

Important: Updates to the classification and/or the coding index will be made available every three months. If you would like to be notified of any changes, please e-mail harmonisation@ons.gsi.gov.uk Last updated 02/10/2006.

****Montenegro has declared independence from Serbia – new codes and categories added****

NS Country Classification 2006

Background

Introduction

1 The NS Country Classification 2006 (including its associated definition, groupings and coding index) will form the harmonised framework to be used in the collection, processing, and outputs of future statistical data on countries in both social and economic statistical collections.

2 This document contains essential information on the background, purpose and coverage, development process, links to other classifications, and maintenance and support processes, surrounding the NS Country Classification 2006. Further detail on coding guidelines and explanatory notes, coding index and country groupings, and correspondence between the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166 *Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivisions* (known as ISO 3166-1) and the NS Country Classification 2006 is available.

3 Country was identified as a priority for standardisation as it is a key variable for determining a range of social and economic statistics. It is used, for example, to provide information on country of birth of a respondent, parents, or members of a couple (eg for Census or Life Events data); country of residence, destination or origin (eg for travel, tourism and migration data); country of ownership (eg for businesses); trade and balance of payments data. NS are currently using a range of definitions, classifications, groupings and coding indexes for country, highlighting the need for harmonisation.

4 The benefits of adopting the NS Country Classification 2006 for the collection, processing and output of country data include:

- Reflecting the needs and requirements of current data users and producers;
- Increasing international comparability, with both international organisations and other national statistical institutes;
- Reducing the duplication of work associated with updating and maintaining several different classifications in different business areas, as this work will be centralised and undertaken in the Statistical Framework Division (SFD) of the ONS (as it is with the occupation and industry classifications);
- Reducing the resource requirements associated with some aspects of survey or collection design, development, support and / or maintenance for collections of country data;
- Facilitating the comparison of country data over time and from different data sources, thus enabling greater opportunities for the cross-analysis, exchange and re-use of data.

5 The process taken in developing the standard country classification will also form essential guidance in the future for the development of other standard classifications.

Purpose and coverage

Disclaimer: The identification of country categories in the NS Country Classification 2006 is designed to form the standard harmonised framework for the collection, processing and outputs of country-related data for statistical and analytical purposes only. It is not intended to be regarded as an authority on the formal recognition, geographic boundary, spelling or nomenclature of any country or geographical area included in the classification.

6 The NS Country Classification 2006 should be used in the classification of all statistical data on countries, including both social and business collections, and should be used wherever statistics are classified by country. Thus, although social and business collections have different "country" variables, the underlying conceptual framework for classifying statistical country data will be the same.

7 As part of the development of the NS Country Classification 2006, a standard definition has been developed (see Appendix A), as well as coding guidelines and explanatory notes. This ensures standardisation of data inputs (eg coding of country data to the standard classification). The NS Country Classification 2006 has also been developed to include a variety of country groupings; however it is not the intention for the groupings to be part of the classification, but to be a supplement for output/analysis purposes.

8 ***The NS Country Classification 2006 (and definition, groupings and coding index) does not replace or supersede classifications that have to be used to meet international reporting requirements, eg GEONOM for Eurostat trade statistics.*** The NS Country Classification 2006 is very similar to other country classifications developed by international organisations, and thus there is a high level of comparability between the country classification and those of international organisations.

Development process

9 Development of the NS Country Classification 2006 began with research of existing classification practice. This included research of the country classifications used (or recommended for use) by existing NS data collections, national statistical institutes, international organisations, and the Government Data Standards Catalogue's county code and UK internal code. This research was used to form a key proposal that the NS Country Classification 2006 be based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166 *Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivisions* (known as ISO 3166-1), adapted to meet the requirements of NS data users. ISO 3166-1 forms the basis of most international and national statistical institute country classifications, and there would be a high level of comparability country classifications if this was adopted.

