3)	Definition (4)	Term (5)	Definition (6)	
					binaires représentant le caractère oblitération dans l'ISO 646.	
	1	code element set	Result of applying a coding scheme to all elements of a coded set.  EXAMPLE 3 - All three-letter international representations of airport names.  [ISO 2382-4, using "coding scheme" as indicated in note 3 in 3.3]			ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.6)
	1	code element set, code set, code (depreciated in this sense), data code set (depreciated in this sense)	The result of applying a code to all elements of a coded set.  Example: All the three-letter international representations of airport names.	jeu de codets, jeu de combinaisons de code	Ensemble des résultats de l'application d'un code à l'ensemble d'un jeu codé.  Exemple: Ensemble des représentations internationales composées de trois lettres désignant les noms d'aéroports.	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.02.05)
	1	code value	Result of applying a coding scheme to an element in a coded set.  EXAMPLE 2 - "CDG" as the representation of Paris Charles-de-Gaulle in the coding scheme for three-letter representation of airport names.  [ISO 2382-4, using "coding scheme" as indicated in note 3 in 3.3]			ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.5)
	1	coded set	Set of elements which is mapped on to another set according to a coding scheme.			ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.4)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			<p>EXAMPLE 1 - A list of names of airports which is mapped on to a corresponding set of three-letter abbreviations.</p> <p>[ISO 2382-4, using "coding scheme" as indicated in note 3 in 3.3]</p>			
	1	coded set	<p>A set of elements which is mapped on to another set according to a code.</p> <p>Example: A list of the names of airports which is mapped on to a corresponding set of three-letter abbreviations.</p>	jeu code	<p>Ensemble d'éléments mis en correspondance avec un autre ensemble d'éléments selon un code.</p> <p>Exemple: Liste des noms des aéroports mise en correspondance avec leur représentation internationale en trois lettres.</p>	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.02.02)
	1	coding scheme	<p>Collection of rules that maps the elements of one set on to the elements of a second set.</p> <p>NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The elements may be characters or character strings.</li> <li>The first set is the coded set and the second is the code element set.</li> <li>"coding scheme" is preferred to "code" in this part of ISO/IEC 7826 as the latter has several (deprecated) meanings. [ISO 2382-4]</li> </ol>			ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.3)
	2	commerce	a category of business transactions which involves the exchange of goods or services, between buyers and sellers, most often on a for-profit basis.	commerce	catégorie de transactions d'affaires impliquant l'échange de biens ou de services entre des acheteurs et des	See also above the definition of administration

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					vendeurs, et ayant en général un but lucratif.	
	1	composite type	<p>A data type that has a data structure composed of the data structures of one or more data types and that has its own set of permissible operations.</p> <p>Example: A data type "complex number" may be composed of two "real number" data types.</p> <p>NOTE - The operations of a composite type may manipulate its occurrences as a unit or may manipulate portions of these occurrences.</p>	type composite	<p>Type de données dont la structure est composée des structures de données d'un ou plusieurs types de données et qui dispose de son propre ensemble d'opérations permises.</p> <p>Exemple: Le type de données "nombre complexe" peut être composé de deux types de données "nombre réel".</p> <p>NOTE - Le type de données "nombre complexe" peut être composé de deux types de données "nombre réel".</p>	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.05.10)
	1	concept	<p>A unit of thought constituted through abstraction on the basis of properties common to a set of objects (2.1).</p> <p>NOTE - Concepts are not bound to particular languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background.</p>	notion	<p>Unité de pensée constituée par abstraction à partir des propriétés communes à un ensemble d'objets (2.1).</p> <p>NOTE - Les notions ne sont pas liées aux langues individuelles. Elles sont dépendant influencées par le contexte socioculturel.</p>	ISO 1087:1990 (3.1)
	1	consensus	<p>general agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves</p>	consensus (perspective de la normalisation)	accord général caractérisé par l'absence d'opposition ferme à l'encontre de l'essentiel du sujet	Based on ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5.6, 1998;



## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments.  NOTE - Consensus need not imply unanimity.		émanant d'une partie importante des intérêts en jeu et par un processus de recherche de prise en considération des vues de toutes les parties concernées et de rapprochement des positions divergentes éventuelles.  NOTE - Le consensus n'implique pas nécessairement l'unanimité.	see also ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)
	2	contact	an instance of a person (an individual or an organization or a part of an organization) interacting with another person to whom an information item(s), a material object(s) and/or a person(s) can be sent or received from.	contact	une instance d'une personne (un individu ou une organisation ou une partie d'une organisation) en relation avec une autre personne et à laquelle on peut envoyer ou recevoir un élément d'information, un objet matériel ou une personne.	Amended version of Canadian TBITS-37 (= USA FIPS)
	1	data	A reinterpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing.  NOTE - Data can be processed by humans or by automatic means.	donnée	Représentation réinterprétable d'une information sous une forme conventionnelle convenant à la communication, à l'interprétation.  NOTE - Les données peuvent être traitées par des moyens humains ou automatiques.	ISO/IEC 2382:1993
	1	data (in a business transaction)	representations of recorded information that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system.	donnée	représentations d'informations enregistrées qui sont préparées ou l'ont été de façon à pouvoir être utilisées dans un ordinateur.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.11)
	1	data element	A unit of data for which the definition, identification,	élément de	unité d'information dont la définition,	ISO/IEC 11179-

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes.	données	l'identification, la représentation et les valeurs autorisées sont spécifiées au moyen d'un ensemble d'attributs.	3:1994 (3.3 E) (3.4 F)
	1	data element value	A value out of a set of permissible values pertaining to a data element.	valeur d'élément de donnée	Valeur tirée d'un ensemble de valeurs autorisées relatives à une donnée	ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (3.6)
	1	data object	Discrete data, considered as a unit, representing an instance of a data structure that is known or assumed to be known.	objet de données	Données discrètes considérées comme un tout et représentant une occurrence de structure de données dont l'existence est connue ou considérée comme telle.	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.01.11)
	1	designation	any representation of a concept.	designation	toute représentation d'une notion.	ISO 1087
	1	distinguishing identifier	data that unambiguously distinguishes an entity in the authentication process.	identificateur distinctif	information qui différencie sans ambiguïté une entité dans le processus d'authentification.	ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996
	1	electronic commerce	a category of business transactions, involving two or more persons, enacted through electronic data interchange using computer and telecommunications technologies. Persons can be individuals and/or organizations.	commerce électronique	catégorie de transactions d'affaires concernant au moins deux personnes, décrétée par échange de données informatisé au moyen de technologies informatiques et de télécommunications. Les personnes peuvent être des particuliers, des organisations, ou les deux à la fois.	Introduction ISO/IEC 15944-1
	1	Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	the automated exchange of any predefined and structured data for business purposes among information systems of two or more organisations.	Echange de Données Informatisé (EDI, Electronic Data Interchange)	échange automatisé de données structurées et prédéfinies pour traiter des affaires entre les systèmes d'information de deux ou plusieurs organisations.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.5)

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Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	1	entity	Any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things.  Example: A person, object, event, idea, process, etc...  NOTE - Please observe that an entity exists whether data about it are available or not.	entité	tout objet ou association d'objets, concret ou abstrait, existant, ayant existé ou pouvant exister.  Exemple: Personne, événement, idée, processus, etc...  NOTE - A noter qu'une entité existe que l'on dispose de données à son sujet ou non.	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.02.05)
	1	Formal Description Technique (FDT)	a specification method based on a description language using rigorous and unambiguous rules both with respect to developing expressions in the language (formal syntax) and interpreting the meaning of these expressions (formal semantics).	Technique de description formelle (FDT, Formal description Technique)	méthode de spécification fondée sur un langage de spécification faisant appel à des règles rigoureuses et non ambiguës tant pour le développement d'expressions dans le langage (syntaxe formelle) que pour l'interprétation de la signification de ces expressions (sémantique formelle).	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.6)
	1	Functional Service View (FSV)	a perspective of business transactions limited to those information technology interoperability aspects of IT Systems needed to support the execution of Open-edition transactions.	Vue fonctionnelle des services (FSV)	vue perspective sur les transactions d'affaires, restreinte à ceux des aspects relatifs au fonctionnement informatique coopératif entre systèmes d'information qui sont nécessaires à l'exécution des transactions d'EDI-ouvert.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.7)
	1	identification	a rule-based process, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more attributes, i.e., data elements, whose value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the	identification	processus basé sur des règles, énoncées explicitement, impliquant l'utilisation d'un ou plusieurs	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.21)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			occurrence or existence of a specified entity.		attributs, par exemple des éléments de données, dont la valeur (ou une combinaison de valeurs) sert à identifier de façon unique l'occurrence ou l'existence d'une entité spécifiée.	
	1	identifier	a language independent unique identifier of a data element within a Registration Authority.	identificateur	identifiant d'un élément de donnée dans une autorité d'enregistrement qui est indépendant de la langue et unique.	ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994
	1	individual	A person who is a human being, i.e., a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible entity or is considered as such.	individu	personne qui est un être humain, par exemple une personne physique, qui agit à titre d'entité indivisible distincte ou qui est considérée comme telle.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.23)
	1	Information Bundle (IB)	the formal description of the semantics of the information to be exchanged by Open-edi Parties playing roles in an Open-edi scenario.	Faisceau d'informations) (IB, Information Bundle)	description formelle de la valeur sémantique des informations échangées entre partenaires d'EDI-ouvert jouant un rôle dans un scénario d'EDI-ouvert.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)
	1	information interchange	Process of sending and receiving data in such a manner that the information content or meaning assigned to the data is not altered during the transmission.			ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.10)
	1	issuing organization (IO)	Body that assumes responsibility for the administration of a specific coding scheme.			ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.1)
	2	IT-enablement	the transformation of current standards utilized in commerce, (e.g., code tables), from a manual to computational perspective so as to be able to support	habilitation TI	transformation des normes actuelles utilisées dans le commerce (par exemple. les tables de codes) de	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Business Team on

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			computational integrity.		mode manuel en mode informatique, afin de pouvoir assurer une intégrité informatique.	Electronic Commerce Clause 6.2 (JTC1 N5437)
	2	jurisdiction	a distinct legal and regulatory framework which places constraints on the global marketplace and in doing so often defines/establishes a local market.  <i>[Editor's Note: Need to amend definition to incorporate "localization" requirements]</i>	juridiction	cadre juridique et de réglementation distinct qui impose des contraintes au marché mondial et qui, ce faisant, définit ou établit souvent un marché local.	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC) (ISO/IEC JTC1 N5437)
	1	list	An ordered set of data elements.	liste	Ensemble d'éléments de donnée dont l'ordre est défini.	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.08.01)
	2	localization	pertaining to or concerned with anything that is not global and is bound through specified sets of parameters of: (a) a linguistic nature including natural and special languages and associated multilingual requirements; (b) jurisdictional nature, i.e., legal, regulatory, geopolitical, etc.; (c) a sectorial nature, i.e., industry sector, scientific, professional, etc.;	localisation	se rapportant à ou concernant tout ce qui n'est pas mondial et est lié par une série de paramètres particuliers: (a) une nature linguistique comprenant les langues naturelles et spéciales ainsi que les exigences multilingues connexes; (b) une nature juridique, par exemple légale, de réglementation, géopolitique, etc.; (c) une nature sectorielle, par exemple, par exemple le secteur industriel, scientifique, professionnel, etc.;	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC), p.25 (ISO/IEC JTC1 N5437)
*	2	localization (cont'd)	(d) a human rights nature, i.e., privacy,	localisation	(d) une nature des droits de la	

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			<p>disabled/handicapped persons, etc.; and/or, consumer behaviour requirements.</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>Within and among "locales", interoperability and harmonization objectives also apply.</p>	(suite)	<p>personne, par exemple le respect de la vie privée, les handicapés, etc.; et/ou,</p> <p>(e)</p> <p>les exigences en matière de comportement des consommateurs. Des objectifs d'interopérabilité et d'harmonisation s'appliquent également à la localisation.</p>	
	1	metadata	Data about data elements, including their data descriptions, and data about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility.	métadonnée	Donnée au sujet d'élément de données, y compris leurs descriptions de données, ou donnée au sujet de la propriété des données, des chemins d'accès, des droits d'accès et de la volatilité des données.	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.06.05)
	2	multilingualism	the ability to support not only character sets specific to a (natural) language (or family of languages) and associated rules but also localization requirements, i.e., use of a language from jurisdictional, sectorial and consumer marketplace perspectives.	multilinguisme	capacité de supporter non seulement les jeux de caractères particuliers à une langue (ou une famille de langues ainsi que les règles connexes, mais aussi les exigences en matière de localisation, par exemple l'utilisation d'une langue dans une perspective juridique, sectorielle ou commerciale.	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC), p.25 (ISO/IEC JTC1 N5437)
	1	name	Designation (5.3.1.) of an object (2.1) by a linguistic expression.	nom	Désignation (5.3.1) d'un objet (2.1) par une unité linguistique.	ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.3)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
						* Also cited in 15944-1
	1	object	Any part of the perceivable or conceivable world.  NOTE - Objects may also be material (e.g. engine) or immaterial (e.g. magnetism).	objet	Élément de la réalité qui peut être perçu ou conçu.  NOTE - Les objets peuvent être matériels (par exemple: moteur) ou immatériels (par exemple: magnétisme).	ISO 1087:1990 (2.1)
	1	object class	A set of objects. A set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behavior follow the same rules.			ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.45)
	1	Open-edi	electronic data interchange among multiple autonomous organisations to accomplish an explicit shared business goal according to Open-edi standards.	EDI-ouvert	échange de données informatisé par application des normes d'EDI-ouvert entre plusieurs organisations autonomes visant un objectif d'affaires explicitement partagé.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.9)
	1	Open-edi scenario	a formal specification of a class of business transactions having the same business goal.	scénario d'EDI-ouvert	spécification formelle d'une classe de transactions d'affaires partageant le même objectif d'affaires.	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.12)
	1	organization	a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose.  NOTE: The kinds of organizations covered by this International Standard include the following examples:  a) an organization incorporated under law; b) an unincorporated organization or activity	organisation	cadre unique d'autorité dans lequel une ou plusieurs personnes agissent ou sont désignées pour agir afin d'atteindre un certain but.  NOTE: Les types d'organisations couverts par la présente partie de l'ISO/CEI 6523 comprennent par	ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.1)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			<p>providing goods and/or services including:</p> <p>1) partnerships;</p>		<p>exemple les éléments suivants:</p> <p>a) organisations constituées suivant des formes juridiques prévues par la loi;</p> <p>b) autres organisations ou activités fournissant des biens et/ou des services, tels que</p> <p>1) sociétés en participation;</p>	
*	1	organization (cont'd)	<p>2) social or other non-profit organizations or similar bodies in which ownership or control is vested in a group of individuals;</p> <p>3) sole proprietorships</p> <p>4) governmental bodies</p> <p>c) groupings of the above types of organizations where there is a need to identify these in information interchange.</p>	organisation (suite)	<p>2) organismes sociaux ou autres à but non lucratif dans lesquels le droit de propriété ou le contrôle est dévolu à un groupe de personnes;</p> <p>3) entreprises individuelles individuelles</p> <p>4) administrations et organismes de l'état;</p> <p>c) regroupements des organisations des types ci-dessus, lorsqu'il est nécessaire de les identifier pour l'échange d'informations.</p>	
	1	organization part	any department, service or other entity within an organization, which needs to be identified for information	partie d'organisation	n'importe quel département, service ou autre entité au sein d'une	ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.2)



## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			interchange.		organisation, qu'il est nécessaire d'identifier pour l'échange d'informations.	
	1	persona	the set of data elements and their values by which a person wishes to be known and thus identified in a business transaction.	persona	série d'éléments de données et leurs valeurs selon lesquelles une personne désire être connue et ainsi identifiée dans une transaction d'affaire.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.39)
	1	person	an entity, i.e., a natural or legal person, recognized by law as having legal rights and duties, able to make commitment(s), assume and fulfil resulting obligation(s), and able of being held accountable for its action(s).  NOTE - Synonyms for "legal person" include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in competent jurisdictions.	personne	entité, par exemple une personne physique ou morale, reconnue par la loi comme ayant des droits et des devoirs, capable de faire des engagements, d'assumer et de remplir les obligations résultantes, et capable d'être tenue responsable de ses actions.  NOTE – Parmi les synonymes de «personne morale», on trouve «personne juridique», «personne fictive», «corporation», etc., selon la terminologie utilisée par les juridictions compétentes.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.40)
	1	person signature	a signature, i.e., a name representation, distinguishing mark or usual mark, which is created by and pertains to a person.	signature de personne	signature, par exemple la représentation d'un nom, marque de distinction ou marque habituelle, qui est créée par une personne et se rapporte à celle-ci.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.41)
	1	property	A peculiarity common to all members of an object class.			ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.48)

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	1	public administration	an entity, i.e., a person, which is an organization and has the added attribute of being authorized to act on behalf of a regulator.	administration public	entité, par exemple une personne, qui est une organisation et a l'attribut supplémentaire d'être autorisé à agir au nom d'une autorité de réglementation.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.43)
	1	recorded information	any information that is recorded on or in a medium irrespective of form, recording medium or technology utilized, and in a manner allowing for storage and retrieval.	information enregistrée	toute information enregistrée sur ou dans un support quelle que soit sa forme, le support de stockage ou la technologie utilisés, et de façon à permettre son stockage et son extraction.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.44)
*	1	recorded information (cont'd)	NOTES - (1) This is a generic definition and is independent of any ontology, (e.g., those of "facts" versus "data" versus "information" versus "intelligence" versus "knowledge", etc.).	information enregistrée (suite)	NOTES – (1) Cette définition est générique et indépendante de toute ontologie (par exemple le point de vue des «faits» par rapport aux «données», à «l'information», aux «renseignements», à la «connaissance», etc.	
*	1	recorded information (cont'd)	(2) Through the use of the term "information," all attributes of this term are inherited in this definition.	information enregistrée (suite)	(2) Dans l'utilisation du terme «information», tous les attributs de ce terme sont hérités dans cette définition.	
*	1	recorded information (cont'd)	(3) This definition covers: (a) any form of recorded information, means of recording, and any medium on which information can be recorded; and,	information enregistrée (suite)	(3) Cette définition couvre les éléments suivants : (a) toute forme d'information enregistrée, tout moyen	

## Annex A- (Normative) Consolidated List of Terms and Definitions with Cultural Adaptability: English and French Language Equivalency

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Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			(b) all types of recorded information including all data types, instructions or software, databases, etc.		(b) d'enregistrement, et tout support sur lequel l'information peut être enregistrée; et, tous types d'information enregistrée, y compris tous les types de données, instructions ou logiciels, bases de données, etc.	
	1	registration authority (RA)	Body responsible for maintaining the register of coding schemes and for the issuance of international coding scheme identifiers (ICSIs).			ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.3)
	1	registratioin authority identifier (RAI)	An identifier assigned to a registration authority.			ISO/IEc 11179-1:1999 (3.57)
	1	regulator	a person who has authority to prescribe external constraints which serve as principles, policies or rules governing or prescribing the behaviour of persons involved in a business transaction as well as the provisioning of goods and services interchanged.	autorité de réglemenatation	personne autorisée à prescrire des contraintes externes qui servent de principes, de politiques ou de règles régissant ou prescrivant le comportement des personnes concernées par une transaction d'affaire, ainsi que la fourniture des biens et des services échangés.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.45)
	1	semantic component (SC)	a unit of information unambiguously defined in the context of the business goal of the business transaction.  A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.	Composant sémantique (SC, Semantic Component)	unité d'information définie de manière non ambiguë dans le contexte de l'objectif d'affaires de la transaction d'affaires.  Un SC peut être atomique ou	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)

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Identification		English Language		French Language		Source
Term ID	Status Code	Term	Definition	Term	Definition	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					composé d'autres SC.	
	1	standards	documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.	norme	accords documentés contenant des spécifications techniques ou autres critères précis destinés à être utilisés systématiquement en tant que règles, lignes directrices ou définitions de caractéristiques pour assurer que des matériaux, produits, processus et services sont aptes à leur emploi.	This is the generic definition of "standards" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5:1998) {See also ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)} << <a href="http://www.iso.ch/infoe/intro.html">http://www.iso.ch/infoe/intro.html</a> >>
	1	term	Designation (5.3.1) of a defined concept (3.1) in a special language by a linguistic expression.  NOTE - A term may consist of one or more words (5.5.3.1) i.e. simple term (5.5.5), or complex term (5.5.6)] or even contain symbols (5.3.1.1).	terme	Désignation (5.3.1) au moyen d'une unité linguistique d'une notion (3.1) définie dans une langue de spécialité.  NOTE - Un terme peut être constitué d'un ou de plusieurs mots (5.5.3.1) (terme simple (5.5.5) ou terme complexe (5.5.6)) et même de symboles (5.3.1.1).	ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.2)
	1	unambiguous	the level of certainty and explicitness required in the completeness of the semantics of the recorded information interchanged appropriate to the goal of a business transaction.	non-ambigu	niveau de certitude et d'explicité exigé dans la complétude de la sémantique d'une information enregistrée et échangée dans le but d'une transaction d'affaires.	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.52)



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**ANNEX B (NORMATIVE) - IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF  
"COUNTRIES" AS JURISDICTIONS ON A  
PEER-TO-PEER BASIS**

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## ANNEX B (NORMATIVE) - IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF "COUNTRIES" AS JURISDICTIONS ON A PEER-TO-PEER BASIS

[This text for Annex B will be revised in future versions. Most likely all current entries in Annex B which are not "countries" as jurisdictions on a peer-to-peer basis will be dropped, or placed in a new Annex created which contains only jurisdictions as countries].

### B.1 ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED AND APPROACH TAKEN

The purpose of Annex B is the identification of "countries" as jurisdictions on a peer-to-peer basis according to the rules of the United Nations. This is undertaken in the context of ISO 3166-1 (1997) standard.

As noted in the introduction to ISO 3166-1 *"ISO 3166-1 (Country Codes) establishes codes representing the current names of countries, dependencies and other areas of particular geopolitical interest on the basis of lists of country names obtained from the United Nations"*.

However, ISO 3166-1 contains names of entities which are not country names of the United Nations. Further, it is noted that ISO 3166 has undergone several transformations which can be summarized as follows:

- (1) ISO 3166 was initially established as a single list of coded representations of geopolitical interests and in its early life included codes representing aggregates of geopolitical entities, (e.g., OPEC, IATA, etc.). The practice of including codes for such aggregates was discontinued.
- (2) Later on it was decided to split ISO 3166 into three parts defined as follows.
  - *"ISO 3166-1 (Country codes) establishes codes that represent the current names of countries, dependencies, and other areas of particular geopolitical interest, on the basis of lists of country names obtained from the United Nations.*
  - *ISO 3166-2 (Country subdivision code) establishes a code that represents the names of the principal administrative divisions, or similar areas, or the countries, etc., included in ISO 3166-1.*
  - *ISO 3166-3 (Code for formerly used names of countries) establishes a code that represents non-current country names, i.e., the country names deleted from ISO 3166 since its first publication in 1974".*
- (3) However, for whatever reason, entries for entities listed as part of former ISO 3166 which should have (logically) been moved to ISO 3166-2, were not, remaining as members of the list of ISO 3166-1 with their codes, but with the same geopolitical entity also being assigned a different unique code(s) within ISO 3166-2.

From an IT-enablement perspective ISO 3166-1 is an aggregate list of entities which do not have the same set of properties and behaviours, i.e., as an object class.

This is recognized by ISO 3166-1 which explicitly states in its Introduction,

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

The focus and scope of this ISO/IEC 18038 standard is the identification and mapping of various categories of jurisdictions which includes the development of a systematic approach to the identification of the legal status of categories of a geopolitical entity.

Annex B does this in the context of the United Nations. {See further Columns (05), (07), and (08) in the B.3 "Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e., "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations" and associated codes}

## **B.2 MATRIX-BASED APPROACH AND EXPLANATORY NOTES ON COMPONENTS OF THE MATRIX (e.g., ROWS AND COLUMNS)**

### **Temporary Notes and Recommendations resulting from ISO/IEC 18038 work<sup>14</sup>**

1. There are copyright and related distribution rights yet to be resolved with the UN (re: numeric codes) and ISO/DIN (re: 2 and 3 alpha codes) in this Annex B, irrespective of the fact that most of the information in this Annex B is already made publicly available on the Internet by these two organizations and for free (and for this document has been derived from these publicly available sources. Further, this information is also found in publicly available US FIPS standards).
2. Hopefully this situation can be resolved, i.e., copyright to specific information in a particular column in Annex B is vested with the UN or DIN for ISO 3166, but permission has been granted for its redistribution via ISO/IEC 18038 as long as users acknowledge ("cite") the source and do not redistribute information in said column for a fee.
3. The situation can be summarized as follows:
  - 3.1 Unique to this ISO/IEC 18038 standard and for which ISO/IEC 18038 is the source are: Columns (01), (05), (07), (08) [based on Column (03).
  - 3.2 The public source for Columns (02) and(04) is the UN via its publicly available for free website  
 [Note: The 3-digit numeric codes are the "property" of the UN Statistical Division, i.e., as the official source. Those found in ISO 3166-1 are but a sub-set of the full set of these numeric codes].
  - 3.3 The source for Column (03) is the DIN ISO 3166-1 publicly available for free website.  
 [Note: The 2-digit alpha codes are the "property" of ISO 3166-1, i.e., as their "official source" which assigns them].
  - 3.4 The current source for Column (03) is information made publicly available by the UN on the Internet via URL <<<http://www.un.org>>>. However, at present, it is not clear who "owns" these 3-digit alpha codes. (It is that this is ISO 3166.
  - 3.5 The current source for Columns (09) and (10) is a combination of the DIN ISO 3166-1 publicly available for free website (cross-checked against the hard copy published version of ISO 3166-1).  
 However, this information is available via many other sources. Further, the name(s) of a country are the prerogative of that country.
  - 3.6 The current source for Columns (11) and (12) is the printed version of ISO 3166-1. However, similar information can be obtained directly from the countries themselves or via other publicly available sources.
  - 3.7 The current source for Columns (13) and (14) is the printed version of ISO 3166-1. However, similar information can be obtained directly from the countries themselves or other publicly available source or can be obtained from the jurisdictions themselves, i.e., those with a Code "1" or "2" in Column (05).

#### Concluding Notes:

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<sup>14</sup>These Temporary Notes and Recommendations also have a significant link to and impact on work on ISO/IEC 18022.



It is to the mutual benefit of the UN, ISO 3166 and ISO/IEC 18038 to establish an effective, efficient and systematic working relationship.

It is recommended that SC32 (on behalf of SC32/WG1 and SC32/WG2) pass a resolution in support of such an approach. The draft text for this resolution is as follows:

*"Given the need for effective, efficient and systematic interworking among ISO 3166 and ISO/IEC 18038 standards as well as with the UN Statistical Division in order to facilitate interoperability, cultural adaptability and IT-enablement in support of e-commerce (e-business, e-government, etc.), ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 mandates the Project Editor for new ISO/IEC 18038 (and ISO/IEC 18022), Dr. Jake V. Th. Knoppers to explore and develop a mutually acceptable cooperative working solution for the maintenance of ISO 3166-1, ISO/IEC 18038 and the UN Statistical Division, and failing the ability to develop such a mutually acceptable approach, be instructed to develop alternative solution(s)".*

*"Given the fact that this issue also impacts parties whose participation and cooperation is necessary for interoperability and cultural adaptability in support of global e-commerce, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 mandates its Project Editor for new ISO/IEC 18038 (and ISO/IEC 18022), Dr. Jake V. Th. Knoppers, to explore opportunities for interworking of these two new ISO/IEC standards with the World Customs Organization (WCO), World Trade Organization (WTO), International Civil Aviation Association (ICAO), ICANN, and others similar organizations for whom "jurisdiction" and "e-commerce", "e-business", "e-government", etc., is deemed to be important and requires interoperability and cultural adaptability from a global perspective".*

#### B.2.1 RULES FOR SPECIFICATION OF ROWS, (e.g., "INSTANCES") IN THE ANNEX B MATRIX

The rule for qualification of geopolitical entity as a row in this Matrix is that it must be listed as an entry in ISO 3166-1. (For reference, see the publicly available information provided by DIN, the maintenance agency for ISO 3166 at <<<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma>>>.

