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The information on ISO 3166-2:1998 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 2: Country subdivision code we give on this page is grouped under five headings: Content and structure of ISO 3166-2 ISO 3166-2 contains a complete breakdown into a relevant level of administrative subdivisions of all countries listed in ISO 3166-1. The code elements used consist of the alpha-2 code element from ISO 3166-1 followed by a separator and a further string of up to three alphanumeric characters e. g. DK-025 for the Danish county RoskildeIT-MI for the Italian province of MilanoMG-T for the Antananarivo province in Madagascar It needs to be noted that the characters after the separator are only unique within the subdivision list of one particular country. They can be (and in fact sometimes are) reused in the list of subdivision names of other countries e. g. ID-RI (Riau province of Indonesia) and NG-RI (Rivers province in Nigeria). So only a complete code element i. e. with the alpha-2 country code in front guarantees uniqueness. The part of the code element after the separator has usually been obtained from national sources and stems from coding systems already in use in the country concerned. For example: The subdivision code elements of France in ISO 3166-2 are the ones used on the car licence plates. Here FR-75 represents the Metropolitan Department Paris. The use of such well-known national systems in ISO 3166-2 certainly facilitates the acceptance of the International Standard. The names of the subdivisions are given in more than one language if the country has more than one official language (and the alternative language versions were available to ISO). In Uzbekistan for example there are the official languages Uzbek (uz) and Russian (ru) and so the subdivision names are also listed in these two languages. The romanization systems that were used for converting the country subdivision list from a non-roman script to e. g. in the case of Uzbekistan from Cyrillic) are also given. The abbreviations and language codes (ISO 639) used in the header preceeding the subdivision list of each country are explained in annexes to the standard. Sample entry from ISO 3166-2 Here you see the entry for Canada from ISO 3166-2. The subdivision names used in the headers of the entries are explained in an annex to ISO 3166-2. CA CANADA10 provinces   province (fr)3 territories   territoire (fr)List source: Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), 1997-03-18; IGN 1989; Canadian Postal Guide; E-mail on Nunavut from Standards Council of Canada (SCC), 1999-09-02; update 2001; update 2002Code source: Canadian Postal Guide Provinces: (en) (fr) CA-AB Alberta CA-BC British Columbia Colombie-Britannique CA-MB Manitoba CA-NB New Brunswick Nouveau-Brunswick CA-NL Newfoundland and Labrador Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador CA-NS Nova Scotia Nouvelle-Écosse CA-ON Ontario CA-PE Prince Edward Island Île-du-Prince-Édouard CA-QC Quebec Québec CA-SK Saskatchewan   Territories: CA-NT Northwest Territories Territoires du Nord-Ouest CA-NU Nunavut CA-YT Yukon Territory Territoire du Yukon Relationship with other coding systems The subdivision standard provides an important link between ISO 3166-1 and UN/LOCODE, the United Nations Code for Ports and other Locations, developed and maintained by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE). Whereas ISO 3166-1 codes country names, UN/LOCODE provides code elements for more than 32 000 names of ports, airports, rail and road terminals, postal exchange offices, border crossing points and other locations used in trade and transport. All code elements in UN/LOCODE start with the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code element for the country in which the place concerned is located. In some countries there are several places with the same name. In such cases the relevant ISO 3166-2 subdivision code is essential to distinguish between them. All three code systems taken together enable users to consistently code geographical information all the way down from the country level, over the subdivision level to the level of single locations used in trade and transport (see the short list below). ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code: DE (Germany) ISO 3166-2 subdivision code: DE-BW (Federal state of Baden-Württemberg) UN/LOCODE location code: DESTR (City of Stuttgart) Development of ISO 3166-2 The demand for a universally applicable coded representation of the names of principal administrative divisions of the countries included in ISO 3166-1 was apparent when the country code came into use after its publication in 1974. Serious work on the subdivision project started in the 1980s. However, partly due to the large amount of work involved in determining the correct (and ever-changing) lists of subdivisions of more than 230 countries contained in ISO 3166-1 and partly due to the appearance of a large number of new countries in the late 1980s and early 1990s a complete country subdivision list became available only in 1997 when the draft International Standard was first put to the vote and was subsequently adopted. ISO published the International Standard ISO 3166-2 in 1998. Updates on ISO 3166-2 ISO 3166-2 Newsletters are amendments to ISO 3166-2 published by the ISO 3166/MA. They give comprehensive information on all changes to the currently applicable country subdivision code list. ISO 3166-2 Newsletters are not published at regular intervals but only when needed, i. e. when the standard is changed by the ISO 3166/MA. View ISO 3166-2 Newsletters Aland Islands: AX:ALA:248American Samoa: AS:ASM-016Antigua and Barbuda: AG:ATG:028Bahamas (the): BS:BHS:044Bolivia (Plurinational State of): BO:BOL:068Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba: BQ:BES:535Bosnia and Herzegovina: BA:BIH:070Bouvet Island: BV:BVT:074British Indian Ocean Territory (the): IO:IOT:086Brunei Darussalam: BN:BRN:096Cayman Islands (the): KY:CYM:136Central African Republic (the): CF:CAF:140Christmas Island: CX:CXR:162Cocos (Keeling) Islands: CC:CCK:166Comoros (the): KM:COM:174Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): CD:COD:180Cook Islands (the): CK:COK:184Côte d'Ivoire: CI:CIV:384Dominican Republic (the): DO:DOM:214Equatorial Guinea: GQ:GNQ:226Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas]: FK:FLK:238Faroe Islands (the): FO:FRO:234French Guiana: GF:GUF:254French Polynesia: PF:PYF:258French Southern Territories (the): TF:ATF:260Guinea-Bissau: GW:GNB:624Heard Island and McDonald Islands: HM:HMD:334Holy See (the): VA:VAT:336Iran (Islamic Republic of): IR:IRN:364Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of): KP:PRK:408Korea (the Republic of): KR:KOR:410Lao People's Democratic Republic (the): LA:LAO:418Liechtenstein: LI:LIE:438Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic of): MK:MKD:807Marshall Islands (the): MH:MHL:584Micronesia (Federated States of): FM:FSM:583Moldova (the Republic of): MD:MDA:498Netherlands (the): NL:NLD:528New Caledonia: NC:NCL:540Norfolk Island: NF:NFK:574Northern Mariana Islands (the): MP:MNP:580Palestine, State of: PS:PSE:275Papua New Guinea: PG:PNG:598Philippines (the): PH:PHL:608Russian Federation (the): RU:RUS:643Saint Barthélemy: BL:BLM:652Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha: SH:SHN:654Saint Kitts and Nevis: KN:KNA:659Saint Martin (French part): MF:MAF:663Saint Pierre and Miquelon: PM:SPM:666Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: VC:VCT:670Sao Tome and Principe: ST:STP:678Sint Maarten (Dutch part): SX:SXM:534Solomon Islands: SB:SLB:090South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands: GS:SGS:239Svalbard and Jan Mayen: SJ:SJM:744Syrian Arab Republic: SY:SYR:760Taiwan (Province of China): TW:TWN:158Tanzania, United Republic of: TZ:TZA:834Trinidad and Tobago: TT:TTO:780Turks and Caicos Islands (the): TC:TCA:796United Arab Emirates (the): AE:ARE:784United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the): GB:GBR:826United States Minor Outlying Islands (the): UM:UMI:581United States of America (the): US:USA:840Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): VE:VEN:862Virgin Islands (British): VG:VGB:092Virgin Islands (U.S.): VI:VIR:850Wallis and Futuna: WF:WLF:876Western Sahara: EH:ESH:732 Part 1 establishes codes that represent the current names of countries, dependencies, and other areas of particular geopolitical interest, on the basis of country names obtained from the United Nations. Part 2 establishes codes that represent the names of the principal administrative divisions, or similar areas, of the countries and entities included in ISO 3166-1. Part 3 establishes a code that represents non-current country names, i.e. the country names deleted from ISO 3166 since its first publication in 1974, for example, Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia. There are also reserved code elements that do not represent a country but reserved for a certain use. If users need code elements to represent country names not included in the code corresponding to the code compositions of ISO 3166-1, the series of letters AA, QM to QZ, XA to XZ, and ZZ, and the series AAA to AAZ, QMA to QZZ, XAA to XZZ, and ZZA to ZZZ respectively, and the series of numbers 900 to 999 are available. Users are advised that, because these code elements are defined by themselves, they are not compatible between different entities.There is no ISO procedure for the assignment of user-assigned code elements. 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, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you 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 restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally 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. ISO standard country subdivision codes ISO 3166-2 is part of the ISO 3166 standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and defines codes for identifying the principal subdivisions (e.g., provinces or states) of all countries coded in ISO 3166-1. The official name of the standard is Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 2: Country subdivision code. It was first published in 1998. The purpose of ISO 3166-2 is to establish an international standard of short and unique alphanumeric codes to represent the relevant administrative divisions and dependent territories of all countries in a more convenient and less ambiguous form than their full names. Each complete ISO 3166-2 code consists of two parts, separated by a hyphen.[1] The first part is the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country. The second part is a string of up to three alphanumeric characters, which is usually obtained from national sources and stems from coding systems already in use in the country concerned, but may also be developed by the ISO itself. Each complete ISO 3166-2 code can then be used to uniquely identify a country subdivision in a global context. As of 23 November 2023[update] there are 5,046 codes defined in ISO 3166-2. For some countries, codes are defined for more than one level of subdivisions. The following table can be used to access the current ISO 3166-2 codes of each country, and comprises three columns:[2] Entry: ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code, click to view the ISO 3166-2 codes of the country Country name: English short name officially used by the ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency (ISO 3166/MA) Subdivisions assigned codes: Number and category of subdivisions assigned codes in ISO 3166-2;[1] if there are more than one level of subdivisions, the first-level subdivisions are shown in italics Entry (click to view codes) Country name (using title case) Subdivisions assigned codes[1] AD Andorra 7 parishes AE United Arab Emirates 7 emirates AF Afghanistan 34 provinces AG Antigua and Barbuda 6 parishes 2 dependencies AI Anguilla — AL Albania 12 counties AM Armenia 1 city 10 regions AO Angola 18 provinces AQ Antarctica — AR Argentina 1 city 23 provinces AS American Samoa — AT Austria 9 states AU Australia 6 states 2 territories AW Aruba — AX Åland Islands — AZ Azerbaijan 1 autonomous republic 11 municipalities 66 rayons BA Bosnia and Herzegovina 2 entities 1 district with special status BB Barbados 11 parishes BD Bangladesh 8 divisions 64 districts BE Belgium 3 regions 10 provinces BF Burkina Faso 13 regions 45 provinces BG Bulgaria 28 regions BH Bahrain 4 governorates BI Burundi 18 provinces BJ Benin 12 departments BL Saint Barthélemy — BM Bermuda — BN Brunei Darussalam 4 districts BO Bolivia, Plurinational State of 9 departments BQ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba 3 special municipalities BR Brazil 1 federal district 26 states BS Bahamas 31 districts1 island BT Bhutan 20 districts BV Bouvet Island — BW Botswana 10 districts4 towns2 cities BY Belarus 6 districts CA Canada 10 provinces 3 territories CC Cocos (Keeling) Islands — CD Congo, Democratic Republic of the 1 city 25 provinces CF Central African Republic 1 commune 14 prefectures 2 economic prefectures CG Congo 12 departments CH Switzerland 26 cantons CI Côte d'Ivoire 12 districts2 autonomous districts CK Cook Islands — CL Chile 16 regions CM Cameroon 10 regions CN China 4 municipalities 23 provinces 5 autonomous regions CO Colombia 1 capital district 32 departments CR Costa Rica 7 provinces CU Cuba 15 provinces 1 special municipality CV Cabo Verde 2 geographical regions 22 municipalities CW Curaçao — CX Christmas Island — CY Cyprus 6 districts CZ Czechia 13 regions 1 capital city 76 districts DE Germany 16 states DJ Djibouti 5 regions 1 city DK Denmark 5 regions DM Dominica 10 parishes DO Dominican Republic 10 regions1 district 31 provinces DZ Algeria 58 provinces EC Ecuador 24 provinces EE Estonia 15 counties64 rural municipalities15 urban municipalities EG Egypt 27 governorates EH Western Sahara — ER Eritrea 6 regions ES Spain 17 autonomous communities 2 autonomous cities in North Africa 50 provinces ET Ethiopia 2 administrations 11 regional states FI Finland 19 regions FJ Fiji 4 divisions 1 dependency14 provinces FK Falkland Islands (Malvinas) — FM Micronesia, Federated States of 4 states FO Faroe Islands — FR France 12 metropolitan regions5 overseas collectivities1 overseas collectivity with special status 1 dependency3 overseas departmental collectivities1 overseas territory2 overseas unique territorial collectivities95 metropolitan departments3 metropolitan collectivities with special status1 European collectivity GA Gabon 9 provinces GB United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 3 countries1 province32 council areas25 two-tier counties11 districts80 unitary authorities36 metropolitan districts32 London boroughs1 city corporation GD Grenada 6 parishes 1 dependency GE Georgia 2 autonomous republics 1 city 9 regions GF French Guiana — GG Guernsey — GH Ghana 16 regions GI Gibraltar — GL Greenland 5 municipalities GM Gambia 1 city 5 divisions GN Guinea 7 administrative regions 1 governorate 33 prefectures GP Guadeloupe — GQ Equatorial Guinea 2 regions 8 provinces GR Greece 13 administrative regions 1 self-governed part GS South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands — GT Guatemala 22 departments GU Guam — GW Guinea-Bissau 3 provinces 1 