10 Four rounds of stakeholder consultation followed. Stakeholders from both within and outside the ONS were involved in this consultation; a full list of those organisations consulted in the development of the classification is available in the Annex. The first round of consultation included a summary of the above research, the proposal outlined above, and a questionnaire designed to generate stakeholder input on their needs and requirements for the country classification. The great majority of stakeholders were supportive of the central proposal outlined above. The second round of consultation drew on stakeholder feedback from the first round and proposed a draft classification, definition, groupings and coding index. Feedback on this draft was used for the third round of consultation, in which the classification, definition, groupings and coding index were outlined and further feedback from stakeholders invited. Further feedback came at the NS Harmonisation Group (NSHG) meeting. A number of issues were raised, which prompted further revision and modifications to the classification to produce this final revision.

11 The Statistics Services Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency, the British Standards Institute (BSi), and the Central Statistics Office (Ireland) (which had also recently undertaken a similar exercise) were contacted for information and/or advice on adapting ISO 3166-1 to meet the requirements of NS data users. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Department for Constitutional Affairs (DCA) were also contacted for information and/or advice on the use of appropriate terminology and relevant UK policy issues to consider, for example using "Ireland" and not the "Republic of Ireland" as "Ireland" reflects the country's own formal title¹. Finally, the National

¹ However, where data is being compared between Northern Ireland and Ireland, the use of "Republic of Ireland" may be necessary in outputs.

Statistics website was also used to publicise the project via the Classifications & Standards webpage.

12 There is a one-to-one mapping between the alpha-2, alpha-3 and numeric-3 coding patterns.

Links to other classifications

13 The NS Country Classification 2006 is based on ISO 3166-1 *Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries and their Subdivisions*, and the United Nations' *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use*. The 2 and 3 character alpha codes of the country classification are made available by ISO 3166-1. The 3-character numeric code is made available by the United Nations and is also provided in ISO 3166-1.

14 There are three main areas of difference between the NS Country Classification 2006 and the United Nations / ISO 3166-1 classifications.

Area of difference	Rationale for change from the United Nations / ISO 3166-1 classifications
1. Category title differences	To ensure that they adhere to United Kingdom government policy (outlined in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's document <i>Geographical Names and Information</i> and the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names for British Official Use) on the appropriate British terminology used to refer to countries.
2. Additional categories	To cater to particular types of survey responses, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where not enough detail is provided to enable coding to a country category, but regional information is provided (e.g. "Africa Not Otherwise Specified"); • where a country name is given of a former country in which there is still interest (e.g. "Czechoslovakia"); and • where there is no country to report, but a response has still been provided (e.g. "In the Air", "At Sea").
3. More detailed categories	Existing categories were not sufficiently detailed for United Kingdom statistical data users in four cases. These have been further disaggregated in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Kingdom - more detailed categories distinguishing the nations of the United Kingdom, ie England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, as well as a category for Great Britain; • Spain - distinguishing between Spain and the Canary Islands; • Cyprus - distinguishing between the parts of Cyprus included and not included in the European Union; and • The Channel Islands – more detailed categories distinguishing the bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey. The codes for the new categories are taken from the series of numbers 900 - 999 and the series of letters QM-QZ, XA to XZ, QMA to QZZ and XAA to XZZ which ISO set aside for users that need additional code elements to represent country names not included in ISO 3166-1. Guidelines for the use of these categories are also available.

15 Most international and national statistical institute country classifications are based on the United Nations / ISO 3166-1 classifications, and therefore the NS Country Classification 2006 has a high level of international comparability.

16 Eurostat's The nomenclature of countries and territories for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, known as the "geonomenclature" (abbreviated to GEONOM) and *Balance of Payments Vade Mecum Geonomenclature* are very closely linked to ISO 3166-1. Therefore there is a high level of comparability between these and the NS Country Classification 2006.

17 Correspondences between the NS Country Classification 2006 and selected international organisations' country classifications will be made available at a later date. A correspondence between the NS Country Classification 2006 and ISO 3166-1 has been developed already.

18 There are no related harmonised questions for country due to the wide range of variables to which the NS Country Classification 2006 can be applied.