#### B.2.2 RULES FOR SPECIFICATION OF COLUMNS IN THE ANNEX B MATRIX

Note(s):

- (1) This is a temporary construction/form of presentation.
- (2) It is likely that in the next version columns (11) and (12) will be dropped. Consideration is being given to the development of a separate Matrix for "countries" only, as an Annex which contains:
  - the short (ISO/UN English language name (and possibly the collate/sort version);
  - the short (ISO/UN French language name (and possibly the collate/sort version);
  - the "short" official name of a country in the language(s) of that country;
  - the "full" official name of a country in the language of that country.

The columns in the Annex B.3 "Matrix..." are assigned and specified as follows.

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
01	Count	Column (01) is a simple counter. It also serves as a common unique neutral ID.
02	IT Interface Codes - Numeric Codes	This is a 3-digit numeric code which is part of a coding schema which is the property of the United Nations, i.e., the UN Statistical Division.

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
		<p>Note: Within this UN coding schema exist 3-digit numeric codes for many other political entities (or groupings) and therein which are not carried forward into ISO 3166-1. On this UN numeric coding schema, see further  <a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/methods/m49.htm">http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/methods/m49.htm</a></p>
03	IT Interface Codes - Alpha-2 Code	<p>The 2-digit alpha code assigned under TC46/WG2 for ISO 3166 entities listed under ISO 3166-1.</p> <p>[Source: The source for Column (02) codes is that made publicly available on the Internet by DIN, the maintenance agency for ISO 3166 at  <a href="http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html">http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html</a>]</p>
04	IT Interface Codes - Alpha-3 Code	<p>The 3-digit alpha code for each entity in the B.3 matrix as made publicly available by the UN Statistical Division via <a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/methods/m49.htm">http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/methods/m49.htm</a></p>
05	Jurisdictional Codes - UN Status Code	<p>A coding schema developed for this ISO/IEC 18038 standard to indicate "Jurisdiction Status" in relation to the United Nations.</p>
05 (cont'd)		<p>Code 0 = Other, (e.g., Antarctica)  Code 1 = A state recognized by the UN and a member of the UN  Code 2 = A state recognized by the UN but not a member of the UN  Code 3 = A geopolitical entity currently considered as a potential candidate as a state to be recognized by the UN as well as potential member of the UN</p> <p>[Note: If an when entries with a current Code "3" become a Code "1" or "2" is outside the scope of this standard]</p> <p>Code 9 = Not applicable, i.e., entity is not a recognized "State" <u>within the UN system</u></p>
06	Jurisdictional Codes - UN Member Date	<p>The date in YYYY-MM-DD format the entity became a member state of the UN.</p> <p>[Source: UN <a href="http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html">http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html</a>]</p> <p>Note: Applicable only to entities having a Code "1" in Column (05)</p>
07	Jurisdictional Codes - ISO Status Code	<p>A coding schema developed for this ISO/IEC 18038 standard to indicate which of the geopolitical entities listed in ISO 3166-1 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ "countries" in their own right;</li> <li>➤ a dependency, i.e., as "administrative subdivisions" of "countries also listed in ISO 3166-1;</li> <li>➤ a UN Trusteeship (or similar status as "jurisdictional agent")</li> <li>➤ a UN member having another UN member serving as its "jurisdictional agent" in some capacity.</li> </ul>
07 (cont'd)		<p>The assignment of codes is based on the following <u>rules</u>:</p> <p>Code 0 = Other, (e.g., Antarctica)  Code 1 = "Country", i.e., geopolitical entity recognized as a member or non-member state by the UN. Entities having a Code "1" or "2" in Column (05) will have a Code "1" in Column (07).</p> <p>Codes 2, 3, 4<sup>+</sup> = are reserved to indicate relationships of entities listed in ISO 3166-1 which are either (1) not recognized as "states"</p>

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
		<p>(or "candidate states") by the UN or another.</p> <p>Most likely the assignment of codes will be as follows:</p> <p>Code 2 = a non-UN member which is a dependency of a UN member (in this case Column (08) will contain the 3-digit numeric ID of that UN member)</p> <p>Code 3 = A UN Trusteeship administered by a UN member as a jurisdictional agent</p> <p>Code 4 = a UN member acting as a jurisdictional agent for another UN member in a specified capacity</p> <p>Code 5<sup>+</sup> = Open for other specific "categories" which may be discovered.</p> <p><u>Recommendation:</u> To be finalized for December 2000 version.</p>
08	Jurisdictional Codes - Dependency UN Member Code	A code schema developed for this ISO/IEC 18038 standard based on the following rules for each instance, i.e., row in the matrix.
08 (cont'd)		<p>Rule 1:</p> <p>If the UN Status Code in Column (05) = "1", then the value to be entered in Column (08) = the value entered in Column (02).</p> <p>Rule 2:</p> <p>If the UN Status Code in Column (05) = "2", then the value to be entered in Column (08) = the value entered in Column (02).</p> <p>Rules 3 and 4<sup>+</sup>: [Under construction]</p> <p>Linked to combinations of a Code = "9" in Column (05) and a Code "2", "3", "4", 5<sup>+</sup> in Column 07.</p> <p>In summary, all entities listed in ISO 3166-1 not having a Code "1", or "2" in Column (05) are <u>not countries</u> are administrative subdivisions or administered by UN member states. Here Column (08) contains the 3-digit numeric ID of the relevant UN member state.</p>
09	Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes) - Short Name - English	This is the Short Name - English as publicly provided by DIN for ISO 3166-1 on the Internet. {See << <a href="http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html">http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html</a> >>
09 (cont'd)		<p>Note 1: It appears that the representation of the Short Name in some instances is from a collate/sort perspective with the distinguishing/most meaningful term presented first, (e.g., "Virgin Islands, British"; or "Congo, The Democratic Republic of"; or "Moldova, Republic of"; or the two "Koreas", etc.</p> <p>Note 2: <u>Recommendation:</u> Discuss at SC32/WG1 (and WG2) Helsinki meetings whether (1) "meaningful term" should come first, or (2) have "official" short name in proper sequence; or (3) both.</p> <p>Note 3: At times, the ISO 3166-1 short names includes "former names" or "See also names". Such information should really be, and in some cases already is, be moved to the remarks column. ISO 3166-1 currently duplicates some of this information.</p>

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
		<u>Recommendation</u> : Discuss at SC32/WG1 meeting. Recommend use official English language names of countries only in next version. Moving information of this nature into the "Remarks" column.
10	Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes) - Official Name - English	This is the Official Name - English, (a.k.a., Long Name) as provided in the ISO 3166-1 standard itself, i.e., in its "List One: Alphabetic list of country names in English and their code elements".  Note: Not all entries, i.e., rows, have an "Official Name - English in ISO 3166-1. Recommend that this be dropped from the next version of Annex B. <sup>15</sup>
11	Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes) - Short Name - French	This is the Short Name - French as publicly provided by DIN for ISO 3166-1 on the Internet. {See << <a href="http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/fr_lstp1.html">http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/fr_lstp1.html</a> >>  Note 1: It appears that the representation of the Short Name in some instances is from a collate/sort perspective with the distinguishing/most meaningful term presented first, (e.g, Caïmanes, Îles; Centrafricain, République; Christmas, Île; Îles Vierges, britanniques).
12	Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes) - Official Name - French	For present, see Column (11)
13	Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes) - Remarks - English	<b>Question/Recommendation:</b> Should remarks be codified by type of remarks?? Current examples of regular types of remarks are presented below.  Code x = includes/y compris Code x = principal island(s)/îles principales Code x = see also/voir aussi Code x = comprises/comprend (comprenant) Code x = previous entry/ancienne entrée Code x = principal atoll(s)/atoll principale(s) Code x = provisional name/nom provisionel Code x = Autonomous Area (e.g, Greece) Code x = often referred to as North Korea/South Korea Code x = except/sauf Code x = see separate entry/... voir entrée séparée (e.g., 583, 580) Code x = forme courante  See also 280 for another type, i.e., re: Germany " <i>continues to be used to represent "Germany" in certain standards adopted by ISO/TC68</i> ".
14	Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes) - Remarks - French	For present, see Column (13)

<sup>15</sup>As per examples already provided in document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 N0486, the official "**official**" names of each "country", i.e., jurisdiction, as a UN recognized "state" are in the "official" natural language(s) of that country.

**B.3 MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING JURISDICTIONS AS, i.e., "COUNTRIES", RECOGNIZED AS "STATES" BY THE UNITED NATIONS**

Currently to be printed out landscape on legal size (8<sup>1/2</sup>" x 14") paper. Use file "32N0535B.pdf". Page numbers for this file are labelled as "Annex B.3 - Page 1" through to "Annex B.3 - Page 19".

**ANNEX C (INFORMATIVE) - MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THREE NATION-STATES COMPRISING JURISDICTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)<sup>16</sup>**

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<sup>16</sup>French and Spanish equivalents for NAFTA forthcoming

## C.1 OVERVIEW

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)<sup>17</sup> is an example of several "countries", i.e., internationally recognized "states" via the United Nations agreeing to jointly develop and share the same sets of rules. NAFTA has two specific "side agreements". One for the "Environment" and one for "labour", i.e., the "Commission for Environmental Cooperation" and "the Commission for Labour Cooperation".

**NAFTA is thus an example of a category of jurisdiction which serves as an identifiable and referenceable source of sets of rules as external constraints on business transactions.**

These sets of rules include:

(1) Member States

The three nation states forming the NAFTA jurisdiction are:

- Canada (UN/ISO ID Codes 124, CA, and CAN)
- Mexico (UN/ISO ID Codes 484, MX, and MEX)
- United States (UN/ISO ID Codes 840, US and USA).

(2) Official Languages - English, French and Spanish

NAFTA has three official natural languages, i.e., English, French and Spanish. The actual application and use of these three natural languages is more precisely stated as:

- Mexican Spanish, i.e., (484) (es)
- US English, i.e., (840) (en)
- Canadian English, i.e., (124) (en)
- Canadian French, i.e., (124) (fr).

The jurisdiction of NAFTA itself has three official names and acronyms (presented in alphabetical English "Acronym" order); namely:

ACRONYMS	OFFICIAL NAMES
ALÉNA	l'Accord de libre-échange nord-américain
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
TLCAN	Tratado de Libre, Comercio de América del Norte

(3) Examples of Common Sets of Rules of NAFTA

Examples of common sets of rules include:

- temporary entry of people and goods;
- obligation of mutual recognition of conformity assessment bodies;
- origin determination and certificate of origin;
- treatment of packaging and labelling, (e.g., consumer packaging and labelling);
- those for specific industry sectors, (e.g., automotive, textiles, environmental regulations, pharmaceutical

<sup>17</sup>See further NAFTA/ALENA/TLCAN home page at <<<http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org>>>

products, transport, etc.]

➤ [to be concluded]

The "jurisdiction" perspective of NAFTA can be viewed as:

X Level	=	NAFTA
Pivot Level Parts	=	Canada, Mexico and United States
Pivotal Level Sub-Parts	=	"administrative subdivisions" of pivot level jurisdictions

These "administrative subdivisions" both share the NAFTA rules and also introduce their own sets of rules, i.e., discrete sources of external constraints on business transactions.

However, different "categories" of administrative subdivisions exist in each of the three pivot jurisdictions. The three sections which follow serve as an initial identification and mapping, in matrix form, of these sub-categories of jurisdiction.

## C.2 CANADA

### C.2.1 OVERVIEW

Note(s):

- (1) The current entry for administrative subdivisions for Canada in ISO 3166-1 is out of date (as of 2000-09-25). It does not yet include the code for the territory of Nunavut, i.e., code = NU which officially came into existence 1 April, 1999. Both the ISO and UN have been advised of this change.
- (2) With respect to "administrative subdivisions" neither the ISO nor the UN have single "official" focal points. This makes a systematic approach difficult. It is to the benefit of all parties concerned including ISO/IEC JTC1 SC32 that the ISO and UN jointly request each state to identify a single focal point, i.e., each member state of the United Nations should state its focal point of "administrative subdivision".

**It is recommended that (a) where the jurisdiction is a member of the ISO, that its ISO national member body serve as such a focal point; and, (b) where a UN member state is not a member of the ISO that its (permanent) mission to the UN serve as such a focal point.**

**[To be discussed at the JTC1/SC32 Helsinki Meeting]**

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The decision of the Canadian government to create the new territory of Nunavut out of the eastern half of the existing Northwest Territories was not well managed from a standardization perspective. The reasons are several. For one, although changes in geopolitical entities are not that frequent (Canada's having been stable since Newfoundland joined in 1949), they do occur. At one time, several different 2-alpha codes were used, (e.g., Canada Post using and implementing "NN") until Nunavut officially stated that its two letter code was "NU".

Temporary Note:

- (1) By mutual convention Canada and the USA have a harmonized approach to the designation of the ISO 3166-2 level codes for their administrative subdivisions, i.e., (a) 2-digit alpha codes which do not overlap; and, (b) new candidates



choose from available, not previously used 2-letter combinations.

By Act of Parliament, Nunavut officially came into existence 1 April, 1999. "Administrative subdivisions" in Canada have two categories; namely:

Code	Jurisdictional Category
1	Province
2	Territory

In the Matrix for Canada, Column (04) contains these codes.