autonomous sector 8 regions GY Guyana 10 regions HK Hong Kong — HM Heard Island and McDonald Islands — HN Honduras 18 departments HR Croatia 1 city 20 counties HT Haiti 10 departments HU Hungary 1 capital city 19 counties 23 cities of county right ID Indonesia 7 geographical units 36 provinces 1 capital district 1 special region IE Ireland 4 provinces 26 counties IL Israel 6 districts IM Isle of Man — IN India 28 states 8 union territories IO British Indian Ocean Territory — IQ Iraq 1 region 18 governorates IR Iran, Islamic Republic of 31 provinces IS Iceland 8 regions64 municipalities IT Italy 15 regions 5 autonomous regions 80 provinces 2 autonomous provinces 6 free municipal consortiums 14 metropolitan cities4 decentralized regional entities JE Jersey — JM Jamaica 14 parishes JO Jordan 12 governorates JP Japan 47 prefectures KE Kenya 47 counties KG Kyrgyzstan 2 cities 7 regions KH Cambodia 1 autonomous municipality 24 provinces KI Kiribati 3 groups of islands KM Comoros 3 islands KN Saint Kitts and Nevis 2 states 14 parishes KP Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 1 capital city 1 metropolitan city 1 special city 9 provinces KR Korea, Republic of 6 metropolitan cities 2 special cities1 special self-governing provinces KW Kuwait 6 governorates KY Cayman Islands — KZ Kazakhstan 3 cities 17 regions LA Lao People's Democratic Republic 1 prefecture 17 provinces LB Lebanon 8 governorates LC Saint Lucia 10 districts LI Liechtenstein 11 communes LK Sri Lanka 9 provinces 25 districts LR Liberia 15 counties LS Lesotho 10 districts LT Lithuania 10 counties9 municipalities7 city municipalities44 district municipalities LU Luxembourg 12 cantons LV Latvia 36 municipalities 7 state cities LY Libya 22 popularates MA Morocco 12 regions 62 provinces 13 prefectures MC Monaco 17 quarters MD Moldova, Republic of 1 autonomous territorial unit 3 districts 1 territorial unit ME Montenegro 25 municipalities MF Saint Martin (French part) — MG Madagascar 6 provinces MH Marshall Islands 2 chains of islands 24 municipalities MK North Macedonia 80 municipalities ML Mali 1 district 10 regions MM Myanmar 7 regions 7 states1 union territory MN Mongolia 1 capital city 21 provinces MO Macao — MP Northern Mariana Islands — MQ Martinique — MR Mauritania 15 regions MS Montserrat — MT Malta 68 local councils MU Mauritius 3 dependencies 9 districts MV Maldives 19 administrative atolls2 cities MW Malawi 3 regions 28 districts MX Mexico 31 states 1 federal entity MY Malaysia 3 federal territories 13 states MZ Mozambique 1 city 10 provinces NA Namibia 14 regions NC New Caledonia — NE Niger 1 urban community 7 departments NF Norfolk Island — NG Nigeria 1 capital territory 36 states NI Nicaragua 15 departments 2 autonomous regions NL Netherlands, Kingdom of the 12 provinces3 countries3 special municipalities NO Norway 11 counties 2 arctic regions NP Nepal 7 provinces NR Nauru 14 districts NU Niue — NZ New Zealand 16 regions 1 special island authority OM Oman 11 governorates PA Panama 10 provinces 4 indigenous regions PE Peru 25 regions 1 municipality PF French Polynesia — PG Papua New Guinea 1 district 20 provinces 1 autonomous region PH Philippines 17 regions 82 provinces PK Pakistan 4 provinces 2 autonomous territories 1 federal territory PL Poland 16 voivodships PM Saint Pierre and Miquelon — PN Pitcairn — PR Puerto Rico — PS Palestine, State of 16 governorates PT Portugal 18 districts 2 autonomous regions PW Palau 16 states PY Paraguay 1 capital 17 departments QA Qatar 8 municipalities RE Réunion — RO Romania 41 departments 1 municipality RS Serbia 2 autonomous provinces 1 city 29 districts RU Russian Federation 21 republics 9 administrative territories 46 administrative regions 2 autonomous cities 1 autonomous region 4 autonomous districts RW Rwanda 1 town council 4 provinces SA Saudi Arabia 13 regions