Maintenance and support

19 The NS Country Classification 2006 will be effective (that is, available for use) from its approval date by the NSHG. It is expected that as ONS systems are modernised / re-engineered, business areas will start to adopt the new classification. Most ONS business areas have previously stated that they would be in a position to adopt the new classification from around 2006 (dependent on re-engineering).

20 The ONS' Classifications and Harmonisation Unit (CHU) within SFD will be responsible for:

- Maintaining the classification, coding index and groupings
- Publishing the country classification, coding index, groupings and coding guidelines and explanatory notes on the National Statistics' Classifications & Standards webpages and ensuring that these are kept up-to-date.
- Disseminating as appropriate any changes or updates to users
- Coordinating the implementation of the classification by business areas in the future

**Classifications and Harmonisation Unit
Statistical Framework Division, ONS.**

References

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Geographical Names and Information*, Available (on-line):
<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1082828393447>, 8 April 2005.

International Organisation for Standardisation, *BS EN ISO 3166-1: 1997 Codes for the representation of names of country subdivisions - part 1: country codes*, *BS EN ISO 3166-2:1998 Codes for the representation of names of country subdivisions - part 2: country subdivision code*, *BS EN ISO 3166-3: 1999 codes for the representation of names of country subdivisions-part 3: code for formerly used names of countries*, London : BSI, 1997.

National Statistics, *Development of standards for country*, Available (on-line):
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/classifications/future/country.asp>, 18 April 2005.

National Statistics, *National Statistics Code of Practice: Protocol on Statistical Integration*, Available (on-line): http://nswebcopy/about/national_statistics/cop/protocols_published.asp, 8 April 2005.

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, *Country Names*, Available (on-line): http://www.pcgn.org.uk/Country_names.htm, 8 April 2005.

United Nations. *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use. Series M, No. 49, Rev. 4* (*United Nations publication*, Sales No. M.98.XVII.9), New York : UN, 1999.

Appendix A NS country definition

For the purposes of the NS Country Classification 2006, a country is the name, either short or official, of a current country, dependency or other geographic area of interest. This includes:

- internationally recognised states of the United Nations and/or Her Majesty's Government;
- administrative subdivisions, particularly the nations of the United Kingdom: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales;
- selected overseas dependencies, territories and administrative subregions of such states, with varying degrees of self-government, and which are generally geographically distinct from the country to which they are related;
- other recognised geographic areas of interest.

The term "country" covers all the categories included in the country classification, even though some categories refer to entities that are not independent states.

Appendix B NS Country Classification 2006 listing.

† - In order to fulfil users' requirements for a finer breakdown of the United Kingdom, Spain, Cyprus and the Channel Islands into their constituent parts, component categories and codes have been provided as a separate section. Labels for the categories of the United Kingdom, Spain and Cyprus are maintained as they are ISO 3166-1 categories, and the Channel Islands category is added at users' request.

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
AFGHANISTAN	AF	AFG	004
ÅLAND ISLANDS	AX	ALA	248
ALBANIA	AL	ALB	008
ALGERIA	DZ	DZA	012
AMERICAN SAMOA	AS	ASM	016
ANDORRA	AD	AND	020
ANGOLA	AO	AGO	024
ANGUILLA	AI	AIA	660
ANTARCTICA	AQ	ATA	010
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	AG	ATG	028
ARGENTINA	AR	ARG	032
ARMENIA	AM	ARM	051
ARUBA	AW	ABW	533
AUSTRALIA	AU	AUS	036
AUSTRIA	AT	AUT	040
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	AZE	031
BAHAMAS, THE	BS	BHS	044
BAHRAIN	BH	BHR	048
BANGLADESH	BD	BGD	050
BARBADOS	BB	BRB	052
BELARUS	BY	BLR	112
BELGIUM	BE	BEL	056
BELIZE	BZ	BLZ	084
BENIN	BJ	BEN	204
BERMUDA	BM	BMU	060
BHUTAN	BT	BTN	064
BOLIVIA	BO	BOL	068
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	BA	BIH	070
BOTSWANA	BW	BWA	072
BOUVET ISLAND	BV	BVT	074
BRAZIL	BR	BRA	076
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	IO	IOT	086
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	VG	VGB	092
BRUNEI	BN	BRN	096
BULGARIA	BG	BGR	100
BURKINA	BF	BFA	854
BURMA	MM	MMR	104
BURUNDI	BI	BDI	108
CAMBODIA	KH	KHM	116
CAMEROON	CM	CMR	120
CANADA	CA	CAN	124
CAPE VERDE	CV	CPV	132
CAYMAN ISLANDS	KY	CYM	136
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CF	CAF	140
CHAD	TD	TCD	148
CHANNEL ISLANDS†	-	-	-

