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International vehicle registration code

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The country in which a [motor vehicle's vehicle registration plate](#) was issued may be indicated by an **international licence plate country code**, formerly known as an **International Registration Letter**^[1] or **International Circulation Mark**.^[2] It is referred to as the **Distinguishing sign of the State of registration** in the [Geneva Convention on Road Traffic](#) of 1949 and the [Vienna Convention on Road Traffic](#) of 1968.

The allocation of codes is maintained by the [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe](#) as the *Distinguishing Signs Used on Vehicles in International Traffic*^[3] (sometimes abbreviated to DSIT), authorised by the UN's Geneva Convention on Road Traffic^[4] and the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic.^[5] Many vehicle codes created since the adoption of ISO 3166 coincide with ISO two- or three-letter codes. The 2004 South-East Asian Agreement ... for the Facilitation of Cross-Border Transport of Goods and People uses a mixture of ISO and DSIT codes: Myanmar uses MYA, China CHN, and Cambodia KH (ISO codes), Thailand uses T (DSIT code), Laos LAO, and Vietnam VN (coincident ISO and DSIT codes).^[6]

The Geneva Convention on Road Traffic entered into force on 26 March 1952. One of the main benefits of the convention for motorists is the obligation on signatory countries to recognize the legality of vehicles from other signatory countries. When driving in other signatory countries, the distinguishing sign of the country of registration must be displayed on the rear of the vehicle. This sign must be placed separately from the registration plate and may **not** be incorporated into the vehicle registration plate.



Example of a white oval plate or sticker; this one represents Switzerland



Example of a yellow oval diplomatic and consular corps plate or sticker



A 1960 [Borgward Isabella](#) showing the international vehicle code NL (Netherlands)



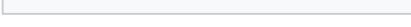
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Estonian registration plate in EU standard format with international code EST



Indian vehicle registration plate in Indian standard format with international code IND



Location [edit]

Since the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic entered into force on 21 May 1977, in signatory countries it replaces previous road traffic conventions, including the [Geneva Convention on Road Traffic](#), in accordance with its Article 48. According to the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic, the distinguishing sign of the country of registration must be displayed on the rear of the vehicle. The sign may either be placed separately from the registration plate as a white oval plate or sticker, or be incorporated in the [vehicle registration plate](#). When the distinguishing sign is incorporated in the registration plate, it must also appear on the front registration plate of the vehicle.

The requirement to display a separate distinguishing sign is not necessary within the [European Economic Area](#), for vehicles with license plates in the [common EU format](#), which satisfy the requirements of the Vienna Convention, and so are also valid in non-EU countries signatory to that convention.^[7] Separate signs are also not needed for Canada, Mexico and the United States, where the province, state or district of registration is usually embossed or surface-printed on the vehicle registration plate.

Current codes [edit]

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
A	Austria	1911		Austria (Latin, English, ...) vs. Österreich (German); 1939–1945?
AFG	Afghanistan	1971		
AL	Albania	1934		
AM	Armenia	1992	SU	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
AND	Andorra	1957		
AUS	Australia	1954		
AZ	Azerbaijan	1993	SU	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
B	Belgium	1910		
BD	Bangladesh	1978	PAK	Formerly East Pakistan