SB Solomon Islands 1 capital territory 9 provinces SC Seychelles 27 districts SD Sudan 18 states SE Sweden 21 counties SG Singapore 5 districts SH Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha 3 geographical entities SI Slovenia 200 municipalities and 12 urban municipalities SJ Svalbard and Jan Mayen — SK Slovakia 8 regions SL Sierra Leone 1 area4 provinces SM San Marino 9 municipalities SN Senegal 14 regions SO Somalia 18 regions SR Suriname 10 districts SS South Sudan 10 states ST Sao Tome and Principe 1 autonomous region6 districts SV El Salvador 14 departments SX Sint Maarten (Dutch part) — SY Syrian Arab Republic 14 provinces SZ Eswatini 4 regions TC Turks and Caicos Islands — TD Chad 23 provinces TF French Southern Territories — TG Togo 5 regions TH Thailand 1 metropolitan administration 1 special administrative city 76 provinces TJ Tajikistan 1 autonomous region2 regions1 capital territory1 district under republic administration TK Tokelau — TL Timor-Leste 12 municipalities1 special administrative region TM Turkmenistan 5 regions 1 city TN Tunisia 24 governorates TO Tonga 5 divisions TR Türkiye 81 provinces TT Trinidad and Tobago 9 regions 3 boroughs2 cities1 ward TV Tuvalu 1 town council 7 island councils TW Taiwan, Province of China[note 1] 13 counties 3 cities6 special municipalities TZ Tanzania, United Republic of 31 regions UA Ukraine 24 regions 1 republic 2 cities UG Uganda 4 geographical regions 134 districts1 city UM United States Minor Outlying Islands 9 islands, groups of islands US United States of America 50 states 1 district 6 outlying areas UY Uruguay 19 departments UZ Uzbekistan 1 city 12 regions 1 republic VA Holy See — VC Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 6 parishes VE Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of 1 federal dependency 1 federal district 23 states VG Virgin Islands (British) — VI Virgin Islands (U.S.) — VN Viet Nam 58 provinces 5 municipalities VU Vanuatu 6 provinces WF Wallis and Futuna 3 administrative precincts WS Samoa 11 districts YE Yemen 1 municipality 21 governorates YT Mayotte — ZA South Africa 9 provinces ZM Zambia 10 provinces ZW Zimbabwe 10 provinces For the following countries,[note 2] a number of their subdivisions in ISO 3166-2, most of them dependent territories, are also officially assigned their own country codes in ISO 3166-1:[2] Entry Country name Subdivisions included in ISO 3166-1 (alpha-2 code) CN China CN-HK Hong Kong (HK) CN-MO Macao (MO) FI Finland FI-01 Åland (AX) FR France FR-971 Guadeloupe (GP) FR-972 Martinique (MQ) FR-973 French Guiana (GF) FR-974 Réunion (RE) FR-976 Mayotte (YT) FR-BL Saint Barthélemy (BL) FR-MF Saint Martin (MF) FR-NC New Caledonia (NC) FR-PF French Polynesia (PF) FR-PM Saint Pierre and Miquelon (PM) FR-TF French Southern Territories (TF) FR-WF Wallis and Futuna (WF) NL Netherlands, Kingdom of the NL-AW Aruba (AW) NL-BQ1 Bonaire (BQ) [note 3]NL-BQ2 Saba (BQ) [note 3] NL-BQ3 Sint Eustatius (BQ) [note 3] NL-CW Curaçao (CW) NL-SX Sint Maarten (SX) NO Norway[note 2] NO-21 Svalbard (SJ) [note 4] NO-22 Jan Mayen (SJ) [note 4] US United States of America US-AS American Samoa (AS) US-GU Guam (GU) US-MP Northern Mariana Islands (MP) US-PR Puerto Rico (PR) US-UM United States Minor Outlying Islands (UM) US-VI Virgin Islands, U.S. (VI) Notes ^ a b Taiwan is included as a subdivision of China because of its political status within the United Nations, as even though it is de facto under the jurisdiction of the Republic of China instead of the People's Republic of China, the United Nations does not recognize the Republic of China and considers Taiwan as part of China. In ISO 3166-1, Taiwan is listed as "Taiwan, Province of China". ^ a b Not including dependent territories of Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, nor Bouvet Island of Norway. ^ a b c