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
CHILE	CL	CHL	152
CHINA	CN	CHN	156
CHINA (TAIWAN)	TW	TWN	158
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CX	CXR	162
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	CC	CCK	166
COLOMBIA	CO	COL	170
COMOROS	KM	COM	174
CONGO	CG	COG	178
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)	CD	COD	180
COOK ISLANDS	CK	COK	184
COSTA RICA	CR	CRI	188
CROATIA	HR	HRV	191
CUBA	CU	CUB	192
CYPRUS†	-	-	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZ	CZE	203
DENMARK	DK	DNK	208
DJIBOUTI	DJ	DJI	262
DOMINICA	DM	DMA	212
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DO	DOM	214
EAST TIMOR	TL	TLS	626
ECUADOR	EC	ECU	218
EGYPT	EG	EGY	818
EL SALVADOR	SV	SLV	222
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GQ	GNQ	226
ERITREA	ER	ERI	232
ESTONIA	EE	EST	233
ETHIOPIA	ET	ETH	231
FALKLAND ISLANDS	FK	FLK	238
FAROE ISLANDS	FO	FRO	234
FIJI	FJ	FJI	242
FINLAND	FI	FIN	246
FRANCE	FR	FRA	250
FRENCH GUIANA	GF	GUF	254
FRENCH POLYNESIA	PF	PYF	258
FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES	TF	ATF	260
GABON	GA	GAB	266
GAMBIA, THE	GM	GMB	270
GEORGIA	GE	GEO	268
GERMANY	DE	DEU	276
GHANA	GH	GHA	288
GIBRALTAR	GI	GIB	292
GREECE	GR	GRC	300
GREENLAND	GL	GRL	304
GRENADA	GD	GRD	308
GUADELOUPE	GP	GLP	312
GUAM	GU	GUM	316
GUATEMALA	GT	GTM	320
GUINEA	GN	GIN	324
GUINEA-BISSAU	GW	GNB	624
GUYANA	GY	GUY	328
HAITI	HT	HTI	332
HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS	HM	HMD	334

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
HONDURAS	HN	HND	340
HONG KONG (SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHIINA)	HK	HKG	344
HUNGARY	HU	HUN	348
ICELAND	IS	ISL	352
INDIA	IN	IND	356
INDONESIA	ID	IDN	360
IRAN	IR	IRN	364
IRAQ	IQ	IRQ	368
IRELAND	IE	IRL	372
ISLE OF MAN	IM	IMN	833
ISRAEL	IL	ISR	376
ITALY	IT	ITA	380
IVORY COAST	CI	CIV	384
JAMAICA	JM	JAM	388
JAPAN	JP	JPN	392
JORDAN	JO	JOR	400
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	KAZ	398
KENYA	KE	KEN	404
KIRIBATI	KI	KIR	296
KOREA (NORTH)	KP	PRK	408
KOREA (SOUTH)	KR	KOR	410
KUWAIT	KW	KWT	414
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	KGZ	417
LAOS	LA	LAO	418
LATVIA	LV	LVA	428
LEBANON	LB	LBN	422
LESOTHO	LS	LSO	426
LIBERIA	LR	LBR	430
LIBYA	LY	LBY	434
LIECHTENSTEIN	LI	LIE	438
LITHUANIA	LT	LTU	440
LUXEMBOURG	LU	LUX	442
MACAO (SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHIINA)	MO	MAC	446
MACEDONIA	MK	MKD	807
MADAGASCAR	MG	MDG	450
MALAWI	MW	MWI	454
MALAYSIA	MY	MYS	458
MALDIVES	MV	MDV	462
MALI	ML	MLI	466
MALTA	MT	MLT	470
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MH	MHL	584
MARTINIQUE	MQ	MTQ	474
MAURITANIA	MR	MRT	478
MAURITIUS	MU	MUS	480
MAYOTTE	YT	MYT	175
MEXICO	MX	MEX	484
MICRONESIA	FM	FSM	583
MOLDOVA	MD	MDA	498
MONACO	MC	MCO	492
MONGOLIA	MN	MNG	496
MONTENEGRO	ME	MNE	499
MONTSERRAT	MS	MSR	500

