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All EU countries issue registration plates in the common EU format. (D denotes Germany)Some countries issue registration plates with a national flag or symbol. (TR denotes Turkey)Some countries issue registration plates with a different background colour to the
common blue colour. (UK denotes United Kingdom)All of these registration plates satisfy the requirements for vehicles in cross-border traffic set in the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic as they display the international vehicle registration plate.
also known as a number plate (British English), license plate or licence plate or licence plate or licence plate or plates attached to a motor vehicle or trailer for official identification purposes. The registration identifier is a numeric or alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies the vehicle within the
issuing authority's database. In Europe most countries have adopted a format for registration on Road Traffic, which states that cross-border vehicles must display a distinguishing code for the country of registration on the rear of the vehicle. This sign may be an oval sticker placed
separately from the registration plate, or may be incorporated into the plate. When the distinguishing sign is incorporated into the registration plate, or the emblem of the registration plate, or may be incorporated into the registration plate, and may be supplemented with the flag or emblem of the registration plate, or may be incorporated into the registration plate, and the registration plate in the registration plate, and the registration plate in the registration plate, and the registration plate in the registration plate in t
country belongs.[1] An example of such format is the common EU format, with the EU flag above the country code issued in EU member states. The vast majority of European countries issue registration plates that are: 520 by 1.0 mm (20.5 by 4.7 inches) This is one of the basic standard sizes worldwide. The others
are:305 by 152mm (12.0 by 6.0 inches), commonly issued to import vehicles from North and Central America305 by 160mm (12.0 by 6.3 inches)Some European countries use registration plates in other formats:330 by 140mm (13.0 by 5.5 inches) in Andorra440 by 120mm (17.3 by 4.7 inches) in Finland260 by
110mm (10.2 by 4.3 inches) in Monaco390 by 120mm (15.4 by 4.7 inches) in San Marino300 by 80mm (11.8 by 3.1 inches) in San Marino300 by 80mm (11.8 by 3.1 inches) in Switzerland and Liechtenstein (only front plates)390 by 130mm (15.4 by 5.1 inches) and 345 by 130mm (13.6 by 5.1 inches) in landThe common EU format of having
a blue section on the extreme left with EU circle of stars and the country code was introduced by Council Regulation (EC) No 2411/98 of 3 November 1998[2] and entered into force on 11 November 1998. It was based on a model registration plate which three member states had already introduced: Ireland (1991),[3] Portugal (1992)[4] and Germany
(1994).[5] Luxembourg plates had displayed the EU flag on the left since 1988. Vehicles with registration plates in the EU format do not need to display the white eval international vehicle registration code while within the European Economic Area,[6] or in countries party to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (except if the plate is issued in
Cyprus, Ireland, Malta and Spain).[7]The common design consists of a blue strip on the left side of the member state in which the country code of the EU flag on registration
plates is optional for member states. EU member states. EU member states that require foreign vehicles to display a distinguishing sign when displayed on a vehicle registered in another member state. The requirement to display a distinguishing sign stems
from the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, and the regulation is referencing the recognition of distinguishing signs according to that convention. [2] EU format plates are either white or yellow, on a plate wider than it is tall. Yellow registration plates are used both front and rear in Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Denmark and Hungary use yellow
plates for vehicles registered as commercial vehicles. Denmark implemented the EU format in 2009, as the last EU country.[8][9] Danish plates are used for taxi vehicles. In Poland yellow plates are used for historic
vehicles. Belgium uses red characters and is the only country not to use the standard black-on-white or black-on-white o
mixture of flat plastic and metal plates. Flat plastic and metal plates have earlier also been used in Sweden. Several European countries have introduced special registration plates for electric vehicles, such as Hungary which issues plates with a green background; [10] Germany which adds an "E" identifier to standard plates; [11] Ireland which has introduced
green stripe to the right-hand side of registration plates;[12], and Romania, which uses green lettering on white background to identify zero-emission (fully electric or hydrogen-electric hybrid) vehicles. [14][15] Other countries such as the Netherlands and Sweden make no special
distinctions for electric vehicles.[16][17]Several non-EU European states have implemented format, with national flags or symbols in place of the circle of stars, plus the country code. Vehicles with such registration plates, issued in countries party to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, do not need to display the white
oval international vehicle registration code while within countries signatory to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic.[7]Norway is an example of such a state, issuing registration plates with black characters, however, cars with front