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
BDS	 Barbados	1956		
BF	 Burkina Faso	1990	RHV / HV	Until August 2003, 1984; (<i>République de</i>) Haute Volta (Upper Volta)
BG	 Bulgaria	1910		
BH	 Belize	1938		Formerly British Honduras. Still officially registered as BH as of 2007. New driving licenses appear to have 'BZ' instead of 'BH' as Belize's code. ^[8]
BIH	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992	YU	<i>Bosna i Hercegovina</i> . Formerly part of Yugoslavia.
BOL	 Bolivia	1967		
BR	 Brazil	1930		
BRN	 Bahrain	1954		
BRU	 Brunei	1956		
BS	 Bahamas	1950		
BUR	 Myanmar	1956	BA, MYA	Also known as Burma.
BVI	 British Virgin Islands	1910		
BW ^[9]	 Botswana	2003	BP	Officially used by Botswana since 2003. Formerly RB (Republic of Botswana) until 2004. Formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate
BY	 Belarus	1992 (2004)	SU	Byelorussia; formerly part of the Soviet Union. The UN was officially notified of the change from SU to BY only in 2004. ^[10]
C ^[citation needed]	 Cuba	1930 ^[citation needed]		
CAM	 Cameroon	1952	F & WAN	Formerly a territory of France, plus a strip of territory from eastern Nigeria (WAN). Unofficially using CMR on their plates.
CDN	 Canada	1956	CA	CDN for "Canada Dominion" ^[citation needed]
CGO	 Democratic Republic of	1997	CB, RCL, ZRE	French: <i>Congo Belge</i> , <i>République de Congo Léopoldville</i> , Congo (<i>Kinshasa</i>), <i>Zaire</i> ,

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
	the Congo			<i>République Démocratique du Congo (French)</i>
CH	Switzerland	1911		<i>Confœderatio Helvetica (Latin)</i>
CI	Ivory Coast (<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>)	1961	F	Formerly a territory of France
CL	Sri Lanka	1961		Formerly Ceylon. However, "SL" is being used on current driver licenses.
CO	Colombia	1952		
CR	Costa Rica	1956		
CY	Cyprus	1932		
CZ	Czech Republic	1993	CS	Formerly Československo (Czechoslovakia)
D	Germany	1910		<i>Deutschland (German)</i> ; also used until 1974 by East Germany, which then used DDR until German reunification in 1990
DK	Denmark	1914		
DOM	Dominican Republic	1952		
DY	Benin	1910	Part of AOF (<i>Afrique occidentale française</i>) – 1960	<i>Dahomey (name until 1975). Uses RB unofficially (République du Bénin)</i>
DZ	Algeria	1962	F – 1911	<i>Djazayer (Algerian Arabic: جازير); Formerly part of France</i>
E	Spain	1910		<i>España (Spanish)</i>
EAK	Kenya	1938		East Africa Kenya
EAT	Tanzania	1938	EAT & EAZ	East Africa Tanzania; formerly East Africa Tanganyika and East Africa Zanzibar
EAU	Uganda	1938		East Africa Uganda
EAZ	Zanzibar	1964		East Africa Zanzibar
EC	Ecuador	1962	EQ	

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
ER	Eritrea	1993	AOI	<i>Africa Orientale Italiana</i> (Italian)
ES	El Salvador	1978		
EST	Estonia	1993	EW 1919–1940 & 1991–1993 SU 1940–1991	<i>Eesti Vabariik</i> (Estonian ; old style <i>Eesti Wabariik</i>)
ET	Egypt	1927		
ETH	Ethiopia	1964	AOI – 1941	<i>Africa Orientale Italiana</i> (Italian)
F	France	1910		
FIN	Finland	1993	SF	<i>Suomi / Finland</i> (Finnish/Swedish)
FJI	Fiji	1971		
FL	Liechtenstein	1923		<i>Fürstentum Liechtenstein</i> (German , Principality of Liechtenstein)
FO	Faroe Islands	1996		<i>Føroyar</i>
G	Gabon	1974	ALEF – 1960	<i>Afrique Équatoriale Française</i> . Unofficially using RG on their license plates.
GBA	Alderney	1924		(United Kingdom of) Great Britain & Northern Ireland – Alderney
GBG	Guernsey	1924		(United Kingdom of) Great Britain & Northern Ireland – Guernsey
GBJ	Jersey	1924		(United Kingdom of) Great Britain & Northern Ireland – Jersey
GBM	Isle of Man	1932		(United Kingdom of) Great Britain & Northern Ireland – Isle of Man
GBZ	Gibraltar	1924		(United Kingdom of) Great Britain & Northern Ireland – Gibraltar (Z was assigned because G was already used for Guernsey)
GCA	Guatemala	1956	G	Guatemala, Central America