Canada has two official languages, i.e., English and French. Thus there are two human interface linguistic equivalents in Canada for each ID Code in this Matrix. The new territory of Nunavut currently has three official languages<sup>18</sup>, English, French and Inuktitut (a spoken language with two writing systems).

### C.2.2 RULES GOVERNING CODES REPRESENTING "ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS" AS JURISDICTIONS FORMING PART OF CANADA AS FOUND IN ISO 3166-2

The "Matrix of Codes Representing Administrative Subdivisions as Jurisdictions Forming Part of Canada" as an object class is based on the following rules:

- (1) all subdivisions are recognized as distinct jurisdictions by the Canadian constitution and Acts of the Parliament of Canada;
- (2) within Canada, there are basically two types of administrative subdivisions namely:
  - provinces; and,
  - territories.
- (3) Canadian and USA codes for ISO 3166-2 administrative subdivisions are harmonized, i.e., unique. They also serve as 2-alpha codes:
  - in support of postal addressing by Canada Post and the USA postal service.;
  - in support of Internet Protocol (IP) based electronic addressing as second level Top Level Domains (TDDs).

The "rows" in the "Matrix of Codes Representing Administrative Subdivisions as Jurisdictions Forming Part of Canada" are recognized as distinct jurisdictions by the Canadian constitution and Acts of the Parliament of Canada.

The "columns" in the "Matrix of Codes Representing Administrative Subdivisions as Jurisdictions Forming Part of Canada" for each "row" are assigned and specified as follows:

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
01	IT Interface - ISO 3166-1 - Numeric Code	A 3-digit numeric code for Canada as found in ISO 3166-1.

<sup>18</sup>The Act of Parliament establishing Nunavut gives the Nunavut government the power to add additional "official languages", (e.g., aboriginal languages), if it so wishes.

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
		Note: Official source for this code is the UN's Statistics Division. {See further Annex B.3 above}
02	IT Interface - ISO 3166-1 - 2-Alpha Code	A 2-digit alpha code (upper case) as found in ISO 3166-1 which also is the source for this code.
03	IT Interface - ISO 3166-2 - 2-Alpha Code	A 2-digit alpha code .... as found in ISO 3166-2 which is also the source for this code.
04	IT Interface - Jurisdictional Category Code	<p>Codes representing the jurisdictional categories of Canada as established by the Canadian Constitution and subsequent Acts of Parliament. Here jurisdictions are also noted but not codified in ISO 3166-2.</p> <p>Here the codes are:</p> <p>Code 1 = Province Code 2 = Territory</p>
05 and 06	<p>Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - English</p> <p>Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - French</p>	<p>The Canadian official English and French language terms associated with the code in Column (03).</p> <p>Note: With respect to Column (06) note that hyphens are used in the terms associated with codes BC, NB, NS, PE,, but not with (for NT and YT).</p>
07 and 08	<p>Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - Inuktitut - (Roman) Latin-1 Equivalent</p> <p>Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - Inuktitut - Syllabic Equivalent</p>	<p>These columns represent the "Looking Out" human interface view from a Nunavut perspective as an added official language in this jurisdiction, i.e., in addition to English and French.</p> <p>The terms in Column (07) represent the Latin-1 based equivalents for the codes. Although the majority of these are the same as those found in Column (05), for the row for code "NT", the terms in Column (05) and Column (07) are not the same, being "Northwest Territories" and "Nunattiaq" respectively.</p> <p>Note: The terms in Column (08) are currently blank as these require font/print drivers which support ISO/IEC 10646, i.e., syllabic character. This will be provided in the FCD version. In the meantime, see SC32/N0486 for the missing syllabic equivalents.</p>

## C.2.3 MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING "ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS" AS JURISDICTIONS FORMING PART OF CANADA

IT Interface				Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms			
ISO 3166-1		ISO 3166-2	Jurisdictional Category Code	English (en)	French (fr)	Inuktitut (ik)	
Numeric Code	2-Alpha Code	2-Alpha Code				(Roman) Latin-1 Equivalent	Syllabic Equivalent
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)
124	CA	AB	1	Alberta	Alberta	Alberta	
124	CA	BC	1	British Columbia	Colombie-Britannique	British Columbia	
124	CA	MB	1	Manitoba	Manitoba	Manitoba	
124	CA	NB	1	New Brunswick	Nouveau-Brunswick	New Brunswick	
124	CA	NF	1	Newfoundland	Terre-Neuve	Newfoundland	
124	CA	NT	2	Northwest Territories	Territoires du Nord-Ouest	Nunattiaq	
124	CA	NS	1	Nova Scotia	Nouvelle-Écosse	Nova Scotia	
124	CA	NU	2	Nunavut	Nunavut	Nunavut	
124	CA	ON	1	Ontario	Ontario	Ontario	
124	CA	PE	1	Prince Edward Island	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	Prince Edward Island	
124	CA	QC	1	Quebec	Québec	Quebec	
124	CA	SK	1	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan	
124	CA	YT	2	Yukon Territory	Territoire du Yukon	Yukon Territory	

## C.3 MEXICO

### C.3.1 OVERVIEW

Mexico, is one of the three jurisdictions forming NAFTA/ALÉNA/TLCAN.

[under construction, awaiting information]

### C.3.2 RULES GOVERNING CODES REPRESENTING "ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS" AS JURISDICTIONS FORMING PART OF MEXICO AS FOUND IN ISO 3166-2

The "Matrix of Codes Representing "Administrative Subdivisions" as Jurisdictions Forming Part of Mexico" as an object class is based on the following rules:

- (1) all subdivisions are recognized as distinct jurisdictions by [?? obtain official Mexican reference].
- (2) among the administrative subdivisions for Mexico, there are two jurisdictional categories:
  - estado, i.e., state; and,
  - distrito federal, i.e., federal district.
- (3) Mexico uses 3-digit alpha codes for its administrative subdivisions.

The "rows" in the "Matrix of Codes Representing "Administrative Subdivisions as Jurisdictions Forming Part of Mexico" are recognized as distinct jurisdictions by the Mexican [?? to be completed].

The "columns" in the "Matrix of Codes Representing "Administrative Subdivisions as Jurisdictions Forming Part of Mexico" for each "row" contain the following:

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
01	IT Interface - ISO 3166-1 - Numeric Code	A 3-digit numeric code for Mexico as found in ISO 3166-1.  Note: Official source for this code is the UN's Statistics Division. {See further Annex B.3 above}
02	IT Interface - ISO 3166-1 - 2-Alpha Code	A 2-digit alpha code (upper case) as found in ISO 3166-1 which also is the source for this code.
03	IT Interface - ISO 3166-2 - 3-Alpha Code	A 3-digit alpha code under the entry for Mexico as found in ISO 3166-2 which is also the source for this code.
04	IT Interface - Jurisdictional Category Code	Codes representing the jurisdictional categories of Mexico as established by the [???].....  Here the codes are for jurisdictional categories are:  Code 1 = Estado, i.e., state Code 2 = Distrito federal, i.e., federal district
05	Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - Spanish	The Mexican official Spanish language terms associated with the code in Column (03).

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<b>Column No.</b>	<b>Column Title</b>	<b>Specifications (and Recommendations)</b>
06	Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - English	
07	Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms - French	
08	Other	Left open for Remarks

## C.3.3 MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING "ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS" AS JURISDICTIONS FORMING PART OF MEXICO

IT Interface				Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms			
ISO 3166-1		ISO 3166-2	Jurisdictional Category Code	(Mexican)	English	French	Other
Numeric Code	2-Alpha Code	3-Alpha Code		Spanish (es)			
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)
484	MX	AGU	1	Aguascalientes			
484	MX	BCN	1	Baja California			
484	MX	BCS	1	Baja California Sur			
484	MX	CAM	1	Campeche			
484	MX	COA	1	Coahuila (de Zaragoza)			
484	MX	COL	1	Colima			
484	MX	CHP	1	Chiapas			
484	MX	CHH	1	Chihuahua			
484	MX	DIF	2	Distrito Federal	Federal District	District Fédéral	
484	MX	DUR	1	Durango			
484	MX	GUA	1	Guanajuato			
484	MX	GRO	1	Guerrero			
484	MX	HID	1	Hidalgo			
484	MX	JAL	1	Jalisco			
484	MX	MEX	1	México			
484	MX	MIC	1	Michoacán (de Ocampo)			
484	MX	MOR	1	Morelos			
484	MX	NAY	1	Nayarit			
484	MX	NLE	1	Nuevo León			
484	MX	OAX	1	Oaxaca			
484	MX	PUE	1	Puebla			
484	MX	QUE	1	Querétaro (de Arteaga)			
484	MX	ROO	1	Quintana Roo			
484	MX	SLP	1	San Luis Potosí			
484	MX	SIN	1	Sinaloa			

IT Interface				Human Interface Linguistic Equivalent Terms			
ISO 3166-1		ISO 3166-2	Jurisdictional Category Code	(Mexican)	English	French	Other
Numeric Code	2-Alpha Code	3-Alpha Code		Spanish (es)			
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)
484	MX	SON	1	Sonora			
484	MX	TAB	1	Tabasco			
484	MX	TAM	1	Tamaulipas			
484	MX	TLA	1	Tlaxcala			
484	MX	VER	1	Veracruz(-Llave)			
484	MX	YUC	1	Yucatán			
484	MX	ZAC	1	Zacatecas			

## C.4 UNITED STATES

### *Project Editor's Notes:*

1. *It has taken some time to unravel the "administrative subdivisions" of the US. Several "equally valid" US national standards exist for what is basically the same set of geopolitical entities.*
2. *It has not been possible at this point, to reconcile these administrative subdivisions into a single set. This is an IT-enablement challenge for the FIPS program.*

*One solution would be to have a single FIPS standard as a "database" with the existing FIPS 5-2, FIPS 6-2 and FIPS 10-4 being captured as attributes of each member of the "super object class". [To be discussed further]*

3. *We can, however, present a "concordance table" which serves as a case study of similar challenges to the "Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains" in other "jurisdictions".*

### C.4.1 OVERVIEW

Unlike Canada and Mexico, the United States of America has several national standards, i.e., Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS), for the identification and coding of geopolitical entities as its administrative subdivisions.

These FIPS standards are in addition to the US list of geopolitical entities provided as part of ISO 3166-2. Under the heading (and we quote verbatim):

#### ***"US UNITED STATES/ÉTATS-UNIS***

*50 states*

*1 district*

*6 outlying areas*

*List Source: FIPS 10-4*

*Code Source: US Postal Code".*

The total number of "administrative subdivisions" of geopolitical entities of the United States (840) (US) under ISO 3166-2 is thus fifty-seven (57). The US standard cited for "members" is FIPS 10-4. The source for the codes is "US Postal Code".

### C.4.2 SUMMARY OF RULES GOVERNING US FIP STANDARDS FORMING PART OF THE US CONCORDANCE TABLE FOR ISO 3166-2<sup>19</sup>

- **FIPS 10-4 "Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty and their Principal Administrative Divisions"**  
April 1995 (reflects technical changes through May 6, 1993).

As stated in FIPS 10-4 *"provides a list of the basic geopolitical entities in the world with the principal administrative subdivisions that comprise each entity".*

#### Coding Schema:

- (1) Each basic geopolitical entity is represented by a 2-character alphabetic country code.

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<sup>19</sup>Information on the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) including the three FIP standards referenced here is available at <<<http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/0-toc.htm>>>



(2) Each principal administrative division is identified by a 4-character code consisting of:

- the 2-character (alpha) country code, followed by;
- the 2-character administrative division (numeric) code.

FIPS 1-4 also states that *"for the purposes of this standard, a principal administrative division is defined as an administrative area directly subordinate to the pertinent governing authority. Even though all principal administrative divisions within an entity may not be of equal rank, this standard considers them as "principal"."*

(3) *"Basic geopolitical entities assigned codes in FIPS 10-4 include the following categories:*

- (a) *independent states;*
- (b) *dependent areas;*
- (c) *areas of quasi-independence, non-contiguous territories, possessions without populations, areas with special sovereignty associations, areas without sovereignty;*
- (d) *political regimes not recognized by the United States; and,*
- (e) *outlying areas of the United States".*

#### Application:

This data element and representation standard is made available for the interchange of information among Federal departments and in dependent agencies. "These codes are intended for use in activities associated with the mission of the Department of State and in national defense programs".

#### Note:

Unfortunately, within FIPS 10-4 the entities listed are not identified as to which of these five categories applies (or combinations of categories).

Source Authority: The Secretary of Commerce, USA

Maintenance Authority: FIPS 10-4 is maintained by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA). [Change notices are available at <<[http://164.214.2.59/gns/html/FIPS/FIPS\\_Files.html](http://164.214.2.59/gns/html/FIPS/FIPS_Files.html)>>].

#### ➤ **FIPS 5-2 Codes for the Identification of States, the District of Columbia and the Outlying Areas of the United States, and Associated Areas**

This is another US standard for identification through codes its "administrative subdivisions".

Quoting FIPS 5-2 its purpose is to provide *"a set of two-digit numeric codes and a set of two-letter alphabetic codes for representing the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the associated areas. The standard covers all land areas under the sovereignty of the United States, the freely associated states of Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands, and the trust territory of Palau".*<sup>20</sup>

Within FIPS 5-2 are three tables; namely:

(1) Table 1: FIPS State Codes for the States and District of Columbia

Table 1 provides a (a) 2-digit FIPS state numeric code; and, (b) the 2-letter FIPS state alpha code for each state

<sup>20</sup>See <<<http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/fip5-2.htm>>>

and the District of Columbia.

FIPS 5-2 states that both sets are unchanged from the representation of Table 1 of FIPS 5-1 (which no longer exists?). The FIPS alpha code is identical to the 2-letter US Postal Service (USPS) abbreviation for each entity listed in this table. {See below the Matrix in C.4.4, columns (08) and (09).

- (2) Table 2: FIPS State Codes for the Outlying Areas of the United States and Trust Territory

Table 2 also provides 2-digit FIPS State Numeric Codes and the 2-letter FIPS State Alpha Code. Table 2 also assigns a status code to all the entities listed. {See below, column (10) in the consolidated Matrix}.

