

How ISO 3166 MA Actually Works

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Summary

- Disclaimer
- ISO Organisation
- ISO 3166
- Rules around 3166/MA

Disclaimer & Hat

- Sketching the framework
 - Opinions & Errors are mine
- Member of ISO 3166 MA
 - ICANN delegate
 - Still, opinions ...

ISO Organisation

- Non-governmental
- Federation of National Standard bodies
 - 1 per (157) countries
- Standardize Anything
 - Technology & Processes
- Close to IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission)

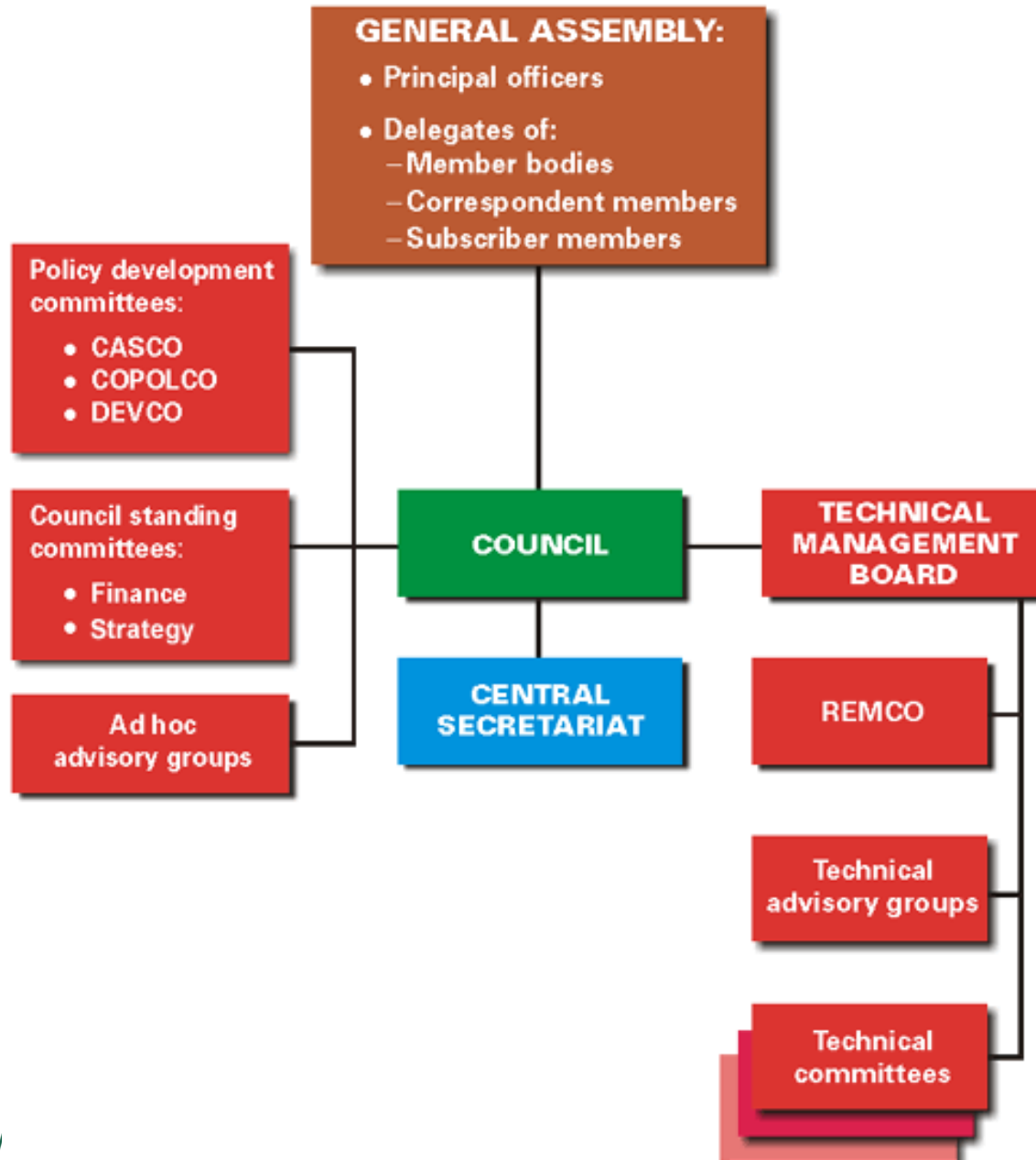
ISO Members

- Member
 - Standard Body of a country
 - “Most representative of standarization”
 - Full rights
- Correspondent Member
 - Not active in development
 - Information only
- Subscriber Member
 - Small economies
 - Reduced fees