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
MOROCCO	MA	MAR	504
MOZAMBIQUE	MZ	MOZ	508
NAMIBIA	NA	NAM	516
NAURU	NR	NRU	520
NEPAL	NP	NPL	524
NETHERLANDS	NL	NLD	528
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	AN	ANT	530
NEW CALEDONIA	NC	NCL	540
NEW ZEALAND	NZ	NZL	554
NICARAGUA	NI	NIC	558
NIGER	NE	NER	562
NIGERIA	NG	NGA	566
NIUE	NU	NIU	570
NORFOLK ISLAND	NF	NFK	574
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	MP	MNP	580
NORWAY	NO	NOR	578
OMAN	OM	OMN	512
PAKISTAN	PK	PAK	586
PALAU	PW	PLW	585
PANAMA	PA	PAN	591
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PG	PNG	598
PARAGUAY	PY	PRY	600
PERU	PE	PER	604
PHILIPPINES	PH	PHL	608
PITCAIRN, HENDERSON, DUCIE AND OENO ISLANDS	PN	PCN	612
POLAND	PL	POL	616
PORTUGAL	PT	PRT	620
PUERTO RICO	PR	PRI	630
QATAR	QA	QAT	634
RÉUNION	RE	REU	638
ROMANIA	RO	ROU	642
RUSSIA	RU	RUS	643
RWANDA	RW	RWA	646
SAMOA	WS	WSM	882
SAN MARINO	SM	SMR	674
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	ST	STP	678
SAUDI ARABIA	SA	SAU	682
SENEGAL	SN	SEN	686
SERBIA	RS	SRB	688
SEYCHELLES	SC	SYC	690
SIERRA LEONE	SL	SLE	694
SINGAPORE	SG	SGP	702
SLOVAKIA	SK	SVK	703
SLOVENIA	SI	SVN	705
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SB	SLB	090
SOMALIA	SO	SOM	706
SOUTH AFRICA	ZA	ZAF	710
SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS	GS	SGS	239
SPAIN†	-	-	-
SRI LANKA	LK	LKA	144
ST HELENA	SH	SHN	654
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	KN	KNA	659

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
ST LUCIA	LC	LCA	662
ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON	PM	SPM	666
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VC	VCT	670
SUDAN	SD	SDN	736
SURINAM	SR	SUR	740
SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN	SJ	SJM	744
SWAZILAND	SZ	SWZ	748
SWEDEN	SE	SWE	752
SWITZERLAND	CH	CHE	756
SYRIA	SY	SYR	760
TAJIKISTAN	TJ	TJK	762
TANZANIA	TZ	TZA	834
THAILAND	TH	THA	764
TOGO	TG	TGO	768
TOKELAU	TK	TKL	772
TONGA	TO	TON	776
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TT	TTO	780
TUNISIA	TN	TUN	788
TURKEY	TR	TUR	792
TURKMENISTAN	TM	TKM	795
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TC	TCA	796
TUVALU	TV	TUV	798
UGANDA	UG	UGA	800
UKRAINE	UA	UKR	804
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AE	ARE	784
UNITED KINGDOM†	-	-	-
UNITED STATES	US	USA	840
UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	UM	UMI	581
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS	VI	VIR	850
URUGUAY	UY	URY	858
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	UZB	860
VANUATU	VU	VUT	548
VATICAN CITY	VA	VAT	336
VENEZUELA	VE	VEN	862
VIETNAM	VN	VNM	704
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	WF	WLF	876
WEST BANK (INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM) AND GAZA STRIP	PS	PSE	275
WESTERN SAHARA	EH	ESH	732
YEMEN	YE	YEM	887
ZAMBIA	ZM	ZMB	894
ZIMBABWE	ZW	ZWE	716