- (3) Table 3: FIPS State Numeric Codes for the Individual Minor Outlying Island Territories

Table 3 provides only the 2-digit FIPS State Numeric Codes of FIPS 5-1.

[Note: Questions yet to be resolved:

- Where is FIPS 5-1?, i.e., the master list of all FIPS State Numeric Codes and FIPS State Alpha Codes?
- What is the basis for assignment of the 2-digit FIPS State Numeric Codes?
- Why are there "numbers" missing?]

#### ➤ **FIPS 6-4 Counties and Equivalent Entities of the United States, its Possessions and Associated Areas**<sup>21</sup>

The purpose of FIPS 6-2 is to provide *"the names and three-digit codes that represent the counties and statistically equivalent entities of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and associated areas of the United States for use in the interchange of formatted machine sensitive data"*.

FIPS 6-4 is explained as follows:

*"Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 6-4 provides the names and codes that represent the counties and other entities treated as equivalent legal and/or statistical subdivisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the possessions and freely associated areas of the United States. Counties are considered to be the "first-order subdivisions" of each State and statistically equivalent entity, regardless of their local designations (county, parish, borough, etc.)."*

In the context of this Annex C, FIPS 6-4 basically lists ISO 3166-2 "administrative subdivisions" as its primary entities and then codes for all the counties in each, i.e., as sub-subdivisions from an ISO 3166 perspective.

The index of codes for FIPS 6-4 is organized and presented as follows:

- main index contains 50 states plus District of Columbia (= Code "1" in column (13));
- Appendix A titled "County Equivalent Entities of U.S. Possessions" (= Code "2" in column (13)); and,
- Appendix B titled "County Equivalent Entities of the Freely Associated States" (= code "3" in column (13)).

<sup>21</sup>See further <<<http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/fip6-4.htm>>>

### C.4.3 APPROACH TO BUILDING THIS US CONCORDANCE TABLE OF SETS OF CODES REPRESENTING ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

The approach taken to building the Concordance Table is for US 3166-2 Administrative Subdivisions as "rows" in the Concordance Table is as follows:

- (1) Take the official ISO 3166-2 list of administrative subdivisions as the primary (or first) level of granularity.
- (2) Since US national standards at 3166-2 level have different codes representing the same geopolitical entities, but all these entities have the same "official" name (from a US perspective), these "names" have the function of a "pivot code". They are therefore placed in Column 1.
- (3) Where US national FIPS of a 3166-2 nature, include a second level of granularity include these with a preceding "-" (hyphen) to indicate a member of a second level in a hierarchy.
- (4) Columns (2) and (3) in the Concordance Table Column (2) in the Concordance Table represents the numeric code representing the entities listed in Column (1) as currently found in the current version of ISO 3166-1. Here the common default value is 840 = USA. However, there are six entities listed as members of ISO 3166-2 which have their own 3-digit numeric ID code in 3166-1. They are (in numerical order)

<u>Code</u>		<u>Name</u>
016	-	American Samoa
316	-	Guam
580	-	Northern Mariana Islands
581	-	United States Minor Outlying Islands
630	-	Puerto Rico
850	-	Virgin Islands

- (5) Missing from USA entries for ISO 3166-2 but included in USA FIPS standards are three other entities listed in ISO 3166-1; namely:

<u>Code</u>		<u>Name</u>
583	-	Federated States of Micronesia
584	-	Marshall Islands
585	-	Palau

The "columns" is the "Concordance Table of Sets of Codes Representing "Administrative Subdivisions" of the United States of America (USA) as Stated in FIPS Standards" for each "row" contain the following:

<b>Column No.</b>	<b>Column Title</b>	<b>Specifications (and Recommendations)</b>
01	Human Interface Equivalent - Term (English)	The official name of USA ISO 3166-2 equivalent as found in the three FIPS.  Note: The "name" appears to be the only common denominator here.
02	3166-1 - Numeric	The ISO 3166-1 3-digit numeric code where applicable
03	3166-1 - 2-Alpha	The ISO 3166-1, 2-digit alpha code where applicable

Column No.	Column Title	Specifications (and Recommendations)
04	3166-2 - Jur. Cat.	A jurisdictional category code where:  Code 1 = state Code 2 = District of Columbia Code 3 = Other
05	3166-2 - 2-Alpha	The 2-alpha code for the entities listed under the ISO 3166-2 entry for the United States.  Note: The representation provided is that provided.
06	FIPS - 10-4	The FIPS 10-4 codes as found (a) under the entry for United States; or (b) codes for entities found in FIPS 10-4 that are listed in FIPS 5-2 having FIPS state codes.
07	FIPS 5-2 - Jur. Cat.	A jurisdictional category for entities assigned FIPS 5-2 codes where:  Code 1 = entity forming part of USA in ISO 3166-1 Code 2 = entity listed in ISO 3166-1 with its own code, i.e., not equal to "840"
08	FIPS 5-2 - Numeric	The 2-digit FIPS State Numeric Code for the entity as found in FIPS 5-2
09	FIPS 5-2 - 2-Alpha	The 2-letter FIPS State Alpha Code as provided in FIPS 5-2
10	FIPS 5-2 Status	A FIPS 5-2 status code which pertains only to entities listed in FIPS 5-2 "Table 3"
11	FIPS 6-4 - 2-Alpha	The 2-letter FIPS State Alpha Code as provided in FIPS 6-4 for this entity
12	FIPS 6-4 - Numeric	The 2-digit FIPS State Numeric Code as provided in FIPS 6-4 for this entity
13	FIPS 6-4 - Status	A status code to reflect the organization and representation of FIPS 6-4 as follows:  Code 1 = 50 States and District of Columbia Code 2 = County - Equivalent Entities of US Possessions Code 3 = County - Equivalent Entities of the Freely Associated States
14	(Canadian) Human Interface Equivalent Term (French)	Contains the (Canadian) French language human interface equivalent of the entities
15	Mexican (Spanish) Equivalent	Reserved for the (Mexican) Spanish equivalent human interface

**C.4.4 CONCORDANCE TABLE OF SETS OF CODES REPRESENTING "ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS" OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) AS STATED IN FIPS STANDARDS**

Human Interface Equivalent  Term (English) (01)	3166-1		3166-2		FIPS 10-4 (06)	FIPS 5-2				FIPS 6-4			(Canadian) Human Interface Equivalent Term (French) (14)	Mexican (Spanish)  Equivalent (15)
	Numeric (02)	2- Alpha (03)	Jur. Cat. (04)	2-Alpha (05)		Jur. Cat. (07)	Numeric (08)	2-Alpha (09)	Status (10)	2-Alpha (11)	Numeric (12)	Status (13)		
Alabama	840	US	1	US-AL	US01	1	01	AL		AL	01	1 <sup>22</sup>	Alabama	
Alaska	840	US	1	US-AK	US02	1	02	AK		AK	02	1	Alaska	
American Samoa	016	AS	3	US-AS	AQ	2	60	AS	1 <sup>23</sup>	AS	60	2	American Samoa	
Arizona	840	US	1	US-AZ	US04	1	04	AZ		AZ	04	1	Arizona	
Arkansas	840	US	1	US-AR	US05	1	05	AR		AR	05	1	Arkansas	
California	840	US	1	US-CA	US06	1	06	CA		CA	06	1	Californie* <sup>24</sup>	

<sup>22</sup>These status codes as provided in FIPS PUB 6-4 "Index of Codes for FIPS 6-4 including the Index of Appendix A & B" are as follows:

- Code 1 = States
- Code 2 = (from Appendix A) County-Equivalent Entities of the US Possessions
- Code 3 = (from Appendix B) County-Equivalent Entities of the Freely Associated States

<sup>23</sup>The status codes as provided in FIPS 5-2 Table 2 "FIPS State Codes for the Outlying Areas of the United States, the Freely Associated States, and Trust Territory" are as follows:

- Code 1 = Under U.S. Sovereignty
- Code 2 = An aggregation of nine US territories: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island. Each territory is assigned a FIPS County Code in FIPS PUB 6-3, and may individually identified through a combination of the FIPS State Code (74 or UM) and the appropriate FIPS County Code.
- Code 3 = A Compact of Free Association with the United States of America is now in full force. It was announced by Presidential proclamation on November 3, 1986.
- Code 4 = Trust territory.

<sup>24</sup> \* = Canadian French

Human Interface Equivalent  Term (English) (01)	3166-1		3166-2		FIPS 10-4 (06)	FIPS 5-2				FIPS 6-4			(Canadian) Human Interface Equivalent Term (French) (14)	Mexican (Spanish) Equivalent (15)
	Numeric (02)	2-Alpha (03)	Jur. Cat. (04)	2-Alpha (05)		Jur. Cat. (07)	Numeric (08)	2-Alpha (09)	Status (10)	2-Alpha (11)	Numeric (12)	Status (13)		
Colorado	840	US	1	US-CO	US08	1	08	CO		CO	08	1	Colorado	
Connecticut	840	US	1	US-CT	US09	1	09	CT		CT	09	1	Connecticut	
Delaware	840	US	1	US-DE	US10	1	10	DE		DE	10	1	Delaware	
District of Columbia	840	US	2	US-DC	US11	1	11	DC		DC	11	1	District de Columbia*	
Federated States of Micronesia	583	FM	3	n/a <sup>25</sup>	FM	2	64	FM	3	FM	64	3	États fédérés de Micronésie** <sup>26</sup>	
- Kosrae	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FM01	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Pohnpei	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FM02	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Chuuk	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FM03	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Yap	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FM04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Florida	840	US	1	US-FL	US12	1	12	FL		FL	12	1	Floride*	
Georgia	840	US	1	US-GA	US13	1	13	GA		GA	13	1	Géorgie*	
Guam	316	GU	3	US-GU	GQ	2	66	GU	1	GU	66	2	Guam	
Hawaii	840	US	1	US-HI	US15	1	15	HI		HI	15	1	Hawaii	
Idaho	840	US	1	US-ID	US16	1	16	ID		ID	16	1	Idaho	
Illinois	840	US	1	US-IL	US17	1	17	IL		IL	17	1	Illinois	
Indiana	840	US	1	US-IN	US18	1	18	IN		IN	18	1	Indiana	
Iowa	840	US	1	US-IA	US19	1	19	IA		IA	19	1	Iowa	
Kansas	840	US	1	US-KS	US20	1	20	KS		KS	20	1	Kansas	
Kentucky	840	US	1	US-KY	US21	1	21	KY		KY	21	1	Kentucky	
Louisiana	840	US	1	US-LA	US22	1	22	LA		LA	22	1	Louisiane*	

<sup>25</sup>There is no code provided in 3166-2 for this entity.

<sup>26</sup>\*\* = ISO French

Human Interface Equivalent	3166-1		3166-2		FIPS 10-4	FIPS 5-2				FIPS 6-4			(Canadian) Human Interface Equivalent Term (French)	Mexican (Spanish) Equivalent
	Term (English)	Numeric	2-Alpha	Jur. Cat.		Jur. Cat.	Numeric	2-Alpha	Status	2-Alpha	Numeric	Status		
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Maine	840	US	1	US-ME	US23	1	23	ME		ME	23	1	Maine	
Marshall Islands	584	MH	3	n/a <sup>27</sup>	RM	2	68	MH	3	MH	68	3	Îles Marshall**	
Maryland	840	US	1	US-MD	US24	1	24	MD		MD	24	1	Maryland	
Massachusetts	840	US	1	US-MA	US25	1	25	MA		MA	25	1	Massachusetts	
Michigan	840	US	1	US-MI	US26	1	26	MI		MI	26	1	Michigan	
Minnesota	840	US	1	US-MN	US27	1	27	MN		MN	27	1	Minnesota	
Mississippi	840	US	1	US-MS	US28	1	28	MS		MS	28	1	Mississippi	
Missouri	840	US	1	US-MO	US29	1	29	MO		MO	29	1	Missouri	
Montana	840	US	1	US-MT	US30	1	30	MT		MT	30	1	Montana	
Nebraska	840	US	1	US-NE	US31	1	31	NE		NE	31	1	Nebraska	
Nevada	840	US	1	US-NV	US32	1	32	NV		NV	32	1	Nevada	
New Hampshire	840	US	1	US-NH	US33	1	33	NH		NH	33	1	New Hampshire	
New Jersey	840	US	1	US-NJ	US34	1	34	NJ		NJ	34	1	New Jersey	
New Mexico	840	US	1	US-NM	US35	1	35	NM		NM	35	1	Nouveau-Mexique*	
New York	840	US	1	US-NY	US36	1	36	NY		NY	36	1	New York	
North Carolina	840	US	1	US-NC	US37	1	37	NC		NC	37	1	Caroline du Nord*	
North Dakota	840	US	1	US-ND	US38	1	38	ND		ND	38	1	Dakota du Nord*	
Northern Mariana Islands	580	MP	3	US-MP	CQ	2	69	MP	1	MP	69	2	Îles Marianne du Nord**	
Ohio	840	US	1	US-OH	US39	1	39	OH		OH	39	1	Ohio	
Oklahoma	840	US	1	US-OK	US40	1	40	OK		OK	40	1	Oklahoma	

<sup>27</sup>There is no code for this entity in ISO 3166-2.