Collectively Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba are officially assigned their own country codes in ISO 3166-1. ^ a b Collectively Svalbard and Jan Mayen are officially assigned their own country codes in ISO 3166-1. The format of the ISO 3166 codes is different for each country. The codes may be alphabetic, numeric, or alphanumeric, and they may also be of constant or variable length. The following is a table of the ISO 3166-2 codes of each country (those with codes defined), grouped by their format: [citation needed] Number of characters (second part) Alphabetic Numeric Alphanumeric 1 AR, BO, FJ, GM, KI, KM, LS, MG, SL, ST, TG, TM, VE First-level subdivisions only: BD, CV, FR, GN, GQ, GR, GW, KN, MH, MW, NZ, UG AT, GA, IS, NE First-level subdivisions only: LK, NP 2 AE, AM, BI, BJ, BN, BQ, BR, BS, BW, BY, CA, CD, CH, CI, CL, CM, CN, DE, DJ, ER, ET, GE, GH, GL, GT, GY, HN, HT, HU, ID, IN, IQ, JO, KW, LA, LB, LR, LT, LU, LY, MC, MD, MU, NA, NG, NI, OM, PK, QA, SB, SD, SH, SK, SN, SO, SR, SS, SV, SY, SZ, TD, TJ, TL, US, UY, UZ, WS, YE, ZW First-level subdivisions only: AL, CV, GN, GQ, GW, IT, MW, NP AD, AG, BB, BG, BH, CU, CY, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EE, FI, GD, HR, IR, JM, JP, KP, KR, LC, LI, ME, MK, MM, MT, MY, NO, NR, PL, PT, PW, SA, SC, SG, SM, TN, TO, TR, TZ, UA, UM, VC, ZM First-level subdivisions only: AL, BF, IT, MA, PH Second-level codes only: BA, BD, KN, LK, RS BT, MV, VN Second-level subdivisions only: FR, GR 3 AF, AO, BE, FM, GB, KZ, MX, PE, PG, PS, PT, TW, TW, VU First-level subdivisions only: BF, MA, MH, NZ, PH KE, PW, SI Second-level subdivisions only: UG Second-level subdivisions only: CZ 1 or 2 CR, EC, ES, IE, IL, KG, RO, SE KH PA, TH 1 or 3 MZ MN ML 2 or 3 AU, AZ, BZ, CF, CO, RU, ZA LV, MR, NL 1, 2, or 3 EG CG, PY The ISO 3166/MA updates ISO 3166-2 when necessary. Changes in ISO 3166-2 consist mostly of spelling corrections, addition and deletion of subdivisions, and modification of the administrative structure. ISO used to announce changes in newsletters which updated the currently valid standard, and releasing new editions which comprise a consolidation of newsletter changes. As of July 2013, changes are published in the online catalogue of ISO only and no newsletters are published anymore. Past newsletters remain available on the ISO website. Edition/Newsletter Date issued Affected entries ISO 3166-2:1998 1998-12-20 First edition of ISO 3166-2 Newsletter I-1 2000-06-21 BY, CA, DO, ER, ES, IT, KR, NG, PL, RO, RU, TR, VN, YU Newsletter I-2 2002-05-21 AE, AL, AO, AZ, BD, BG, BJ, CA, CD, CN, CV, CZ, ES, FR, GB, GE, GN, GT, HR, ID, IN, JP, KZ, LA, MA, MD, MW, NI, PH, TR, UZ, VN Newsletter I-3 2002-08-20 AE, CZ, IN, KZ, MD, PG, RU, RS, BW, BY, CA, CD, CH, EC, ES, ET, GE, ID, IN, KG, KH, KP, KZ, LA, MD, NU, RO, SI, TJ, TL, TM, TW, UZ, VE, YE Newsletter I-5 2003-09-05 BW, CH, CZ, LV, MV, SN, TN, TZ, UG, VE, YU (changed to CS) Newsletter I-6 2004-03-08 AF, AL, AU, CN, CO, ID, KP, MA, TN, ZA Newsletter I-7 2005-09-13 AF, DJ, ID, RU, SI, VN Newsletter I-8 2007-04-17 AD, AG, BB, BH, CI, CS (deleted, replaced with ME and RS), DM, GB, GD, GG (new entry), IM (new entry), IR, IT, JE (new entry), KN, LI, ME (new entry), MK, NR, PW, RS (new entry), RU, RW, SB, SC, SM, TD, TO, TV, VC Newsletter I-9 2007-11-28 BG, BL (new entry), CZ, FR, GB, GE, LB, MF (new entry), MK, MT, RU, SD, SG, UG, ZA ISO 3166-2:2007 2007-12-13 Second edition of ISO 3166-2 (these changes were not announced in a newsletter)[3] BA, DK, DO, EG, GN, HT, KE, KW, LC, LR, TV, YE, ZA Newsletter II-1 2010-02-03 (corrected 2010-02-19) AL, BO, CZ, ES, FR, GN, GR, GW, ID, IE, IT, KN, KP, LA, MH, NP, RS, UG, YE Newsletter II-2 2010-06-30 AG, AR, BA, BF, BI, BS, BY, CF, CL, CV, EC, EG, GB, GL, HU, IT, KE, KM, LY, MD, MW, NG, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PH, RU, SC, SH, SI, SN, TD, TM, YE