seats only (used for carrying goods) have green plates with black characters. Norwegian registration plates are made of metal, but flat plastic has been used for earlier plates. Ukraine issues plates similar to the Norwegian ones, with the Ukrainian flag above the country code (UA). Moldovan registration plates have a wider than usual blue band with
the Moldovan flag and the international country code (MD). Albanian registration plates have the country code (AL). Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH) issues plates with a blue strip on the left side of the plate with the country code, but without the any flag or symbol. So does Turkey (TR) (which is in a customs union with
the EU), Montenegro (MNE), North Macedonia (NMK) and Serbia (SRB). Belarus issues registration plates with the national flag above the country code on the left side. Iceland, however, is not party to the
Vienna Convention on Road Traffic. Andorra and Monaco use registration plates but with the text "Repubblica di San Marino" underneath the coat of arms, instead of the country codeRSM. Of those states that joined in the 2004 enlargement of
the European Union Malta already used EU format plates, while Latvia, Poland and Lithuania had used plates displaying the national flag before their accession, as did Bulgaria and Romania before their accession in 2007. United Kingdom vehicles must be made
made from a reflective material, commonly plastic but metal is permitted.[18] Post-2021 Regulations (Following Brexit): On 28 September 2021, the UK government changed the international vehicle code from "GB" to "UK" and notified the United Nations of this update,[19] effectively making all "GB" plates with the European circle of stars invalid for
use abroad.[19] Since 2021, plates with the European circle of stars must not be issued. Plates valid for international travel under the Union Flag (landscape) alongside "UK." A green stripe on left-hand side of the plate is permissible for a
zero-emission vehicle.[20] In England, Scotland, and Wales, registration plates may include one of the following flags with identifying letters on the left-hand side:[21]The English flag may be accompanied by "ENG," "Sco," "Sco," "Scotland."The Welsh flag
may be accompanied by "CYM," "Cym," "Cym," "CYMRU," "Cymru," "WALES," or "Wales."The Union Flag may be displayed with "GB," "GREAT BRITAIN," "Great Britain," "UK," "UNITED KINGDOM," or "United Kingdom."If a national flag is displayed, a "UK" sticker must be affixed to the rear when driving abroad. [22] Motorists in Northern Ireland are not
permitted to display the letters "NI" alongside any flag. Only the Union Flag with the "UK" code is optionally allowed. Gibraltar uses plates similar to the EU format, but without a flag or symbol, only the code GBZ. They used the EU flag before Brexit. As in the UK, yellow plates at the rear and white at the front. The Crown dependencies of Guernsey,
including Alderney and Jersey and the Isle of Man have registration plates that are different from those used in the UK. Guernsey flag on the left side, Alderney plates may have GBA below an Alderney flag. Jersey registration plates may incorporate the coat of arms of Jersey in a white
strip on the left, along with the country identifier GBI, and since 2004 Manx plates may incorporate the Manx flag and the international country identification code GBM. Some country identification code included on the plates, so those vehicles need an oval sticker with the country code next to the plate. Such European countries included on the plates, so those vehicles need an oval sticker with the country code next to the plate. Such European countries included on the plates, so those vehicles need an oval sticker with the country code next to the plates.
Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino and Vatican City. Several countries have made efforts to avoid duplicating registration numbers used by other countries. This is not completely successful and there are occasional difficulties in connection with parking fines and automatic speed cameras. Belgium (until 2010), Cyprus (from 90s), Finland, Georgia
(until 2014), Hungary (1990-2022), Lithuania, Malta, Sweden (1974-2019), and Moldova (since 2014) each use combinations of first three letters and then three digits. [23] Bulgaria uses plate numbers in the form A[A]-0000-AA, i.e. one or two letters representing the region, then four digits, then two more letters. All letters used are intersection of
Latin and Cyrillic alphabet, i.e. A, B, C, E, H, K, M, O, P, T, X and Y. The same format is in use in Ukraine since 2000s, N.Macedonia and Spain until 2000 (but still valid, called "sistema provincial"). Greece uses a combination of three letters (before only two) that are homoglyphs of Latin letters, i.e. A, B, C, E, H, K, M, O, P, T, X and Y. The same format is in use in Ukraine since 2000s, N.Macedonia and Spain until 2000 (but still valid, called "sistema provincial"). Greece uses a combination of three letters (before only two) that are homoglyphs of Latin letters, i.e. A, B, C, E, H, K, M, O, P, T, X and Y. The same format is in use in Ukraine since 2000s, N.Macedonia and Spain until 2000 (but still valid, called "sistema provincial").
alphabetic order) and four numbers, in the form of AAA-0000, while Spain uses a four number-three letter combination, in the form of 0000 BBB (vowels and some maybe confusing consonants, like and Q, are not used)Denmark and Norway use two letters and four numbers, in the form of AAA-0000, while Spain uses a four number three letter combination, in the form of 0000 BBB (vowels and some maybe confusing consonants, like and Q, are not used)Denmark and Norway use two letters and four numbers, in the form of 0000 BBB (vowels and some maybe confusing consonants, like and Q, are not used)Denmark and Norway use two letters and four numbers, in the form of 0000 BBB (vowels and some maybe confusing consonants).