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
GE	 Georgia	1992	SU	Formerly part of the Soviet Union . Older licence plates use "GEO" instead of "GE". Also used illegally by Equatorial-Guinea (Spanish : <i>Guinea Ecuatorial</i>).
GH	 Ghana	1959	WAC – 1957	West Africa Gold Coast – 1957
GR	 Greece	1913		
GUY	 Guyana	1972	BRG	Formerly British Guiana – 1966
H	 Hungary	1910		
HKJ	 Jordan	1966	JOR	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
HN	 Honduras	?[citation needed]		Unofficial: no other code found for Honduras
HR	 Croatia	1992	SHS 1919–29 Y 1929–53 YU 1953–92	<p><i>Hrvatska</i> (Croatian). Formerly part of Yugoslavia. Immediately after Croatia's declaration of independence in 1991, it was common to see unofficial oval stickers with the letters "CRO". Despite the initial anticipation that Croatia's international vehicle registration code would be "CRO", Croatia opted for "HR" (<i>Hrvatska</i>) instead.</p> <p>SHS was for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (<i>Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca</i>).</p>
I	 Italy	1910		
IL	 Israel	1952		"Israel" is written on the plate also in Hebrew (ישראל) and Arabic (إسرائيل)
IND	 India	1947	BI	
IR	 Iran	1936	PR	
IRL	 Ireland	1992	GB – 1910 SE – 1924 EIR – 1938 EIR/IRL –	Formerly a part of the United Kingdom, Saorstát Éireann , <i>Éire</i> .

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
			1962	
IRQ	 Iraq	1930		
IS	 Iceland	1936		<i>Ísland</i> (Icelandic)
J	 Japan	1964		
JA	 Jamaica	1932		
K ^[citation needed]	 Cambodia	1956		Known as Kampuchea 1976–89. Formerly a territory of France .
KG	 Kyrgyzstan	1992	SU – 1991	Formerly part of the Soviet Union . The Kyrgyz government notified the change from "KS" to "KG", which featured on the new car registration plates from March 2016, in August that year to the UN Secretary-General. ^[11] Additionally, most vehicles use "KGZ" oval stickers instead of "KS".
KSA	 Saudi Arabia	1973	SA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
KWT	 Kuwait	1954		
KZ	 Kazakhstan	1992	SU – 1991	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
L	 Luxembourg	1911		
LAO	 Laos	1959	F – 1949	Formerly a territory of France (French Indochina)
LAR	 Libya	1972	I – 1949, LT	Libyan Arab Republic
LB	 Liberia	1967		
LS	 Lesotho	1967	BL	Basutoland – 1966
LT	 Lithuania	1992	SU 1940–1991	
LV	 Latvia	1992	LR 1927–1940 SU 1940–1991	<i>Latvijas Republika</i> (Latvian)
M	 Malta	1966	GBY 1924–66	
MA	 Morocco	1924		<i>Maroc</i> (French)

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
MAL	Malaysia	1967	PRK – 1957 FM 1954– 57 PTM 1957– 67	Formerly Perak , then Federated Malay States , then Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (Malay)
MC	Monaco	1910		
MD	Moldova	1992	SU – 1991	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
MEX	Mexico	1952		
MNE	Montenegro	2006	MN 1913– 1919 SHS 1919– 29 Y 1929–53 YU 1953– 2003 SCG 2003– 2006	Independent nation until 1918. After that, part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca – Serbo-Croatian) , then part of Yugoslavia and then Serbia and Montenegro (Srbija i Crna Gora – Serbian) . Independence restored in 2006.
MGL	Mongolia	2002		MNG displayed on current plates. Nevertheless, the new format will include MGL once again. ^[12]
MOC	Mozambique	1975	MOC: 1932–56 P: 1957–75	Formerly part of Portugal . Moçambique (Portuguese)
MS	Mauritius	1938		
MW	Malawi	1965	EA 1932– 38 NP – 1938– 70 RNY option 1960–65	Formerly the Nyasaland Protectorate
N	Norway	1922		
NAM	Namibia	1990	SWA	Formerly South West Africa
NAU	Nauru	1968		
NEP	Nepal	1970		
NIC	Nicaragua	1952		
NL	Netherlands	1910		
				Formerly part of