Human Interface Equivalent	3166-1		3166-2		FIPS 10-4	FIPS 5-2				FIPS 6-4			(Canadian) Human Interface Equivalent Term (French)	Mexican (Spanish) Equivalent
	Term (English)	Numeric	2-Alpha	Jur. Cat.		Jur. Cat.	Numeric	2-Alpha	Status	2-Alpha	Numeric	Status		
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Oregon	840	US	1	US-OR	US41	1	41	OR		OR	41	1	Oregon	
Palau	585	PW	3	n/a <sup>28</sup>	PS <sup>29</sup>	2	70	PW	4	PW	70	2	Palaos**	
Pennsylvania	840	US	1	US-PA	US42	1	42	PA		PA	42	1	Pennsylvanie*	
Puerto Rico	630	PR	3	US-PR	RQ	2	72	PR	1	PR	72	2	Puerto Rico	
Rhode Island	840	US	1	US-RI	US44	1	44	RI		RI	44	1	Rhode Island	
South Carolina	840	US	1	US-SC	US45	1	45	SC		SC	45	1	Caroline du Sud*	
South Dekota	840	US	1	US-SD	US46	1	46	SD		SD	46	1	Dakota du Sud*	
Tennessee	840	US	1	US-TN	US47	1	47	TN		TN	47	1	Tennessee	
Texas	840	US	1	US-TX	US48	1	48	TX		TX	48	1	Texas	
United States Minor Outlying Islands	581	UM	3	US-UM	n/a	2	74	UM	2	UM	74	2	Îles mineures éloignées des États-Unis**	
- Baker Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	FQ	n/a	81	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Howland Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	HQ	n/a	84	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Jarvis Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	DQ	n/a	86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Johnston Atoll	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	JQ	n/a	67	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Kingman Reef	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	KQ	n/a	89	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Midway Islands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MQ	n/a	71	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Navassa Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BQ	n/a	76	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Palmyra Atoll	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	LQ	n/a	95	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
- Wake Island	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WQ	n/a	79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Utah	840	US	1	US-UT	US49	1	49	UT		UT	49	1	Utah	

<sup>28</sup>This is no code in 3166-2 for this entity.

<sup>29</sup>FIPS 10-4 Term English = Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)



Human Interface Equivalent	3166-1		3166-2		FIPS 10-4	FIPS 5-2				FIPS 6-4			(Canadian) Human Interface Equivalent Term (French)	Mexican (Spanish) Equivalent
	Term (English) (01)	Numeric (02)	2-Alpha (03)	Jur. Cat. (04)		2-Alpha (05)	Jur. Cat. (07)	Numeric (08)	2-Alpha (09)	Status (10)	2-Alpha (11)	Numeric (12)		
Vermont	840	US	1	US-VT	US50	1	50	VT		VT	50	1	Vermont	
Virginia	840	US	1	US-VA	US51	1	51	VA		VA	51	1	Virginie*	
Virgin Islands	850	VI	3	US-VI	VQ	2	78	VI	1	VI	78	2	Îles Vierges**	
Washington	840	US	1	US-WA	US53	1	53	WA		WA	53	1	Washington	
West Virginia	840	US	1	US-WV	US54	1	54	WV		WV	54	1	Virginie-Occidentale	
Wisconsin	840	US	1	US-WI	US55	1	55	WI		WI	55	1	Wisconsin	
Wyoming	840	US	1	US-WY	US56	1	56	WY		WY	56	1		

**ANNEX D (INFORMATIVE) - CONCORDANCE OF UN, WTO, WCO, AND ITU MEMBERS**

**[UNDER DISCUSSION. TO BE DECIDED]**

**B.3 Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e. "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations**  
(Working Document - Under Construction)

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 N0535  
(as file "32N053b.pdf")

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	004	AF	AFG	1	1946-11-19	1	004	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Islamic State of Afghanistan	État islamique d'Afghanistan		
2	008	AL	ALB	1	1955-12-14	1	008	Albania	Albanie	Republic of Albania	République d'Albanie		
3	010	AQ	ATA	0		?	010 ?	Antarctica	Antarctique			The territory south of 60 degrees south latitude	Territoires au sud du soixantième degré de latitude sud
4	012	DZ	DZA	1	1962-10-08	1	012	Algeria	Algérie	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	République algérienne démocratique et populaire		
5	016	AS	ASM	9		2/3 ?	840	American Samoa	Samoa américaines			# Principal island: Tutuila; Includes Swain's Island	# Île principale: Tutuila; y compris: l'Île Swain's
6	020	AD	AND	1	1993-07-28	1	020	Andorra	Andorre	Principality of Andorra	Principauté d'Andorre		
7	024	AO	AGO	1	1976-12-01	1	024	Angola	Angola	Republic of Angola	République d'Angola	# Includes Cabinda	# Y compris: Cabinda
8	028	AG	ATG	1	1981-11-11	1	028	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua-et-Barbuda			# Includes Redonda Island	# Y compris: l'Île Redonda
9	031	AZ	AZE	1	1992-03-09	1	031	Azerbaijan	Azerbaïdjan	Azerbaijani Republic	République azerbaïdjanaise		
10	032	AR	ARG	1	1945-10-24	1	032	Argentina	Argentine	Argentine Republic	République argentine		
11	036	AU	AUS	1	1945-11-01	1	036	Australia	Australie			# Includes Lord Howe Island, Macquarie Island. Ashmore and Cartier Islands and Coral Sea Islands are Australian external territories	# Y compris: l'Île Lord Howe, l'Île Macquarie. Les Îles Ashmore et Cartier, et les Îles de la Mer de Corail sont des Territoires extérieurs australiens
12	040	AT	AUT	1	1955-12-14	1	040	Austria	Autriche	Republic of Austria	République d'Autriche		
13	044	BS	BHS	1	1973-09-18	1	044	Bahamas	Bahamas	Commonwealth of the Bahamas	Commonwealth des Bahamas		
14	048	BH	BHR	1	1971-09-21	1	048	Bahrain	Bahreïn	State of Bahrain	État de Bahreïn		
15	050	BD	BGD	1	1974-09-17	1	050	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	République populaire du Bangladesh		

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
16	051	AM	ARM	1	1992-03-02	1	051	Armenia	Arménie	Republic of Armenia	République d'Arménie		
17	052	BB	BRB	1	1966-12-09	1	052	Barbados	Barbade				
18	056	BE	BEL	1	1945-12-27	1	056	Belgium	Belgique	Kingdom of Belgium	Royaume de Belgique		
19	060	BM	BMU	9		?2/3	? 826	Bermuda	Bermudes				
20	064	BT	BTN	1	1971-09-21	1	064	Bhutan	Bhoutan	Kingdom of Bhutan	Royaume du Bhoutan		
21	068	BO	BOL	1	1945-11-14	1	068	Bolivia	Bolivie	Republic of Bolivia	République de Bolivie		
22	070	BA	BIH	1	1992-05-22	1	070	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnie-Herzégovine	Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	République de Bosnie-Herzégovine		
23	072	BW	BWA	1	1966-10-17	1	072	Botswana	Botswana	Republic of Botswana	République du Botswana		
24	074	BV	BVT	9		?2/3	? 578	Bouvet Island	Bouvet, Île				
25	076	BR	BRA	1	1945-10-24	1	076	Brazil	Brésil	Federative Republic of Brazil	République fédérative du Brésil	# Includes Fernando de Noronha Island, Martim Vaz Islands, Trindade Island	# Y compris: l'Île Fernando de Noronha, les Îles Martim Vaz, l'Île de Trindade
26	084	BZ	BLZ	1	1981-09-25	1	084	Belize	Belize				
27	086	IO	IOT	9		?2/3	? 826	British Indian Ocean Territory	Océan Indien, Territoire britannique de l'		Territoire britannique de l'Océan Indien	# Comprises Chagos Archipelago (Principal island: Diego Garcia)	# Comprend: l'Archeipel Chagos (Île principale: Diego Garcia)
28	090	SB	SLB	1	1978-09-19	1	090	Solomon Islands	Salomon, Îles			# Comprises Santa Cruz Islands, Southern Solomon Islands (Principal island: Guadalcanal)	# Comprend les Îles Santa Cruz, les Îles Salomon du Sud (Île principale: Guadalcanal)
29	092	VG	VGB	9		?2/3	826	Virgin Islands, British	Îles Vierges, britanniques	British Virgin Islands		# Includes Anegada, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Virgin Gorda	# Y compris: Anegada, Jost Van Dyke, Tortola, Virgin Gorda
30	096	BN	BRN	1	1984-09-21	1	096	Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam				
31	100	BG	BGR	1	1955-12-14	1	100	Bulgaria	Bulgarie	Republic of Bulgaria	République de Bulgarie		
32	104	MM	MMR	1	1948-04-19	1	104	Myanmar	Myanmar	Union of Myanmar	Union du Myanmar		

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
33	108	BI	BDI	1	1962-09-18	1	108	Burundi	Burundi	Republic of Burundi	République du Burundi		
34	112	BY	BLR	1	1945-10-24	1	112	Belarus	Bélarus	Republic of Belarus	République du Bélarus		
35	116	KH	KHM	1	1955-12-14	1	116	Cambodia	Cambodge	Kingdom of Cambodia	Royaume du Cambodge		
36	120	CM	CMR	1	1960-09-20	1	120	Cameroon	Cameroun	Republic of Cameroon	République du Cameroun		
37	124	CA	CAN	1	1945-11-09	1	124	Canada	Canada				
38	132	CV	CPV	1	1975-09-16	1	132	Cape Verde	Cap-Vert	Republic of Cape Verde	République du Cap-Vert	# Principal islands: São Tiago, São Vicente	# Îles principales: São Tiago, São Vicente
39	136	KY	CYM	9		2	826	Cayman Islands	Caïmanes, Îles			# Principal island: Grand Cayman	# Île principale: Grand Caïmane
40	140	CF	CAF	1	1960-09-20	1	140	Central African Republic	Centrafricaine, République		République centrafricaine		
41	144	LK	LKA	1	1955-12-14	1	144	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	République socialiste démocratique de Sri Lanka		
42	148	TD	TCD	1	1960-09-20	1	148	Chad	Tchad	Republic of Chad	République du Tchad		
43	152	CL	CHL	1	1945-09-24	1	152	Chile	Chili	Republic of Chile	République du chili	# Includes Easter Island, Juan Fernández Islands, Sala y Gómez Island, San Ambrosio Island, San Félix Island	# Y compris: les Îles Juan <sup>30</sup> Fernández, l'Île de Pâques, l'Île Sala y Gómez, l'Île San Ambrosio, l'Île San Félix
44	156	CN	CHN	1	1945-10-24	1	156	China	Chine	People's Republic of China	République populaire de Chine	See also TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	Voir aussi TAIWAN, PROVINCE DE CHINE
45	158	TW	TWN	9		?	156	Taiwan, Province of China	Taiwan, Province de Chine			Includes Penghu (Pescadores) Islands	# Y compris: les Îles Penghu (Pescadores)
46	162	CX	CXR	9		?2/3	036	Christmas Island	Christmas, Île			#	
47	166	CC	CCK	9		?2/3	036	Cocos (Keeling)	Cocos (Keeling),				

<sup>30</sup> JP note order of listing E v. F.

**B.3 Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e. "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations  
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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
								Islands	Îles				
48	170	CO	COL	1	1945-11-05	1	170	Colombia	Colombie	Republic of Colombia	République de Colombie	# Includes Malpelo Island, San Andrés y Providencia Islands	# Y compris: l'Île de Malpelo, les Îles San Andrés et Providencia
49	174	KM	COM	1	1975-11-12	1	174	Comoros	Comoros	Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros	République fédérale islamique des Comores	# Comprises Anjouan, Grande Comore, Mohéli	# Comprend: Anjouan, la Grande Comore, Mohéli
50	175	YT	MYT	9		?2/3	250	Mayotte	Mayotte			#	
51	178	CG	COG	1	1960-09-20	1	178	Congo	Congo	Republic of the Congo	République du Congo		
52	180	CD	COD	1	1960-09-20	1	180	Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	Congo, La République démocratique du	The Democratic Republic of the Congo	la République démocratique du Congo	# Previous entry: Republic of Zaire	# Ancienne entrée République du Zaïre
53	184	CK	COK	9		?2/3	554	Cook Islands	Cook, Îles			# Principal island: Rarotonga	# Île principale: Rarotonga
54	188	CR	CRI	1	1945-11-02	1	188	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Republic of Costa Rica	République du Costa Rica	# Includes Coco Island	# Y compris: l'Île du Coco
55	191	HR	HRV	1	1992-05-22	1	191	Croatia	Croatie	Republic of Croatia	République de Croatie		
56	192	CU	CUB	1	1945-10-24	1	192	Cuba	Cuba	Republic of Cuba	République de Cuba		
57	196	CY	CYP	1	1960-09-20	1	196	Cyprus	Chypre	Republic of Cyprus	République de Chypre		
58	203	CZ	CZE	1	1993-01-19	1	203	Czech Republic	Tchèque, République		République tchèque		
59	204	BJ	BEN	1	1960-09-20	1	204	Benin	Bénin	Republic of Benin	République du Bénin		
60	208	DK	DNK	1	1945-10-24	1	208	Denmark	Danemark	Kingdom of Denmark	Royaume du Danemark		
61	212	DM	DMA	1	1978-12-18	1?	?212	Dominica	Dominique	Commonwealth of Dominica	Commonwealth de la Dominique		
62	214	DO	DOM	1	1945-10-24	1	214	Dominican Republic	Dominicaine, République		République dominicaine		
63	218	EC	ECU	1	1945-12-21	1	218	Ecuador	Équateur	Republic of Ecuador	République de l'Équateur	# Includes Galápagos Islands	# Y compris: les Îles Galápagos
64	222	SV	SLV	1	1945-10-24	1	222	El Salvador	El Salvador	Republic of El Salvador	République d'El Salvador		

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
65	226	GQ	GNQ	1	1968-11-12	1	226	Equatorial Guinea	Guinée équatoriale	Republic of Equatorial Guinea	République de Guinée équatoriale	# Comprises Annobón Island, Bioko Island, the Continental Region (Rio Muni)	# Comprend l'Île d'Annobón, l'Île de Bioko, la Région Continentale (Rio Muni)
66	231	ET	ETH	1	1945-11-13	1	231	Ethiopia	Éthiopie	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia	République fédérale démocratique d'Éthiopie		
67	232	ER	ERI	1	1993-05-28	1	232	Eritrea	Érythrée				
68	233	EE	EST	1	1991-09-17	1	233	Estonia	Estonie	Republic of Estonia	République d'Estonie		
69	234	FO	FRO	9		?2/3	208	Faroe Islands	Féroé, Îles				
70	238	FK	FLK	9		?2/3	826	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Falkland, Îles (Malvinas)				
71	239	GS	SGS	9		?2/3	826	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	Géorgie du Sud et les Îles Sandwich du Sud				
72	242	FJ	FJI	1	1970-10-13	1	242	Fiji	Fidji	Republic of Fiji	République des Fidji	# Principal islands: Vanua Levu, Viti Levu; includes Rotuma island	# Îles principales: Vanua Levu, Viti Levu; y compris: l'Île de Rotuma
73	246	FI	FIN	1	1955-12-14	1	246	Finland	Finlande	Republic of Finland	République de Finlande	# Includes Åland	# Y compris: Åland
74	250	FR	FRA	1	1945-10-24	1	250	France	France	French Republic	République française	# Comprises: - Metropolitan France - French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion - Mayotte, Saint Pierre and Miquelon - French Polynesia.	# Comprenant: - France métropolitaine - Guadeloupe, Guyane française, Martinique, Réunion - Mayotte, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon - Nouvelle-Calédonie. <sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> JP note order E. v. F.