similar, but Denmark has a red border around the plate. Use of the country code on the plate may mitigate this problem (Norway began using the system on 1 November 2006). Denmark has begun running out of combinations in this style and has now introduced combinations previously reserved for the Faroe Islands for EU style registration plates
(which will use different letters from non-EU style plates). The Netherlands (until 2008) and Portugal both use three groups of two characters (letters or numbers) in several sequences: AB-12-CD, 12-34-AB, 12-AB-34, AB-12-34, etc. However, Portuguese plates since 90s have a white background, while those of Netherlands (after 1 January 1978) have
a yellow one, though both countries also use white letters on blue plates for classic cars. Furthermore, newer plates on Dutch vehicles only contain consonants, to avoid coincidental abbreviations or words. Also some sensitive letter combinations, such as SS or SD, are not used. The combination 'AA' is reserved for cars of the royal family. Dutch
company registered bus, truck and/or minivan plates always start with a B or a V. Dutch taxis use blue registration plates. The number of new combinations ran out in 2008. New registered cars in the Netherlands now use the format of three letters-two digits-one letter (ABC-12-D). Belgium used the sequence ABC-123 between 1973 and 2008. When
these combinations ran out in 2008, the inverse sequence 123-ABC was adopted, with the first plate in the new series issued on 25 June 2008. With the introduction of the EU format registration plates on 15 November 2010, a seven-character combinations ran out in 2008. With the introduction of the EU format registration plates on 15 November 2010, a seven-character combinations ran out in 2008. With the introduction of the EU format registration plates on 15 November 2010, a seven-character combinations ran out in 2008.
plates will remain valid, and no date is set for their expiration. Since Belgian plates are linked to an owner rather than to a vehicle, these older plates are linked to an owner rather than to a vehicle subscriptions will only be possible on the seven-character plates. Private numbers, not
following any notation, are also allowed.Luxembourg standard registration plates use two letters and four digits (AB1234). Plates with two letters and 4digits (AB1234) are no longer issued but are still in use. Special plates for
diplomats, the government, the grand-ducal family, military vehicles and temporary registrations exist and follow specific rules. Two letters and three digits (AB123) is also used in Northern Cyprus, and until 1973 it was used on the entire island of Cyprus. Current registrations allocated in Romania and the United Kingdom (where the registration
contains two digits) are both of the form AB12CDE. The Romanian rear plates are white whereas UK ones are yellow. There is also a difference in the spacing and three letters, because the number of cars had risen. In the United Kingdom, B123AAA was
issued to cars registered from August 1985. Aside from this, some county codes can clash (MH, in Romania it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and in the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and the United Kingdom, it stands for Mehedini, and the United Kingdom, it stands fo
However, in the more populated ln, a second letter was introduced over time. For example, vehicles from southernmost county got the letter M + five digits, later also MA + five digits, MB + five digits etc. A problem was that the two northernmost counties
exceeded the number of usable letters. This system gave similar numbers as Denmark and Norway. The ABC123 system was introduced gradually from July 1973 until June 1974. All vehicles had to switch plates, the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM123-AB, MM1234-AB (MM 2015) and the old were not permitted after this. Slovakia uses MM123AB and Croatia uses MM12
being the two-letter city code). Both countries use the national coat of arms after first two letters. Croatia uses only Croatian Latin letters without diacritics, except for city codes, like K for akovec. Montenegro and Serbia, not members of the EU, used the following: MM12-34, MM123-45 or MM123-45 or MM123-45 (MM being two letter abbreviation of
municipality), and having state flag (of former Yugoslavia, later Serbia and Montenegro) between municipality and letter sequence. Blue strip with MNE country code is placed in the left
side, with vacant place for EU stars, in case of joining the Union. Serbia also uses new system since 2011, with blue strip country code SRB: MM123-AB and MM1234-AB, with Serbian coat of arms between municipality and number sequence. The first two letters on the Serbian plates represent the municipality code, written in Latin letters, and
repeated in Cyrillic characters with small letters under the coat of arms. The following system is used for taxi vehicles have private vehicle plates). Since 2017, Serbia stopped issuing plates with last two letters
containing W, Q, Y, X (except TX), , , , and , however Serbian Latin letters with diacritics are still used to mark the municipality code, like A for abac. Poland these were issued from 1976 to 2000, in the UK, they were issued from 1963 to 1983, with those issued prior to 1973
being the same colour as their Polish counterparts (white on black). While in United Kingdom black plates are still valid, Polish black registration plates lost their validity after 2023. [citation needed]Individual European countries use differing numbering schemes and text fonts: Most countries, including Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic,
Germany, Greece, Ireland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Herzegovina until 1994, Bosnia and Herzegovina until 2004, Albania until 2004, Albania until 2004, Albania until 2011 and Slovakia until 2023, also former countries East Germany until 1990,
Soviet Union until 1991, Czechoslovakia until 1993, Yugoslavia until 1998 and Serbia and Montenegro until 2011), have systems in which there is a direct link between a letter or letters appearing on the plate and the town or district where the plate was issued (e.g. "B" and "M" in Germany for Berlin and Munich, "BG" and "KG" in Serbia for Belgrade