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
NMK	 North Macedonia	2019	YU – 1992 MK 1992–2019	Yugoslavia. Known as <i>Republic of Macedonia</i> until 2019. Mix of English <i>North</i> and <i>Macedonian Makedonija</i>
NZ	 New Zealand	1958		
OM	 Oman	?[<i>citation needed</i>]		
P	 Portugal	1910		Unofficially and illegally used by Palestine as well ^[13]
PA	 Panama	1952		
PE	 Peru	1937		
PK	 Pakistan	1947		
PL	 Poland	1921		
PNG	 Papua New Guinea	1978		
PY	 Paraguay	1952		
Q	 Qatar	1972		
RA	 Argentina	1927		<i>República Argentina</i> (Spanish)
RC	 Republic of China (Taiwan)	1932		The Republic of Congo also uses RC illegally on their license plates (<i>République du Congo</i>).
RCA	 Central African Republic	1962		<i>République Centrafricaine</i> (French)
RCB	 Republic of the Congo	1962		<i>République du Congo Brazzaville</i> (French). Unofficially and illegally using RC on their plates.
RCH	 Chile	1930		<i>República de Chile</i> (Spanish)
RG	 Guinea	1972		<i>République de Guinée</i> (French). Also used illegally by Gabon.
RH	 Haiti	1952		<i>République d'Haiti</i> (French)
RI	 Indonesia	1955		<i>Republik Indonesia</i> (Indonesian)
RIM	 Mauritania	1964		<i>République islamique de Mauritanie</i> (French)

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
RKS	 Kosovo	2010	SHS 1919–29 Y 1929–53 YU 1953–92 SCG 2003–2006 SRB 2006–2010	Republic of Kosovo
RL	 Lebanon	1952		République Libanaise (French)
RM	 Madagascar	1962		République de Madagascar (French)
RMM	 Mali	1962	AOF – 1960	République du Mali (French). Formerly part of French West Africa (<i>Afrique Occidentale Française</i>)
RN	 Niger	1977	AOF – 1960	République du Niger (French). Formerly part of French West Africa (<i>Afrique Occidentale Française</i>)
RO	 Romania	1981	R - 1981	
ROK	 South Korea	1971		Republic of Korea
RP	 Philippines	1975		Republika ng Pilipinas (Republic of the Philippines)
RSM	 San Marino	1932		Repubblica di San Marino (Italian)
RU	 Burundi	1962?		Belgian territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Unofficially using BU on their plates.
RUS	 Russia	1992	SU	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
RWA	 Rwanda	1964	RU – 1962	Formerly part of Ruanda-Urundi – 1962
S	 Sweden	1911		
SD	 Eswatini	1935		Formerly Swaziland
SGP	 Singapore	1952		
SK	 Slovakia	1993	CS 1919–39, 1945–92 SQ 1939–	Formerly Československo (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
			45	
SLO ^[14]	 Slovenia	1992	SHS 1919–29 Y 1929–53 YU 1953–92	Formerly part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes <i>Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca</i> (Serbo-Croatian), then part of Yugoslavia
SME	 Suriname	1936		
SN	 Senegal	1962		
SO	 Somalia	1974		
SRB	 Serbia	2006	SB – 1919 SHS 1919–29 Y 1929–53 YU 1953–2003 SCG 2003–2006	Formerly part of the Kingdom of Serbia . Then part of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (<i>Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca</i> – Serbo-Croatian). Then part of Yugoslavia . Then Serbia and Montenegro (<i>Srbija i Crna Gora</i> – Serbian)
SUD	 Sudan	1963		
SY	 Seychelles	1938		
SYR	 Syria	1952		
T	 Thailand	1955	SM	
THC	 Chad	1973		Tchad (French)
TG	 Togo	1973		
TJ	 Tajikistan	1992	SU – 1991	Formerly part of the Soviet Union , used code "PT" for Республика Таджикистан on plates from 1993 to 2003
TM	 Turkmenistan	1992	SU – 1991	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
TN	 Tunisia	1957	F – 1956	Formerly a territory of France
TO	 Tonga	1995		
TR	 Turkey	1923		
TT	 Trinidad and Tobago	1964		

