



ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency: Recommendation for establishing OIDs in identifying country codes

The generic process to allocate an object identifier (OID) to a multi-part ISO International Standard automatically (for more information concerning the allocation of OIDs see <http://www.oid-info.com/>), is established in accordance with A.3.3 of ITU-T Rec. X.660 (08/2004) | ISO/IEC 9834-1:2005, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the ASN.1 Object Identifier tree — Part 1*.

Therefore, for ISO 3166, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions*, the related object identifier (OID) identifying the multi-part ISO 3166 standard would be:

- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166)} for the multi-part ISO 3166 standard

For each part of ISO 3166, the related object identifiers (OIDs) would be identified as follows:

- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1)} for ISO 3166-1 on *Country codes*
- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part2(2)} for ISO 3166-2 on *Country subdivision code*
- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part3(3)} for ISO 3166-3 on *Code for formerly used names of countries*

For ISO 3166-1:2006 (edition 2), the related object identifier (OID) would be identified as follows:

- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2)} for ISO 3166-1, edition 2, *Country codes*

In order to construct OIDs corresponding to the three different kinds of codes allocated by ISO 3166-1, the ISO 3166/MA recommends that two subsequent levels be added to the OID corresponding to ISO 3166-1. Consequently, for any of the three coding systems defined in ISO 3166-1 (i.e. the numeric coding system, the alpha-2 coding system or the alpha-3 coding system), the related object identifier (OID) would be identified as follows:

- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2) numeric(1)}
gathers the numeric codes used in ISO 3166-1
(each subsequent OID has a primary integer value which is a numeric country code without leading zeroes)
- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2) alpha-2(2)}
gathers the alpha-2 codes defined in ISO 3166-1
(each subsequent OID has a primary integer value which is a numeric country code without leading zeroes and a secondary identifier which is a lowercase alpha-2 code)
- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2) alpha-3(3)}
gathers the alpha-3 codes defined in ISO 3166-1
(each subsequent OID has a primary integer value which is a numeric country code without leading zeroes and a secondary identifier which is a lowercase alpha-3 code)



For example, France would be equivalently represented by one of the following OIDs in ASN.1 notation (as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 9834-1):

- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2) numeric(1) 250}
- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2) alpha-2(2) fr (250)}
- {iso(1) standard(0) country-codes(3166) part1(1) edition2(2) alpha-3(3) fra (250)}

Using dot notation, these three examples would be denoted respectively as:

- 1.0.3166.1.2.1.250
- 1.0.3166.1.2.2.250
- 1.0.3166.1.2.3.250