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
												French Southern Territories, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Polynésie française, Terre australes françaises, Wallis et Futuna
75	254	GF	GUF	9		?2/3	250	French Guiana	Guyane française				
76	258	PF	PYF	9		?2/3	250	French Polynesia	Polynésie française			# Comprises Austral Islands, Gambier Islands, Marquesas Islands, Society Archipelago (Principal island: Tahiti), Tuamotu Islands. Includes: Clipperton Island	# Comprend: les Îles Australes, les Îles Marquises, l'Archipel de la Société (Île principale: Tahiti), les Îles Tuamotu. Y compris: l'Île Clipperton
77	260	TF	ATF	9		?2/3	250	French Southern Territories	Terres australes françaises			# Comprises Amsterdam Island, Crozet Archipelago, Kerguelin Islands, Saint-Paul Island	# Comprend: l'Île Amsterdam, l'Archipel Crozet, les Îles Kerguelen, l'Île Saint-Paul
78	262	DJ	DJI	1	1977-09-20	1	262	Djibouti	Djibouti	Republic of Djibouti	République de Djibouti		
79	266	GA	GAB	1	1960-09-20	1	266	Gabon	Gabon	Gabonese Republic	République gabonaise		
80	268	GE	GEO	1	1992-07-31	1	268	Georgia	Géorgie				
81	270	GM	GMB	1	1965-09-21	1	270	Gambia	Gambie	Republic of the Gambia	République de Gambie		
82	275	PS	PSE	3		?	?	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Palestinien occupé, Territoire	Occupied Palestinian Territory	Territoire palestinien occupé		
83	276 <sup>***32</sup>	DE	DEU	1	1973-09-18	1	276	Germany	Allemagne	Federal Republic of Germany	République fédérale d'Allemagne		
84	288	GH	GHA	1	1957-03-08	1	288	Ghana	Ghana	Republic of Ghana	République du Ghana		
85	292	GI	GIB	9		?2/3	826	Gibraltar	Gibraltar				

<sup>32\*\*\*)</sup> 280 continues to represent "Germany" in certain standards by ISO/TC 68



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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
86	296	KI	KIR	?1	1999-09-14	?	?	Kiribati	Kiribati			# Includes Gilbert Islands (Principal atoll: Tarawa, including Banaba), part of Line Islands (including Kiritimati), Phoenix Islands (including Abariringa, Enderbury Island)	# Y compris: les Îles Gilbert (atoll principal: Tarawa, y compris Banaba), une partie des Îles de la Ligne (y compris Kiritimati), les Îles Phoenix (y compris Abariringa, l'Île Enderbury)
87	300	GR	GRC	1	1945-10-25	1	300	Greece	Grèce	Hellenic Republic	République hellénique	# Includes Mount Athos autonomous area	#Y compris: le territoire autonome du Mont Athos
88	304	GL	GRL	9		?2/3	208	Greenland	Groenland				
89	308	GD	GRD	1	1974-09-17	1	308	Grenada	Grenade			# Includes Southern Grenadine Islands (Principal island: Carriacou)	Y compris: les Îles Grenadines du Sud (Île principale: Carriacou)
90	312	GP	GLP	9		?2/3	250	Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe			# Includes la Désirade, Marie-Galante, les Saintes, Saint-Barthélemy, northern Saint Martin	# Y compris: la Désirade, Marie-Galante, les Saintes, Saint-Barthélemy, la partie nord de Saint-Martin
91	316	GU	GUM	9		?2/3	840	Guam	Guam				
92	320	GT	GTM	1	1945-11-21	1	320	Guatemala	Guatemala	Republic of Guatemala	République du Guatemala		
93	324	GN	GIN	1	1958-12-12	1	324	Guinea	Guinée	Republic of Guinea	République de Guinée		
94	328	GY	GUY	1	1966-09-20	1	328	Guyana	Guyana	Republic of Guyana	République du Guyana		
95	332	HT	HTI	1	1945-10-24	1	332	Haiti	Haïti	Republic of Haiti	République d'Haïti		
96	334	HM	HMD	9		?2/3	036	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Heard et îles McDonald, Île		Île Heard et îles McDonald		
97	336	VA	VAT	2		1	336	Holy See (Vatican City State)	Saint-Siège (État de la Cité du Vatican)			# previous entry: Vatican City State (Holy See)	# Ancienne entrée: Vatican, État de la Cité du (Saint-Siège)

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
98	340	HN	HND	1	1945-12-17	1	340	Honduras	Honduras	Republic of Honduras	République du Honduras	Includes Swan Islands	# Y compris: les Îles du Cygne
99	344	HK	HKG	9		?2/3	156	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China	Hong-Kong région administrative spéciale de Chine				
100	348	HU	HUN	1	1955-12-14	1	348	Hungary	Hongrie	Republic of Hungary	République de Hongrie		
101	352	IS	ISL	1	1946-11-19	1	352	Iceland	Islande	Republic of Iceland	République d'Islande		
102	356	IN	IND	1	1945-10-30	1	356	India	Inde	Republic of India	République de l'Inde	# Includes Amindivi Islands, Andaman Islands, Laccadive Islands, Minicoy Island, Nicobar Islands	# Y compris: les Îles Amindivi, les Îles Andaman, les Îles Laquedives, l'Île Minicoy, les Îles Nicobar
103	360	ID	IDN	1	1950-09-28	1	360	Indonesia	Indonésie	Republic of Indonesia	République d'Indonésie		
104	364	IR	IRN	1	1945-10-24	1	364	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Iran, République Islamique d'	Islamic Republic of Iran	République islamique d'Iran		
105	368	IQ	IRQ	1	1945-12-21	1	368	Iraq	Iraq	Republic of Iraq	République d'Iraq		
106	372	IE	IRL	1	1955-12-14	1	372	Ireland	Irlande				
107	376	IL	ISR	1	1949-05-11	1	376	Israel	Israël	State of Isreal	État d'Israël		
108	380	IT	ITA	1	1955-12-14	1	380	Italy	Italie	Italian Republic	République italienne		
109	384	CI	CIV	1	1960-09-20	1	384	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	République de Côte d'Ivoire		
110	388	JM	JAM	1	1962-09-18	1	388	Jamaica	Jamaïque				
111	392	JP	JPN	1	1956-12-18	1	392	Japan	Japon				
112	398	KZ	KAZ	1	1992-03-02	1	398	Kazakstan	Kazakstan	Republic of Kazakstan	République du Kazakstan		
113	400	JO	JOR	1	1955-12-14	1	400	Jordan	Jordanie	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Royaume hachémite de Jordanie		
114	404	KE	KEN	1	1963-12-16	1	404	Kenya	Kenya	Republic of Kenya	République du Kenya		
115	408	KP	PRK	1	1991-09-17	1	408	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Corée, République populaire	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	République populaire démocratique de Corée	# Often referred to as North Korea	# Forme courante: Corée du Nord

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
									démocratique de				
116	410	KR	KOR	1	1991-09-17	1	410	Korea, Republic of	Corée, République de	Republic of Korea	République de Corée	# Often referred to as South Korea	# Forme courante: Corée du Sud
117	414	KW	KWT	1	1963-05-14	1	414	Kuwait	Koweït	State of Kuwait	État du Koweït		
118	417	KG	KGZ	1	1992-03-02	1	417	Kyrgyzstan	Kirghizistan	Kyrgyz Republic	République kirghize		
119	418	LA	LAO	1	1955-12-14	1	418	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao, République démocratique populaire		République démocratique populaire lao		
120	422	LB	LBN	1	1945-10-24	1	422	Lebanon	Liban	Lebanese Republic	République libanaise		
121	426	LS	LSO	1	1966-10-17	1	426	Lesotho	Lesotho	Kingdom of Lesotho	Royaume du Lesotho		
122	428	LV	LVA	1	1991-09-17	1	428	Latvia	Lettonie	Republic of Latvia	République de Lettonie		
123	430	LR	LBR	1	1945-11-02	1	430	Liberia	Libéria	Republic of Liberia	République du Libéria		
124	434	LY	LBY	1	1955-12-14	1	434	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Libyenne, Jamahiriya arabe	Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Jamahiriya arabe libyenne populaire et socialiste		
125	438	LI	LIE	1	1990-09-18	1	438	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	Principality of Liechtenstein	Principauté du Liechtenstein		
126	440	LT	LTU	1	1991-09-17	1	440	Lithuania	Lithuanie	Republic of Lithuania	République de Lituanie		
127	442	LU	LUX	1	1945-10-24	1	442	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	Grand-Duché du Luxembourg		
128	446	MO	MAC	9		?2/3	156	Macau Special Administrative Region of China	Macao région administrative spéciale de Chine				
129	450	MG	MDG	1	1960-09-20	1	450	Madagascar	Madagascar	Republic of Madagascar	République de Madagascar		
130	454	MW	MWI	1	1964-12-01	1	454	Malawi	Malawi	Republic of Malawi	République du Malawi		
131	458	MY	MYS	1	1957-09-17	1	458	Malaysia	Malaisie			# Comprises Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak	# Comprend la Malaisie péninsulaire, Sabah, Sarawak
132	462	MV	MDV	1	1965-09-21	1	462	Maldives	Maldives	Republic of Maldives	République des Maldives		

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
133	466	ML	MLI	1	1960-09-28	1	466	Mali	Mali	Republic of Mali	République de Mali		
134	470	MT	MLT	1	1964-12-01	1	470	Malta	Malte	Republic of Malta	République de Malte		
135	474	MQ	MTQ	9		?2/3	250	Martinique	Martinique				
136	478	MR	MRT	1	1961-10-07	1	478	Mauritania	Mauritanie	Islamic Republic of Mauritania	République islamique de Mauritanie		
137	480	MU	MUS	1	1968-04-24	1	480	Mauritius	Maurice	Republic of Mauritius	République de Maurice	# Includes Agalega Islands, Cargados Carajos Shoals, Rodrigues Island	# Y compris: les Îles Agalega, Cargados Carajos Shoals, l'Île Rodrigues
138	484	MX	MEX	1	1945-11-07	1	484	Mexico	Mexique	United Mexican States	États-Unis du Mexique		
139	492	MC	MCO	1	1993-05-28	1	492	Monaco	Monaco	Principality of Monaco	Principauté de Monaco		
140	496	MN	MNG	1	1961-10-27	1	496	Mongolia	Mongolie				
141	498	MD	MDA	1	1992-03-02	1	498	Moldova, Republic of	Moldova, République de	Republic of Moldova	République de Moldova		
142	500	MS	MSR	9		?2/3	826	Montserrat	Montserrat				
143	504	MA	MAR	1	1956-11-12	1	504	Morocco	Maroc	Kingdom of Morocco	Royaume du Maroc		
144	508	MZ	MOZ	1	1975-09-16	1	508	Mozambique	Mozambique	Republic of Mozambique	République du Mozambique		
145	512	OM	OMN	1	1971-10-07	1	512	Oman	Oman	Sultanate of Oman	Sultanat d'Oman	# Includes part of the Musandam Peninsula	# Y compris: partie de la Presqu'île de Moussandam
146	516	NA	NAM	1	1990-04-23	1	516	Namibia	Namibie	Republic of Namibia	République de Namibie		
147	520	NR	NRU	1	1999-09-14	1	520	Nauru	Nauru	Republic of Nauru	République de Nauru		
148	524	NP	NPL	1	1955-12-14	1	524	Nepal	Népal	Kingdom of Nepal	Royaume du Népal		
149	528	NL	NLD	1	1945-12-10	1	528	Netherlands	Pays-Bas	Kingdom of the Netherlands	Royaume des Pays-Bas		
150	530	AN	ANT	9		?2/3	528	Netherlands Antilles	Antilles néerlandaises			# Comprises: Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Saint-Eustatius, southern Saint Martin	# Comprend: Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Saint-Eustache, la partie sud de Saint-Martin