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
UA	Ukraine	1992	SU	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
UAE	United Arab Emirates	1971		
UK	United Kingdom	2021	GB (1910–2021)	Before 1922, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland . Until 2021, "GB" was used, but from 28 September 2021 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland changed its international vehicle registration code from "GB" to "UK". (This does not affect territories for which the United Kingdom controls international relations outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland.) ^{[15][16]} "UK" was and is the country code on British driving licences, even prior to 2021.
USA	United States	1952	US	
UY ^[citation needed]	Uruguay	2012	ROU	
UZ	Uzbekistan	1992	SU	Formerly part of the Soviet Union
V	Vatican City	1931		CV (Italian: Città del Vaticano) is used as a prefix on the licence plate number itself.
VN	Vietnam	1953		
WAG	Gambia	1932		West Africa Gambia
WAL	Sierra Leone	1937		West Africa Sierra Leone; on local licence plates SLE is used
WAN	Nigeria	1937		West Africa Nigeria
WD	Dominica	1954		Windward Islands Dominica
WG	Grenada	1932		Windward Islands Grenada
WL	Saint Lucia	1932		Windward Islands Saint Lucia
WS	Samoa	1962		Formerly Western Samoa

Code	Country	From	Previous code(s)	Notes
WV	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1932		Windward Islands Saint Vincent
YAR	Yemen	1960		North Yemen formerly known as the Yemen Arab Republic
YV	Venezuela	1955		
Z	Zambia	1964 [citation needed]	RNR	Formerly Northern Rhodesia . However, "ZM" is used on current driving licences.
ZA	South Africa	1936		Zuid-Afrika (from Dutch ; in Afrikaans it is <i>Suid-Afrika</i> ^[17])
ZW	Zimbabwe	1980	SR, RSR	Formerly Southern Rhodesia until 1965, Rhodesia unrecognised until 1980

Codes no longer in use [edit]

Code	Country	Used until	Replaced by	Notes
ADN	Aden	1980	Y	From 1938, also known as South Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (1967)
BA	Burma	1956	BUR	From 1937
BP	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1966		Now Botswana
CA	Canada	1956	CDN	
CS	Czechoslovakia	1992	CZ / SK	Split into Czech Republic and Slovakia .
DA	Danzig, Free City of	1939	D (1939–1945) PL (since 1945)	Danzig (German for Gdańsk)
DDR	German Democratic Republic	1990	D	From 1974 (used D until 1974), Deutsche Demokratische Republik
EIR	Éire	1992	IRL	Now  Ireland
EW	Estonia	1993	EST	Eesti Vabariik (Estonian)

Code	Country	Used until	Replaced by	Notes
FR	Faroe Islands	1996	FO	Føroyar (Faroese)
GB	United Kingdom	2021	UK	Changed to UK to be inclusive of Northern Ireland (which is not part of Great Britain), though the previous GB did also apply to Northern Ireland
GBY	Malta	1966	M	Changed after independence from UK
GRO	Greenland	1910	KN	Grønland (Danish language) / Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenlandic language). Unofficial. The official code is DK.
HV	Upper Volta (French: Haute-Volta), now Burkina Faso	1984	BF	Upper Volta
LR	Latvia	1927–1940	SU, LV	Latvijas Republika (Latvian)
MK	Republic of Macedonia	1992–2019	NMK	Became North Macedonia in 2019
NA	Netherlands Antilles	1957		The Netherlands Antilles were dissolved in 2010.
PANG	Angola	1956	P (1957-1975)	From 1932. Formerly part of Portugal
R	Romania	1981	RO	
RB	Botswana	2003	BP	Republic of Botswana. Formerly Bechuanaland Protectorate
RNY	Rhodesia-Nyasaland Fed.	1953–1963	NP, NR, SR	Now Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe
ROU	Uruguay	1979–2012	UY	República Oriental del Uruguay (Spanish)
RSR	Southern Rhodesia	1965–1979	SR	Now Zimbabwe
RT	Togo	1973	TG	République togolaise (French). Formerly French Togoland – 1960
SA	Saar Territory (League of Nations mandate)	1926–1935	D	SA is again Germany's Saarland
SA	Saar Protectorate	1947–1956	D	SA is again Germany's Saarland
SB	Serbia	1919	SHS	Serbia became part of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