and Kragujevac and "AX" and "KY" in Greece for Achaea and Corfu). Some countries, including Austria, Germany, Slovenia, and Switzerland, even include a regional or municipal coat of arms. In Ireland, all registration plates have the
name of the county of registration in Irish in smaller letters on the top. France (until 2009), and Turkey and Russia (since October 2013) use a system with an indirect number relation to the car's place of registration. Formerly in France, the last two characters on a plate comprised the departmental code of registration. This pattern was discontinued,
but in response to popular outcry, France added a second colour bar, on the right edge of the plate, where the departmental code (no longer a part of the registration number) appears. The Turkish system has since (around early 2018) been overridden by most provinces giving out three letter-three number codes (99XXX000) in alphabetical order,
regardless of province subdivisions. The United Kingdom uses a system based on the region where the car was first registered and the date of registration, for example CA52GJK, where the "C" stands for Wales (the name of that country in Welsh being Cymru), the "A" stands for Cardiff (the letters A-O assigned to the city), and the "52" means that the
car was registered in the period September 2002 to February 2003. Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Iceland, Estonia (after 2024), Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania (after 2004), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia (after 2023) and Sweden (after 2024), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia (after 2024), Estonia (after 2024), Estonia (after 2024), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia (after 2024), Estonia (after 2024
Since 2000 Spain no longer uses province codes on plates but codes like 'B' for Barcelona or 'M' for Madrid can still be seen, for cars registered before that date. Italy, also, did not use the province codes on plates between 1994 and 1999. Italy, since 1999, has added a blue strip on either side. On the right one are the two digits of the year when the
plate was issued (e.g. "99", "05", "08") and below that there may be an optional two-letter code for the province, such as "MO" for the Province of Modena. Albania and France have adopted similar formats. Portuguese registration plates since late 1998 have a yellow strip on the right side, with one number at the top and another at the bottom
separated by a line, respectively the year and month of the vehicle's registration. This strip was discontinued for the new registration plates issued since March 2020. Irish registration plates also contain the year in which the vehicle was registered in 2008 would have the format 08-XX-XXXX. In 2013, this was updated to specify which
half of the year the registration occurred. So from January to June, the registration plates consist of letters and digits in combinations of 99AB999, 99AB0999, 99AB0999 or 99A99999 where the first two
digits show which province the vehicle is registered from. First two digits numbers go from 01 to 81 (as there are 81 provinces in Turkey) and each one is assigned to a province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alphabetical order e.g. 01 is the code of the province with alp
combinations ran out, then the province starts to use 01A1234 then 01ABC12 etc. As a result, three largest provinces i.e. Istanbul, Ankara and zmir are currently issuing 99ABC999 style plates. 99A99999 series are not regular since they are only used in provinces where commercial vehicles are abundant e.g. Bursa to distinguish these vehicles there
from passenger cars. Letters "I" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "1" and "O" are only used in the middle 01ABC12 series e.g. 34YOC34 or 06TIL56 to avoid confusion with numerals "
issued due to their referring to political organisations or words likely to cause offence. The plate must be at +/-5 to the longitudinal plane of the vehicle in cross-border traffic are obliged to display a distinguishing
legality of vehicles from other signatory countries. The following requirements must be met when driving outside the country of registration: The physical requirements for the separate sign are defined in Annex3 of the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, which states that the letters shall be in black on a white background having the shape of an
ellipse with the major axis horizontal. The distinguishing sign should not be affixed in such a way that it could be confused with the registration plate, it must also appear on the front registration plate of the vehicle, and may be supplemented with the flag
or emblem of the national state, or the emblem of the regional economic integration organisation to which the country belongs. The distinguishing sign should be displayed on the far left or the registration plate. The
distinguishing sign shall be positioned so to be easy identifiable and so that it cannot be confused with the registration number, or have a different background colour to that reserved for the registration number, or be clearly
separated from the registration number, preferably with a line.[1]The common EU format of having a blue section on the extreme left with EU circle of stars and the country code was introduced by Council Regulation (EC) No2411/98 of 3 November 1998 and entered into force on 11 November 1998. According to Article3 of the regulation shall
member states that require vehicles registered in another member state to display a distinguishing registration sign also recognise distinguishing signs issued in accordance with the regulation (the common EU format also
satisfies the requirements of the named convention and hence is also valid in all countries party to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (if the issuing country does not require a license plate, then the vehicle can cross borders without a