ISO Funding

- Grand Total: 120M CHF
 - Member bodies holding secretariat
- ISO secretariat: 30M CHF
- Income:
 - 60% Membership fees
 - 40% Sales of publications and other services

ISO STRUCTURE



ISO Technical Committees

- JTC 1: Information Technology
- TC 1: Screw Heads
- TC 46: Information and Documentation
- TC 68: Financial Services
- TC 120: Leather
- TC 192: Gas Turbines

TC 46

Information & Documentation

- 1 Coordination group
- 4 Subcommittees
 - (Different) Secretariats
 - Some have Working groups
- 4 Working Groups
 - Conveners

ISO in Numbers

- 158 Members
 - 103 full, 46 correspondent, 9 subscriber
- 3 041 technical bodies
 - 193 TC, 540 SC, 2 244 WG, 64 Ad-Hoc
- 50 000 experts
- Avg. 7 Meetings a day

ISO Standards

- ISO 3166
- Revisions: ISO 3166:1974
 - Effective immediately
- Can have parts: ISO 3166-1
- Latest is ISO 3166-1:2006

Maintenance Agency

- Data changes more quickly than standards
 - Updates standards via Newsletters
- Doesn't define standards
- Role defined in (parts of) standard and by guidelines from Council

ISO 3166

“Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions”

Part 1: Country Codes

Part 2: Country Subdivision Codes

Part 3: Codes for formerly names of countries

ISO 3166-1

- Definition of scope and rules
- Lists of names, codes etc.
 - Alpha-2
 - Alpha-3
 - Numeric-3
- Rules for maintenance of codes

Alpha-2 Codes

- AA to ZZ
- Reserved AA, Q[M-Z], X?, ZZ
 - User assigned
- Based on Short Names
 - “Visual association”
 - EN & FR preferred
 - Short names only, avoid epithets such as
 - Democratic, Republic, People's, Kingdom
 - GB preferred over UK

COUNTRY NAME English short name	English short name lower case	English full name	Alpha-2 code	Alpha-3 code	Numerical code
1	2	3	4	5	6
AFGHANISTAN	Afghanistan	the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	AF	AFG	004
ÅLAND ISLANDS	Åland Islands		AX	ALA	248
ALBANIA	Albania	the Republic of Albania	AL	ALB	008
ALGERIA	Algeria	the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	DZ	DZA	012

c	Remarks	Independent	Additional information		
			Administrative language(s) alpha-2	Administrative language(s) alpha-3	Local short name(s)
7	8	9	10	11	
	#	fa; ps	fas; pus	Afghānestān; Afghānistān	
		fi; sv	fin; swe	Ahvenanmaa; Åland	
	#	sq	sqj	Shqipëria, Shqipëri	
	#	ar	ara	Al Jazā'ir	

ISO 3166/MA

- Standard bodies
 - AFNOR(fr), ANSI(us),BSI(gb), DIN(de), SIS(se)
- UN and other users
 - IAEA, ITU, ICANN, UNECE, UPU
- Associate members
 - WIPO, UN Terminology Service, UN Statistics Division

Getting on/off 3166

- UN HQ
- Member 3166/MA

Codes Reservation by

- UN
- MA Member
- Special request
 - WIPO: regional organisations

Indeterminate Reserved

- 1949 Convention on Road Traffic
- Allocated by WIPO to Patent Organisations
- ISO/IEC 7501-1:1997 Machine readable passport
- Other coding systems

Transitional Reserved

- Old codes
 - min. 5 years
 - now 50?
 - Up to MA

Exceptional Reserved

- Rejected new country code
- On request
 - (UN, MA member, Int. org.)

ISO & ccIDN?

- Eh?
 - α -2: AA-ZZ
 - IDNs matches territories?
- Proposals:
 - Column “native names” in “native writing”
 - In scope of MA charter?
 - New part, 3166-4
 - Just for domains?

Success of ISO 3166

- When chosen as source for ccTLD
 - It was neutral
 - Codes are unique
 - Defined outside of i-Government

Questions?