Component Categories and Codes – These provide further detail for the breakdown of Cyprus, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands.

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
CYPRUS (EUROPEAN UNION)	XA	XAE	901
CYPRUS (NON-EUROPEAN UNION)	XB	XBN	902
CYPRUS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XC	XCN	903
SPAIN (EXCEPT CANARY ISLANDS)	XD	XDE	911
CANARY ISLANDS	IC	QMC	912
SPAIN NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XE	XEN	913

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
ENGLAND	XF	XFE	921
NORTHERN IRELAND	XG	XGN	922
SCOTLAND	XH	XHS	923
WALES	XI	XIW	924
GREAT BRITAIN NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XJ	XJG	925
UNITED KINGDOM NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XK	XKU	926
GUERNSEY	GG	GGY	831
JERSEY	JE	JEY	832
CHANNEL ISLANDS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XL	XLC	931

Supplementary Categories and Codes

CATEGORY TITLE	Alpha-2	Alpha-3	Numeric-3
CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XM	XMC	971
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	QN	QNS	974
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XN	XNU	972
YUGOSLAVIA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XO	XOY	973
EUROPE NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XP	XPE	981
AFRICA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XQ	XQA	982
MIDDLE EAST NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XR	XRM	983
ASIA (EXCEPT MIDDLE EAST) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XS	XSA	984
NORTH AMERICA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XT	XTN	985
CENTRAL AMERICA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XU	XUC	986
SOUTH AMERICA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XV	XVS	987
CARIBBEAN NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XW	XWC	988
ANTARCTICA AND OCEANIA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	XX	XXA	989
AT SEA	XY	XYA	991
IN THE AIR	XZ	XZI	992

Summary of the country groupings available in the explanatory notes.

- Geographically based grouping of countries
- European Union
- European Free Trade Association
- European Economic Area
- Commonwealth of Independent States
- Commonwealth of Nations
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- Organisations of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Former Countries
- United Kingdom Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies

Annex

Organisations consulted in the development of the country classification.

- Department for Education and Skills
- e-Government Unit, Cabinet Office
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- Higher Education Statistics Agency
- Home Office
- National Assembly for Wales
- Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
- ONS BOP Investment Income and Co-ordination, Balance Of Payments and Financial Sector Division
- ONS Business Registers Unit, Statistical Framework Division
- ONS Data Editing and Imputation, Quality and Corporate Management Division
- ONS Employment, Travel and Related Group (Labour Force Survey) Social and Vital Statistics Division
- ONS External Migration, Migration Statistics Unit, Population and Demography
- ONS Foreign Direct Investment, Financial and Accounting Surveys Division
- ONS Geography, Statistical Framework Division
- ONS Health and Care, Social Reporting and Analysis Group
- ONS Health and Related Group, Social and Vital Statistics Division
- ONS International Passenger Survey Employment Travel and Related Group, Social and Vital Statistics Division
- ONS Labour Force Assessment, Labour Market Division
- ONS LMD Management, Labour Market Division
- ONS Statistics and Research for Regional Policy, Regional and Local Division
- ONS Survey Methods Division
- ONS System Design, 2011 Census Design
- ONS Vital Events and Morbidity Processing, Social Data Collection and Administrative Sources
- ONS Vital Statistics Outputs, Social and Vital Statistics Division
- The Permanent Committee for Geographical Names for British Official Use