license plate as well. Example: Swedish moped class II or the German insurance plate, which isn't an official license plate and only shows that insurance has been paid. After Brexit the European Commission confirmed that British cars with registration plates with the distinguishing sign incorporated do not need a separate sign when driving in EU
countries party to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic. If the registration plate does not include the distinguishing sign, or if the vehicle is driven in an EU country not party to the Vienna Convention, a separate sign has to be displayed at the rear of the vehicle. All EU countries except Cyprus, Ireland, Malta and Spain are party to the convention
[25] The following European countries are required to recognise the registration plate of other European countries, satisfying the requirements set out in the Common EU format issued in EU countries signatory to the Vienna Convention on Road
TrafficAustriaBelgiumBulgariaCroatiaCzech RepublicDenmarkEstoniaFinlandFranceGermanyGreeceHungaryItalyLatviaLithuaniaLuxembourgNetherlandsPolandPortugalRomaniaSlovakiaSloveniaSwedenRegistration plate in the common EU format issued in EU countries not signatory to the Vienna Convention on Road
TrafficCyprusIrelandMaltaSpainRegistration plates issued in European countries signatory to the Vienna Convention on Road TrafficAlbaniaArmeniaAustriaAzerbaijanBelarusBelgiumBosnia and HerzegovinaBulgariaCroatiaCzech
 Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France Georgia Germany Greece Hungary Italy Kazakh stan Latvia Liechten stein Lithuania Luxembourg Moldova Monaco Montenegro Netherland Turkey Ukraine United Kingdom Member states of the European Marino Serbia Slovakia S
TrafficAlbaniaArmeniaAustriaAzerbaijanBelarusBelgiumBosnia and HerzegovinaBulgariaCroatiaCzech RepublicDenmarkEstoniaFinlandFranceGeorgiaGermanyGreeceHungaryItalyKazakhstanLatviaLiechtensteinLithuaniaLuxembourgMoldovaMonacoMontenegroNetherlandsNorth MacedoniaNorwayPolandPortugalRomaniaRussiaSan
MarinoSerbiaSlovakiaSloveniaSwedenSwitzerlandTurkeyUkraineUnited KingdomYesNoYesSome European countries are not party to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic. Cyprus, Ireland, Malta and Spain are examples of non-signatory countries are not party to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic.
Road Traffic, which is the case of the aforementioned countries. According to the Geneva convention, a distinguishing sign of the country of registration must be placed separately from the registration must be placed separately from the registration must be placed separately from the registration plate. This sign must be placed separately from the registration must be placed separately from the registration plate and may not be incorporated into the vehicle registration plate. This sign must be placed separately from the registration plate and may not be incorporated into the vehicle registration plate.
black on a white background having the shape of an ellipse with the major axis horizontal. Vehicle registration plates of each country are described in the following table: Motorcycle plates are used for motorcycles and vehicles where the mounting space was not originally
designed to take European-sized plates (e.g. USA). Moped plates are used for 2-wheeled moped and, in the European Union and EER country code has a link to an article about plates from that specific country. Country Code Strip Example Motorcycle
Republic CZDenmark DKE stonia ESTF in land FINF rance FGermany DG reece GRH ungary HI celand ISI reland ISI 
MarinoRSMSerbiaSRBSlovakiaSKSloveniaSLOSpainESwedenSSwitzerlandCHUkraineUAUnited KingdomUK[fn 2]Vatican CityV[fn 3]Notes Prior to February 2019, North Macedonia used the distinguishing sign "MK".[26] The national identifier is optional on British registration plates. Registration plates with the "UK" identifier displayed on its own
or with a Union Jack flag satisfy the requirements from the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, and are valid in countries party to the Convention. [18] The specification of plates incorporating the UK code was created by the British Number Plate Manufacturers Association, and is seen as the default design by the Department for Transport.
[27]Registration plates can also feature the national flag of England, Scotland or Wales together with their corresponding code or name (such as "ENG", "Eng" "ENGLAND" or "England"). These are valid within the UK,[28] but a "UK" sticker must be affixed at the rear of the vehicle if driven abroad.[22]Until Brexit, UK registration plates could be
issued in the common EU format. This format. This format cannot be issued after the end of the transition period. [29] A "UK" sticker must be affixed at the rear of a vehicle with a registration plate displaying the EU emblem when driven abroad.
plates are not valid for international use, a "UK" sticker must be affixed at the rear of the vehicle if driven abroad.[22]^ CV (Italian: Citt del Vaticano) is used as a prefix on the licence plate number itself for private vehicles. The prefix used on official and government vehicles is SCV (Italian: Status Civitatis
 Vaticanae)TerritoryCodeStripExampleMotorcycle platesArmeniaAMAzerbaijanAZGeorgiaGERussiaRUSTurkeyTRTerritoryCodeStripExampleMotorcycle platesland Islands(Finland)FIN[fn1 1]Alderney(United Kingdom)GBAFaroe Islands(Denmark)FOGibraltar(United Kingdom)GBZ[a]Guernsey(United Kingdom)GBGIsle of Man(United Control 
Kingdom)GBMJersey(United Kingdom)GBJNotes The official distinguishing sign is FIN as in the rest of Finland, but the Parliament of land wants to introduce "AX" as its official code. TerritoryCodeStripExampleMotorcycle platesAbkhaziaABHKosovoRKSNorthern CyprusTRNCSouth OssetiaRSOTransnistriaPMRTimeline of Vehicle registration plate
of Europe from 1960 until todayCountry1960s1970s1980s1990s2000s2010s2020s01234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123450123401234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234501234012
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registration codeEuropean driving licence The EU strip is allowed but no longer issued by the local government after Brexit. a b "Annexes- Distinguishing Sign of Motor Vehicles and Trailers to International Traffic On 8 November 1968". a b c "EUR-Lex". Retrieved 26 May 2016. "S.I.