Newsletter II-3 2011-12-13 (corrected 2011-12-15) AF, AN (deleted, replaced with BQ, CW and SX), AW, AZ, BD, BE, BG, BQ (new entry), BS, CV, CW (new entry), DJ, DK, ER, FI, FR, GB, GQ, HN, HR, HT, ID, IE, IN, JO, KW, LS, LV, MC, ME, MK, MM, MU, NL, NO, NP, NR, PG, PK, PL, PS, QA, SA, SD, SE, SH, SS (new entry), SX (new entry), TL, TN, TR, VN ISO 3166-2:2013 2013-11-19 Third edition of ISO 3166-2 (changes are published in the online catalogue of ISO only and no newsletters are published anymore) ISO 3166-2:2020 2020-08 Fourth edition of ISO 3166-2 Geography portal ISO 3166 ISO 3166-1 ISO 3166-3 List of ISO 3166 country codes List of administrative divisions by country Lists of sovereign states and dependent territories List of terms for administrative divisions Sources ^ a b c "ISO 3166-2". International Organization for Standardization (ISO). ^ a b "Country names and code elements". ISO. ^ "Statoid Newsletter January 2008". Statoids.com. ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Country codes—Online Browsing Platform Retrieved from " Geotrivia - May 2025 New spreadsheet decoding video tutorial New tutorial: geocoding in data-enrichment service Clay Code pack for geocoding with our API There is now a Julia SDK for the geocoding API Interview: SotM Latam 2025 New Zig SDK for the geocoding API Hi everyone, As you saw if you follow our Geocoding API change log, yesterday we began adding ISO 3166-2 codes to the components portion of each result. (If such a code or codes exists for the location, and if the underlying data sources we rely on enable the determination of the correct code(s). ISO 3166-2 codes identify the subdivisions of a country, and adding them to the response is something we've wanted to do for a long time, and is one we've had several times over the years. We hope adding these codes help developers cross link geocoding results with other datasets they may have. Here's an example from the response for an API request for coordinates 52.3877830, 9.7334394 - OpenCage's registered office. To save the components now available with a note item DE-NI which corresponds to the German Bundesland (state) of Niedersachsen. An immediate question is why we return a list rather than just the value. Well, as always in geocoding here are edge cases that developers might not anticipate: First of all, a location can have more than one ISO 3166-2 code. Some countries (examples include the UK, France and Spain) have multiple levels of ISO 3166-2 codes. Here's an example for coordinates 41.38455,2.16578 in Barcelona (and site of the famous Sagrada Familia), which returns two ISO 3166-2 codes: ES-CT for the autonomous community of Catalonia, and ES-B for the province of Barcelona. Secondly, many countries, particularly smaller countries, don't have ISO 3166-2 codes at all. Here's an example response from a request for the coordinates 41.90222,12.45724 (the location of the Vatican Obelisk at the center of St. Peter's Square in the Vatican. Likewise areas like the oceans that do not belong to any country, will not have an ISO 3166-2 code. Many countries use abbreviations for their codes, but many also use numeric codes. Or both. Here's an example response from a request for the coordinates 48.85647,2.34081 - Pont Neuf in the center of Paris, France. Finally, be aware that there are many dependent territories that for historical reasons have their own ISO 3166-1 code, but have a different country prefix in their ISO 3166-2 code. A good example is Puerto Rico. You can see the ISO 3166-1 alpha2 code is PR, but the ISO 3166-2 code is US-PR because Puerto Rico is part of the United States. As always please send us your feedback, about this new feature or any others you might like us to add. Happy geocoding, and warm greetings from OpenCage HQ in DE-NI, Ed