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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 2659-1986

Replacing GB/T 2659-2000

**Codes for the representation of names of countries and their
subdivisions - Part 1: Country code
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative reference documents
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 Principles included in the list of country and territory names
- 5 Principles for Allocation of Code Elements
- 6 Country and region names and their code list information
- 7 Maintenance
- 8 User Guide
- 9 Country and region name codes

1 Scope

This document sets out basic guidelines for the implementation and maintenance of existing country and territory name codes around the world:

This document is applicable to applications related to existing coded forms of country and region names:

2 Normative reference documents

This document has no normative references:

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document:

4 Principles included in the list of country and territory names

4.1

List

The table of country and region name codes in this document is intended to meet the widest possible application: The code table is based on the United Nations Statistics Division (see References literature) based on this:

4.2

Origin of name

Currently, the authoritative organization for the names of countries and regions officially used by the United Nations is the United Nations Terminology Service, which is committed to maintaining the United Nations technical terms:

Corpus (UNTERM), see reference [24]: The United Nations glossary includes information such as the abbreviations and official names of countries and regions in the six official languages of the United Nations:

The country and region name code information in this document is available on the ISO OBP online platform: The data comes from the United Nations glossary:

(UNTERM): The full name of the country and region is the official name marked by the Permanent Mission of the country and region of the United Nations Protocol Liaison Service, and has been grammatically revised by linguists from the United Nations Terminology Database (UNTERM): See Appendix G: The abbreviations of countries and regions may have some minor revisions, see Appendix F: When the abbreviation and full name are inconsistent, the country and region name codes in this document provide both the full name and the abbreviation of the country and region:

The abbreviations of countries and regions include two writing forms, and the appended one is in capital letters: Both writing forms are based on the name of the country and region:

Arrange the words in alphabetical order: For ease of use, the abbreviations of countries and regions in capital letters are sometimes arranged in rounded format:

Other country and region names that may be widely used may also be included in the country and region abbreviations, see the list in 6:2:

4.3

Crossover

Some country and region names in this document may contain certain region names that have been encoded separately and are exchanged as separate code names:

Domain, therefore, entries are not completely exclusive:

4.4

Current status of the name the country and territory names listed in this document reflect the current status of the countries and territories as of the latest edition:

4.5

Independent countries this document identifies independent countries in the itemized list: For the purposes of the application of the codes in this document, the Member States of the United Nations and the Vatican are marked as independent:

5 Principles for Allocation of Code Elements

5.1

Code element format Code elements consist of the following characters (see ISO/IEC 10646):

--Latin capital letters from A to Z;

--Numbers from 0 to 9;

--hyphen "-":

2-letter codes and 3-letter codes consist of uppercase letters, and 3-digit codes consist of numbers:

The 4-letter code consists of uppercase letters:

Code elements consist of up to 6 characters: 2 letters, hyphen, 1 to 3 letters or numbers:

5.2

Relationship between names the alphabetic codes in this document are generally drawn from country and region names (English or French, sometimes other languages), and the codes are Characteristics of a visual connection between names: When applying this principle, the assignment of code elements is generally based on the abbreviation of country and region names to avoid any reflection of political status:

The composition of the letter code elements in this document mainly draws on the road vehicle identification marks provided by the contracting parties in the Road Traffic Convention (1949 and 1968, see Reference [21]), see Reference [21]:

5.3

Country and region alpha-2 code (alpha-2 code) structure the 2-letter code (alpha-2 code) established by ISO 3166 that corresponds to the code in this document is usually used to represent country and region codes:

The 2-letter country and region codes are the basis for codes in GB/T 2659.2 and ISO 3166-3, as well as other relevant international standards and guidelines (see References, Global Economy section):

The country and region 2-letter codes use a 2-digit alphabetical combination of 26 uppercase Latin letters (excluding diacritics) to provide $26 \times 26 = 676$ combinations: The ISO 3166 country and region code combinations range from AB to QL, RA to WZ, and YA to ZY:

GB/T 2659 country and region codes do not use the two-letter combination AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ: The use of these codes is described in Chapter 8 (8:3):

5.4

Country and region 3-alpha code (alpha-3 code) structure GB/T 2659 also stipulates the use of 3-letter codes (alpha-3 codes) to represent country and region names: The alpha-3 code is based on the alpha-2 code and uses a three-letter combination of 26 uppercase Latin letters, ranging from ABA to QLZ, RAA to WZZ, and special requirements:

GB/T 2659 country and region codes do not use the 3-letter combination AAA to AAZ, QMA to QZZ, XAA to XZZ, and ZZA to ZZZ, see Chapter 8 (8:3) for the purpose of these codes:

5.5

Country and region 3-digit code (numeric-3 code) structure Taking into account the advantages of using numerical codes to identify country and region codes (for example, they are not affected by language), the code in this document also specifies the use of 3-digit numeric codes (numeric-3) from 000 to 999 to represent country and region names:

Country and regional Arabic numeral codes are quoted from the United Nations Statistics Division's Standard Country and Regional Codes used for statistics:

5.6

Rules of use

Numerical representations of country and region 2-letter codes are used when direct transliteration is not possible, for example, in languages with non-Latin alphabets, or in Situations such as greater convenience after digital transformation:

The digital representation uses simple mathematical rules to convert the country and region's alpha-2 code (alpha-2) into numbers: This process is reversible:

Yes, the numeric code can also be converted back to the corresponding country and region 2-letter code (alpha-2) according to the conversion rules:

The conversion system is a closed system, all elements are 4-digit numbers, and the first digit is "1":

See Appendix A for the algorithm, and see Table B:1 in Appendix B for the corresponding conversion matrix:

6 Country and region names and their code list information

6.1

Rules of use

The list of country and region names and their codes in this document can be found in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Online Browsing Platform (OBP) (<https://www.iso.org/obp:>), these data are maintained as current as possible and are independent of the publication status of this document: The application of country and