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2000, [.0045-0045. Retrieved 12 March 2021.^ a b "Convention on Road Traffic, of 8 November 1968 (2006 consolidated version), Annex3" (PDF). 3 September 1993. When the distinguishing sign is incorporated into the registration plate(s), the following conditions shall apply: [...] When, in addition to the distinguishing sign, a non-numerical symbol
and/or a flag and/or a regional or local emblem is displayed on the registration shall obligatorily be placed on the far left of the plate af danske EU september 2009). "Er du klar til EU-nummerplader?". ekstrabladet.dk (in Danish). Retrieved 20 September 2024. Indfrelse af danske EU
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(No.2) Regulations 2020^ "European plates information". Matriculasdelmundo.com (in Spanish). Retrieved 12 September 2023. Media related to License plates of Europe at Wikimedia CommonsRetrieved from "Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build
upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms.
or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for
elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Number plates
See where in Norway the licence plates were issued. A registration number consists of a combination of letters and numbers. The initial letter combination of erios runs from the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office (trafikkstasjon) that has issued it. The number series for cars and lorries runs from 10000 to 99999, but for other vehicles it runs from
CA CBDrbakBC BD BE BF BH BJ BKJessheimCV CX CY CZ CULillestrmCC CE CF CH CJ CK CL CN CP CR CS CT CUBuskerudDrammenKE KF KH KJ KK KL KN KP KR KSGolKB KC KDHnefossJU JV JX JY JZ KAKongsbergKT KU KV KX KYstfoldHafslund (formerly Fredrikstad)AD AR AS AT AU AV AW DW FL ESHaldenAA AB ACMossAX AY AZ
BAMysenAJ AK AL AN AP FN BWSarpsborgAE AF AHOsloOsloDA DB DC DD DE DF DH DJ DK DL DN DP DR DS DT DU DV DX DY DZ EA EUInnlandet ElverumHB HC HD HE HA FZFagernesJR JS JTGjvikJC JD JE JF JH JJ JK JL JN JPHamarFS FT FU FV FX FY FZ FW ETKongsvingerHJ HK HL HN HP HRLillehammerHS HT HU HV HX FBOttaHZ JA
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 RomsdalKristiansundUX UY UZ VAMoldeUR US UT UU UVSunndalsraVB VCrstaUN UP BBlesundUE UF UH UJ UK ULTrndelagBrekstadXA XB XCLevangerXK XL VWNamsosXR XS XT XUOrkdalVX VY VZSteinkjerXD XE XF XH XJ XWStjrdalXN XP YWStrenVS VTTrondheimFP VD VE VF VH VJ VK VL VN VP VR VS VU VV NWNordlandBodYE YF YH YJ
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diverse as the states they come from. From plates that showcase state symbols to those that display famous landmarks or historical figures, each one has a story to tell. Plates from mountainous states like Colorado and Nevada proudly display ranges such as the Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas. In states where farming is a common industry (Iowa,
Wisconsin), you'll find plates that depict rural life. Scroll down to see what license plates look like in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Alabama's "God Bless America" plate became so popular in
Alabama that the state decided not to charge drivers extra for it. The upper right corner features a heart inscribed with Alabama plate depicts a bucolic nature scene a river and green hills backdropped by a golden sky. Alaska's license plate includes an image of the state flag.
veganstraightedge/Flickr Alaska's current license plate features the state's nickname, "The Last Frontier," paired with an image of the state flag. The stars on the flag are the Big Dipper and Polaris (the North Star). They respectively symbolize strength and Alaska's northern location. Arizona license plates show a desert scene. Madeleine
Deaton/Flickr Arizona's license plate informs people of the state's nickname (the "Grand Canyon State") and showcases its famous desert landscape. Arkansas, typical license plates are characterized by a diamond graphic. The gem symbolizes one of the
state's most significant natural resources. (Arkansas is home to Crater of Diamonds State Park.) A California vanity plate. Scott Schiller/Flickr The white, blue, and red California license plate depict its famous
mountains. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Colorado's license plate is embossed with a mountain design a fitting choice for the state where you'll find the Rocky Mountains. In fact, the style of the plate hasn't changed much since the 1960s. The "constitution" in question is actually a set of local government rules circa 1639. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr License
plates in Connecticut proclaim its legacy as the "Constitution in question isn't the document that laid the groundwork for American democracy. The rickname actually refers to a set of local government rules circa 1639 called the Fundamental Orders. The First State's license plate is fairly simple. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr
The District of Columbia's license plate boldly calls attention to residents' lack of congressional representation, "Taxation without Representation," references the fact that District residents have no representatives in Congress. Florida
oranges adorn the license plate of the Sunshine State. Marcin Wichary/Flickr Florida is known for its oranges, so it make sense that the citrus fruits set against an outline of the state adorn the Sunshine State adorn the Sunshine State adorn the Sunshine State. A Georgia peach is part of the state adorn the state ad
shows its most famous export peaches and an outline of the state. Hawaii's license plate signifies the state's status as a rainbow-viewing destination. In
fact, Honolulu, is known as the "rainbow capital of the world." Idaho is known for its potatoes, but its license plate stresses its scenery even more than its spuds. This was the Illinois plate design between 2001 and 2016. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Until last year, Illinois plate stresses its scenery even more than its spuds. This was the Illinois plate design between 2001 and 2016. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Until last year, Illinois plate stresses its scenery even more than its spuds.