Code	Country	Used until	Replaced by	Notes
SCG	— Serbia and Montenegro	2006	MNE, SRB	From Serbian name "Srbija i Crna Gora". Now Montenegro, Serbia
SE	■ Saorstát Éireann	1938	EIR (IRL from 1962)	Under GB until 1924. Name changed to Éire, now ■ Ireland
SF	— Finland	1993	FIN	SF from "Suomi – Finland" (the names of the country in its official languages, Finnish and Swedish)
SHS	— Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	1929	Y	Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca – Serbo-Croatian. Kingdom changed its name to Yugoslavia
SU	■ Soviet Union	1991	EST, LT, LV, BY, MD, UA, TJ, TM, GE, KZ, UZ, KS, AZ, AM, RUS	
SWA	■ South West Africa	1990		Now Namibia
TS	+ Free Territory of Trieste	1947–1954		Territory Zone A (controlled by the United Kingdom and United States from 1947 to 1954 before given to Italy). Now in Italy, Croatia and Slovenia.
Y	■ Yugoslavia	1953	YU	Yemen started using Y afterwards
YU	■ / ■ Yugoslavia	1992	BIH, HR, NMK, MNE, RKS, SRB, SLO	Now Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Serbia, and Slovenia. MK for Macedonia was in use from 1993 until 2019

See also [edit]

- Aircraft registration
- International Driving Permit
- ISO 3166
- Vienna Convention on Road Traffic
- Vehicle identification number

Unofficial codes [edit]

There are unofficial codes in common use, such as "AS", "A" or "AST" for Asturias, "CAT" for Catalonia, "SCO" for Scotland, "CYM" for Wales, "BZH" for



Brittany, "VL" for Flanders, "V" for Vojvodina/Vajdaság, "TS" for Transylvania, "PR" for Puerto Rico, "CSB" for Kashubia and "SIC" for Székely Land (from Latin *Terra Siculorum*). Some of these, such as "VL" which is used by Flemish separatists, are illegal under their countries' laws.

In addition, in some areas, vehicle-style stickers have been used to denote and promote other entities, such as towns, islands, businesses, and even associations. These irregular stickers almost always bear an explanation of the code in small print near the edge of the sticker, as the codes used may be unfamiliar.



The unofficial code for Brittany, Bzh

Notes [edit]

The political status of Kosovo is disputed. Having unilaterally declared independence from Serbia in 2008, it is formally recognised as an independent state by 97 UN member states (with another 15 recognising it at some point but then withdrawing recognition), while Serbia continues to claim it as part of its own sovereign territory.

Diplomatic licence plate codes [edit]

A separate system is used for vehicles belonging to the diplomats of foreign countries with license plate from the host country. That system is host country-specific and varies largely from country to country. For example, TR on a diplomatic car in the USA indicates Italian, not Turkish. Such markings in Norway are indicated with numbers only, again different from international standards (e.g. 90 means Slovakian).

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Further reading [\[edit\]](#)

- "RPW": Neil Parker and John Weeks, *Registration Plates of the World*, Europlate; 4th edition (2004)

External links [\[edit\]](#)

- UN Economic Commission for Europe, Working Party on Road Transport (WP.11)[\[edit\]](#)
- *Miscellaneous Proposals of Amendments to the Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Identification of Approval Country in Marking*[\[edit\]](#), UN/SCETDG/33/INF.5 (table compares ISO 3166 and DSIT codes)
- *Association Francoplaque: Collectionneurs de Plaques d'Immatriculation*[\[edit\]](#) (data mostly from RPW, above)
- *European Registration Plate Association: Registration Plates of the World Online*[\[edit\]](#) (registration required; data mostly from RPW, above)



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