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
151	533	AW	ABW	9		?2/3	528	Aruba	Aruba				
152	540	NC	NCL	9		?2/3	250	New Caledonia	Nouvelle-Calédonie			# Includes Loyalty Islands	# Y compris: les Îles Loyauté
153	548	VU	VUT	1	1981-09-15	1	548	Vanuatu	Vanuatu	Republic of Vanuatu	République de Vanuatu	# Principal islands: Efate, Espiritu Santo	# Îles principales: Éfaté, Espiritu Santo
154	554	NZ	NZL	1	1945-10-24	1	554	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande			# Includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, Kermadec Islands	# Y compris: les Îles Antipodes, les Îles Auckland, l'Île Campbell, les Îles Chatham, les Îles Kermadec
155	558	NI	NIC	1	1945-10-24	1	558	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Republic of Nicaragua	République du Nicaragua		
156	562	NE	NER	1	1960-09-20	1	562	Niger	Niger	Republic of the Niger	République du Niger		
157	566	NG	NGA	1	1960-10-07	1	566	Nigeria	Nigéria	Federal Republic of Nigeria	République fédérale du Nigéria		
158	570	NU	NIU	9		?2/3	554	Niue	Nioué				
159	574	NF	NFK	9		?2/3	036	Norfolk Island	Norfolk, Île				
160	578	NO	NOR	1	1945-11-27	1	578	Norway	Norvège	Kingdom of Norway	Royaume de Norvège		
161	580	MP	MNP	9		?2/3	840	Northern Mariana Islands	Mariannes du Nord, Îles	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Commonwealth des Îles Marianne du Nord	# Comprises Mariana Islands (except Guam, see separate entry). (Principal island: Saipan)	# Comprend les Îles Marianne (sauf GUAM, voir entrée séparée). Île principale: Saipan
162	581	UM	UMI	9		?2/3	840	United States Minor Outlying Islands	Îles mineures éloignées des États-Unis			# Comprises Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, Wake Island	# Comprend: l'Île Baker, l'Île Howland, l'Île Jarvis, l'Atoll Johnston, le Récif Kingman, les Îles Midway, l'Île de Navassa, l'Atoll Palmyra, l'Île Wake
163	583	FM	FSM	1	1991-09-17	?2/3	? 840	Micronesia, Federated	Micronésie, États	Federated States of	États fédérés de Micronésie	# Includes Caroline Islands	# Y compris: les Îles

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
								States of	fédérés de	Micronesia		(except Palau, see separate entry). Principal islands: Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, Yap	Carolines (sauf les PALAOS, voir entrée séparée). Îles principales: Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, Yap
164	584	MH	MHL	1	1991-09-17	?2/3	? 840	Marshall Islands	Marshall, Îles	Republic of the Marshall Islands	République des Îles Marshall	# Principal atolls: Jaluit, Kwajalein, Majuro	# Atolls principaux: Jaluit, Kwajalein, Majuro
165	585	PW	PLW	?1	1994-12-15	?	?	Palau	Palaos	Republic of Palau	République des Palaos	# Comprises the west part of the Caroline Islands (Principal island: Babelthuap)	# Comprend la partie ouest des Îles Carolines (Île principale: Babelthuap)
166	586	PK	PAK	1	1947-09-30	1	586	Pakistan	Pakistan	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	République islamique du Pakistan		
167	591	PA	PAN	1	1945-11-13	1	591	Panama	Panama	Republic of Panama	République du Panama		
168	598	PG	PNG	1	1975-10-10	1	598	Papua New Guinea	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée			# Includes Bismarck Archipelago, Northern Solomon Islands (Principal island: Bougainville)	# Y compris: L'Archipel Bismarck, les Îles Salomon du Nord (île principale: Bougainville)
169	600	PY	PRY	1	1945-10-24	1	600	Paraguay	Paraguay	Republic of Paraguay	République du Paraguay		
170	604	PE	PER	1	1945-10-31	1	604	Peru	Pérou	Republic of Peru	République du Pérou		
171	608	PH	PHL	1	1945-10-24	1	608	Philippines	Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	République des Philippines		
172	612	PN	PCN	9		?2/3	826	Pitcairn	Pitcairn			# Includes Ducie Island, Henderson Island, Oeno Island	# Y compris: l'Île Ducie, l'Île Henderson, l'Île Oeno
173	616	PL	POL	1	1945-10-24	1	616	Poland	Pologne	Republic of Poland	République de Pologne		
174	620	PT	PRT	1	1955-12-14	1	620	Portugal	Portugal	Portuguese Republic	République portugaise		
175	624	GW	GNB	1	1974-09-17	1	624	Guinea-Bissau	Guinée-Bissau	Republic of Guinea-Bissau	République de Guinée-Bissau		

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
176	626	TP	TMP	3		?2/3	?	East Timor <sup>**33</sup>	Timor oriental <sup>***34</sup>			# Includes the exclave of Okusi	# Y compris: l'exclave de Okusi
177	630	PR	PRI	9		?2/3	? 840	Puerto Rico	Porto Rico				
178	634	QA	QAT	1	1971-09-21	1	634	Qatar	Qatar	State of Qatar	État du Qatar		
179	638	RE	REU	9		?2/4	250	Réunion	Réunion			# Includes Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, Tromelin Island which form the "French scattered Indian Ocean Islands"	# Y compris: Bassas da India, l'Île Europa, les Îles Glorieuses, l'Île Juan de Nova, l'Île Tromelin qui constituent les "Îles éparses de l'Océan Indien" <sup>35</sup>
180	642	RO	ROM	1	1955-12-14	1	642	Romania	Roumanie				
181	643	RU	RUS	1	1945-10-24	1	643	Russian Federation	Russie, Fédération de		Fédération de Russie	# Includes the Kaliningrad Region	# Y compris: la Région de Kaliningrad
182	646	RW	RWA	1	1962-09-18	1	646	Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwandese Republic	République rwandaise		
183	654	SH	SHN	9		?2/3	826	Saint Helena	Sainte-Hélène			# Includes Ascension Island, Gough Island, Tristan da Cunha Archipelago	# Y compris: l'Île de l'Ascension, l'Île Gough, l'Archipel Tristan da Cunha
184	659	KN	KNA	1	1983-09-23	1	659	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis				
185	660	AI	AIA	9		?2/3	826	Anguilla	Anguilla				

<sup>33</sup>\*\* ) Provisional name

<sup>34</sup>\*\*\* ) Nom provisoire, codet numérique provisoire

<sup>35</sup> JP note use of "English language" type quotation marks!

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
186	662	LC	LCA	1	1979-09-18	1	662	Saint Lucia	Sainte-Lucie				
187	666	PM	SPM	9		?2/3	250	St. Pierre and Miquelon	Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon				
188	670	VC	VCT	1	1980-09-16	1	670	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines			# Comprises Northern Grenadine Islands (Principal island: Bequia), Saint Vincent Island	# Comprend les Îles Grenadines du Nord (Île principale: Bequia), l'Île Saint-Vincent
189	674	SM	SMR	1	1992-03-02	1	674	San Marino	Saint-Marin	Republic of San Marino	République de Saint-Marin		
190	678	ST	STP	1	1975-09-16	1	678	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe	République démocratique de Sao Tomé-et-Principe		
191	682	SA	SAU	1	1945-10-24	1	682	Saudi Arabia	Arabie saoudite	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Royaume d'Arabie saoudite		
192	686	SN	SEN	1	1960-09-28	1	686	Senegal	Sénégal	Republic of Senegal	République du Sénégal		
193	690	SC	SYC	1	1976-09-21	1	690	Seychelles	Seychelles	Republic of Seychelles	République des Seychelles	# Principal island: Mahé; Includes Aldabra Islands, Amirante Islands, Cosmoledo Islands, Farquhar Islands	# Île principale: Mahé; y compris les Îles Aldabra, les Îles Amirantes, les Îles Cosmoledo, les Îles Farquhar
194	694	SL	SLE	1	1961-09-27	1	694	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Republic of Sierra Leone	République de Sierre Leone		
195	702	SG	SGP	1	1965-09-21	1	702	Singapore	Singapour	Republic of Singapore	République de Singapour		
196	703	SK	SVK	1	1993-01-19	1	703	Slovakia	Slovaquie	Slovak Republic	République slovaque		
197	704	VN	VNM	1	1977-09-20	1	704	Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	République socialiste du Viet Nam		
198	705	SI	SVN	1	1992-05-22	1	705	Slovenia	Slovénie	Republic of Slovenia	République de Slovénie		
199	706	SO	SOM	1	1960-09-20	1	706	Somalia	Somalie	Somali Democratic Republic	République démocratique somalie		
200	710	ZA	ZAF	1	1945-11-07	1	710	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Republic of South Africa	République sud-africaine	# Includes Marion Island, Prince Edward Island	# Y compris: l'Île Marion, l'Île du Prince-Édouard



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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
201	716	ZW	ZWE	1	1980-08-25	1	716	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Republic of Zimbabwe	République du Zimbabwe		
202	724	ES	ESP	1	1955-12-14	1	724	Spain	Espagne	Kingdom of Spain	Royaume d'Espagne		
203	732	EH	ESH	3		?	?	Western Sahara <sup>**36</sup>	Sahara occidentale <sup>**37</sup>				
204	736	SD	SDN	1	1956-11-12	1	736	Sudan	Soudan	Republic of Sudan	République du Soudan		
205	740	SR	SUR	1	1975-12-04	1	740	Suriname	Suriname	Republic of Suriname	République du Suriname		
206	744	SJ	SJM	9		?2/3	578	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	Svalbard et île Jan Mayen			# Includes Bear Island	# Y compris: l'Île aux Ours
207	748	SZ	SWZ	1	1968-09-24	1	748	Swaziland	Swaziland	Kingdom of Swaziland	Royaume du Swaziland		
208	752	SE	SWE	1	1946-11-19	1	752	Sweden	Suède	Kingdom of Sweden	Royaume de Suède		
209	756	CH	CHE	2		1	756	Switzerland	Suisse	Swiss Confederation	Confédération suisse		
210	760	SY	SYR	1	1945-10-24	1	760	Syrian Arab Republic	Syrienne, République arabe		République arabe syrienne		
211	762	TJ	TJK	1	1992-03-02	1	762	Tajikistan	Tadjikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	République du Tadjikistan		
212	764	TH	THA	1	1946-12-16	1	764	Thailand	Thaïlande	Kingdom of Thailand	Royaume de Thaïlande		
213	768	TG	TGO	1	1960-09-20	1	768	Togo	Togo	Togolese Republic	République togolaise		
214	772	TK	TKL	9		?2/3	554	Tokelau	Tokelau				
215	776	TO	TON	1	1999-09-14	1	776	Tonga	Tonga	Kingdom of Tonga	Royaume des Tonga	# Principal island: Tongatapu	# Île principale: Tongatapu
216	780	TT	TTO	1	1962-09-18	1	778	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinité-et-Tobago	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	République de Trinité-et-Tobago		
217	784	AE	ARE	1	1971-12-09	1	784	United Arab Emirates	Émirats arabes unis				
218	788	TN	TUN	1	1956-11-12	1	788	Tunisia	Tunisie	Republic of Tunisia	République tunisienne		

<sup>36\*\*)</sup> Provisional name

<sup>37\*\*\*)</sup> Nom provisoire

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
219	792	TR	TUR	1	1945-10-24	1	792	Turkey	Turquie	Republic of Turkey	République turque		
220	795	TM	TKM	1	1992-03-02	1	795	Turkmenistan	Turkménistan				
221	796	TC	TCA	9		?2/3	826	Turks and Caicos Islands	Turks et Caïques, Îles				
222	798	TV	TUV	?1	2000-09-05	?	?	Tuvalu	Tuvalu				
223	800	UG	UGA	1	1962-10-25	1	800	Uganda	Ouganda	Republic of Uganda	République de l'Ouganda		
224	804	UA	UKR	1	1945-10-24	1	804	Ukraine	Ukraine				
225	807	MK	MKD	1	1993-04-08	1	807	Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	Macédoine, L'ex-République yougoslave de	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine		
226	818	EG	EGY	1	1945-10-24	1	818	Egypt	Égypte	Arab Republic of Egypt	République arabe d'Égypte		
227	826	GB	GBR	1	1945-10-24	1	826	United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord	# Includes the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man	# Y compris: les Îles Anglo-Normandes, l'Île de Man
228	834	TZ	TZA	1	1961-12-14	1	834	Tanzania, United Republic of	Tanzanie, République-Unie de	United Republic of Tanzania	République-Unie de Tanzanie		
229	840	US	USA	1	1945-10-24	1	840	United States	États-Unis	United States of America	États-Unis d'Amérique		
230	850	VI	VIR	9		?2/3	840	Virgin Islands, U.S.	Îles Vierges des États-Unis	Virgin Islands of the United States		# Includes Saint Croix, Saint John, Saint Thomas	# Y compris: Saint Croix, Saint John, Saint Thomas
231	854	BF	BFA	1	1960-09-20	1	854	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso				
232	858	UY	URY	1	1945-12-18	1	858	Uruguay	Uruguay	Eastern Republic of Uruguay	République orientale de l'Uruguay		
233	860	UZ	UZB	1	1992-03-02	1	860	Uzbekistan	Ouzbékistan	Republic of Uzbekistan	République d'Ouzbékistan		
234	862	VE	VEN	1	1945-11-15	1	862	Venezuela	Venezuela	Republic of Venezuela	République du Venezuela	#Includes Bird Island	# Y compris: l'Île d'Aves
235	876	WF	WLF	9		?2/3	? 259	Wallis and Futuna	Wallis et Futuna			# Comprises Hoorn Islands (Principal island: Futuna), Wallis Islands (Principal	# Comprend: les Îles de Hoorne (Île principale: Futuna), les Îles Wallis (Île

**B.3 Matrix of Codes Representing Jurisdictions as, i.e. "Countries", Recognized as "States" by the United Nations**  
 (Working Document - Under Construction)

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 N0535  
 (as file "32N053b.pdf")

Count	IT Interface Codes			Jurisdictional Codes				Human Interface Equivalents (and Notes)					
	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 2 Code	Alpha - 3 Code	UN Status Code	UN Member Date	ISO Status Code	ISO Dep. Code	Short Name - English	Short Name - French	Official Name - English	Official Name - French	Remarks - English	Remarks - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
												island: Uvea)	principale: Uvea)
236	882	WS	WSM	1	1976-12-15	1	882	Samoa	Samoa	Independent State of Samoa	État indépendant du Samoa	# Principal islands: Savai'i, Upolu	# Îles principales: Savai'i, Upolu
237	887	YE	YEM	1	1947-09-30	1	887	Yemen	Yémen	Republic of Yemen	République du Yémen	# Includes Socotra Island	# Y compris: l'Île de Socotra
238	891	YU	YUG	1	1945-10-24	1	891	Yugoslavia	Yougoslavie	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	République fédérative de Yougoslavie		
239	894	ZM	ZMB	1	1964-12-01	1	894	Zambia	Zambie	Republic of Zambia	République de Zambie		