license plates focused solely on the state's identity as the "Land of Lincoln" (Abraham Lincoln lived in the state capital, Springfield, between 1837 and 1861). The clunkier new design which has been criticized by the public crams half of Lincoln's face, Chicago's Willis Tower, and the Illinois Capitol Building onto one plate. Indiana's "Crossroads of
America" license plate was issued between 1998 and 2002. Frank Deanrdo/Flickr Between 1998 and 2002, Indiana issued this classy license plate bearing the state's motto, "The Crossroads of America." (The moniker dates to 1937 and is a reference to the numerous interstates that intersect Indiana.) The current design, which features one of the
covered bridges the state is known for, is a little cartoonish but has more character. Iowa's license plate not only tells other drivers which state a resident's car is from it also identifies his or her county. The background is a composite
city/country image. The Kansas license plate includes the state motto, "Ad astra per aspera." Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Kansas' license plate includes the state motto, "Ad astra per aspera." Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Kansas' license plate includes the state motto, "Ad astra per aspera." Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Kansas' license plate includes the state motto, "Ad astra per aspera." Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Kansas' license plate includes the state motto, "Ad astra per aspera."
Deaton/Flickr The Kentucky license plate, like Iowa's, has a spot for county names. The gradient blue hue is a fitting color for the Bluegrass State. Louisiana's plate reflects the state's identity as a fishing and hunting destination. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Louisiana's plate reflects the state's nicknames, "Sportsman's Paradise, like Iowa's, has a spot for county names. The gradient blue hue is a fitting color for the Bluegrass State.
which refers to the region's abundant spots to fish and hunt. The plate also depicts the state bird, the pelican. Maine's "Support Wildlife" sportsman plate. Maine's standard-issue plate, on the other hand, depicts the
state bird (the black-capped chickadee) and a pine cone to symbolize the state tree (the eastern white pine). The plate also advertises that Maine is "vacationland." From 2010 until 2016, the Maryland plate commemorated the War of 1812. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr "The Spirit of America" is a shortened version of a Massachusetts state motto.
FaceMePLS/Flickr Michigan's "Spectacular Peninsulas" plate is one of four standard-issue designs. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr One of four standard-issue displays some of the state's best-known features, including the eponymous peninsulas, the Great Lakes, and the Mackinac Bridge
Minnesota is known as the "Land of 10,000 Lakes." Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Mississippi's license plate displayed the Biloxi Lighthouse between 2007 and 2012. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr In 2007, Mississippi unveiled the Biloxi Lighthouse between 2007 and 2012.
                 plates instead honor blues singerBB King and his legendary guitar, "Lucille." Missouri license plates depict the state bird and state flower. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr From 2011 until 2016, Nebraska's license plate featured the state bird and flower. Madeleine Deaton/Flick
Between 2001 and 2017, Nevada's license plate featured the Sierra Nevada mountains. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Between 2001 and 2017, Nevada issued the "Home Means Nevada" plate, which is predominantly sky-blue with a stylized,
multicolored rendering of the mountains. New Hampshire's license plate bears the state motto, "Live Free or Die." The motto was popularized by General John Stark, a hero of the American Revolution. New Jersey's license plate is no-nonsense
Madeleine Deaton/Flickr New Jersey's license plate is no-nonsense. Other states advertise their exports or their plates, but Jersey's reputation as the Garden State clearly precedes it. A New Mexico vanity plate. Ryan McFarland/Flickr With its captivating green, yellow, and red color combo, New Mexico's license plate lives up
to the state's nickname, the "Land of Enchantment." Featuring the state flower, the yucca, it's also the only American license plate to specify "USA." New York's license plate is "Empire State." In fact, the orange color is known as "Empire Gold."
North Carolina discontinued the "First in Flight" license plate in 2015. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr In 2015, North Carolina discontinued the "First in Flight" license plate, which paid homage to the Wright Brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk. As historical evidence revealed in 2013, the brothers might not have been the first to successfully fly a plane.
Another contender for the honor (among many) is Gustave Whitehead, a German-born aviation pioneer from Connecticut. Instead, North Carolina's plates now boast that the state is "First in Freedom," in recognition of two 18th-century documents that predate the Declaration of Independence. North Dakota's license plate hasn't changed radically
since the '90s. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Since 1993, North Dakota's license plate has featured a bison and the state nickname, the "Peace Garden State" (the International Peace Garden State" (the International Peace Garden State plate, released in 2015, a photorealistic bison is
positioned in the bottom right corner. A "Beautiful Ohio" plate with vanity lettering. Mark Turnauckas/Flickr From 2009 to 2016, Oklahoma's license plate featured Tulsa's "Sacred Rain Arrow" sculpture. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Pennsylvania's license plate signifies the state's nickname with a
keystone emblem. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr Instead of displaying its nickname, the "Keystone State," Pennsylvania's license plate subtly nods to the moniker with a small keystone-shaped emblem. Rhode Island, the smallest state has an appropriately
compact license plate. A wave graphic illustrates Rhode Island's "Ocean State" identity. South Carolina's license plate featured the "Sunrise" design. It also incorporated the state tree, the sabal palmetto. For the current
design, the state ditched the sunrise but kept the palm tree. South Dakota's license plate has included Mount Rushmore for years. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr South Dakota's slogan, "Great Flaces," surely references the presidential heads of Mount Rushmore. The state's most famous attraction has appeared on its license plates in some
form for decades. On the current version, the landmark looms large on the plate features a rolling-hill design. It also displays the driver's county. The "Lone Star Texas" design adorned the state's plate from 2009 to 2012. Tim Parkinson/Flickr
Between 2009 and 2012, the "Lone Star Texas" plate whose design included blue mountains as well as the state's titular star was standard-issue. When the busy design was repealed, it was replaced with the "Texas Classic" plate, which comprises black lettering on a white background. Utah's "Life Elevated Skier" plate, with vanity lettering. DJ
Waldow/Flickr Residents of Utah have several standard-issue plate options. While the "Life Elevated Arches" version shows the Delicate Arch, an iconic natural formation at Arches National Park. Vermont's lean, green license plate. Madeleine
Deaton/Flickr Vermont's license plate is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is covered by forests. A Virginia vanity plate. Eli Christman/Flickr Virginia vanity plate is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is long-time slogan, "Virginia vanity plate. Eli Christman/Flickr Virginia vanity plate. Eli Christman/Flickr Virginia vanity plate is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is covered by forests. A Virginia vanity plate is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is covered by forests. A Virginia vanity plate is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is covered by forests. A Virginia vanity plate is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design, given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design and given that 78% of the state is lean and green an appropriate design and given that 78% of the state is lean and green and given that 78% of the state is lean and green and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 78% of the state is lean and given that 
plate from West Virginia. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr West Virginia's license plate advertises the state as a "Wild, Wonderful" destination. The wisconsin license plate includes symbols of farm life. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr In Wisconsin
 "America's Dairyland," license plates include symbols of farm life, like a barn and a field. The Bucking Horse and Rider, a registered trademark of Wyoming, has appeared on its license plates for decades. Madeleine Deaton/Flickr CURRENTLY ISSUED LICENSE PLATES Normal series since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). CX =
Jessheim. Normal series since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). BT = Asker og Brum. This is an older imported vehicle. Normal series since 1971. 2017 onwards plate style (single line miniature size with flag and without sticker box). CV = Jessheim. This is an older registration remade in 2017 style. Normal series since 1971. 2017
onwards plate style (miniature size without sticker box). BR = Asker og Brum. This is an older registration remade in 2017 style. Normal series since 1971. 2020 onwards plate style (miniature size without sticker box). Not supposed to exist without blue band and
flag, but seems official with (N) repeated in the substrate. DR = Oslo. Light commercial series since 1986. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). Numbering blocks from the normal series are
used. AE = Sarpsborg. Light commercial series since 1986. 2017 onwards plate style (two line miniature size with flag and without sticker box). Numbering blocks from the normal series are used. KJ = Drammen. Light commercial series since 1986. 2017 onwards plate style (two line miniature size with flag and without sticker box). Numbering
blocks from the normal series are used. JV = Hnefoss. Light commercial series are used. FT = Hamar. Vehicles not allowed on public roads (exempt from road tax), since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). Numbering blocks from the
normal series are used. SV = Bergen. Rally series since 1999. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). No coding since 2017. Four numeral series since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). No coding since 2017. Four numeral series since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box).
onwards plate style (without sticker box). No coding since 2017. Four numeral series since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). Small size. No coding since 2017. Four numeral series since 2017. Four numeral series since 2017. This small vehicle is registered as a moped. Four numeral series since 2017. Four numeral series since 2017. This small size. No coding since 2017. This small size. No coding since 2017. Four numeral series since 2017. This small size.
series not allowed on public roads (exempt from road tax), since 1971. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). Small size. No coding since 2017. Electrically powered vehicle series since 1999. 2012 onwards plate style (without sticker box). EN (since 2025) = Electric (centrally issued). CONTINUED ON PAGE 2
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