JAN GOOSSENAERTS

HASHTAGS FOR

PRODUCTS

AND

SERVICES

Hashtags for products and services

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Preface

This e-book introduces the #tagcoding hashtags for products and services.

The hashtags defined in this e-book support #tagcoding. #tagcoding is an atomic habit for users of social media platforms. When used collaboratively it can support discerning information and misinformation, debate and why not, consensus finding.

The knowledge localization model presented in the #tagcoding handbook[1] is based on a number of great resources. I am grateful to all those who have contributed to those resources. The Wikidot wikifarm[2] has provided a low-cost, but powerful, platform for experimenting with ideas related to the wikis that have started the path leading to this e-book.

In "Hashtags for products and services" you will discover a complete set of hashtags for sharing information on products and services on any platform. Without Twitter, now X[3] it is fair to say that #tagcoding on the scale envisioned here would not be thinkable. Newcomers Mastodon and Bluesky support the use and public search of hashtags.

My special thanks to go Teody and Jiji Trivilegio for their work on the markdown sources of this e-book.

Finally, my gratitude to my wife and our daughter for the love and patience.

The author, Malle, 6 December 2024.

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[1]https://leanpub.com/tagpedia
[2]https://www.wikidot.com/
[3]https://X.com/

Part I - About #tagcoding

Chapter 1 - Introduction

- Summary
- #tagcoding: a new digital skill?

The Internet and social media offer enormous new possibilities for curiosity, ingenuity, creativity and resilience. And over the last two decades they have transformed the way we find and share our ideas, information and knowledge.

Search engines, with Google as a pioneer, and recently also AI chatbots, offer fast ways to find answers to many questions.

Open online encyclopedias exist in many languages. Wikipedia was launched in 2001 and is available in over 300 languages.

Microblogs like Twitter, launched in 2006, now X, Bluesky and Mastodon or social platforms such as LinkedIn, Facebook and many others, offer incredible sharing possibilities and great retrieval options when hashtags are used intelligently.

Despite all the opportunities offered by the Internet and social media, the localization of knowledge, as described by Nobel laureate Joseph Stiglitz at the launch of the Global Development Network (2000), proceeds at a slow pace. Information overload in major languages and the insufficient supply of content in most languages and on many topics contribute to slow learning for more sustainable and inclusive development.

What can we do to make better use of the Internet and social media?

Wikinetix's mission is to promote and demonstrate the joint impact of four digital skills, the first of which can be considered an atomic habit:

- **#tagcoding** means that one uses standardized hashtags to relate online information to specific topics in order to structure and retrieve it easily;
- **#xy2wiki** is about creating a wiki that explains tagcoding hashtags in as many languages as possible;
- **#tag2wiki** is about creating, maintaining and coordinating wikis for development communications;
- **#lean2book** is about creating and publishing e-books that leverage the #tagcoding and #tag2wiki wikis.

This e-book has built-in links that make navigating the included reference materials as easy as navigating a wiki. At each level of the hierarchy of contents are tables of contents with links forward to lower-level sections and backward to higher levels. This way, it only takes three or four clicks to get to the specific content of a part, or to return to the part from the more specific content. Of course, the e-book readers also support term search.

The knowledge localization model **#tagcoding** - **#xy2wiki** - **#tag2wiki** - **#lean2book** offers several features to accelerate knowledge localization and public debate. While #tagcoding is a digital skill available to everyone, the #xy2wiki, #tag2wiki and #lean2book skills require an extra investment of time and means. One #xy2wiki mission is the creation of a multidimensional thematic wiki in any local language through topic-based translation of a reference wiki. Once such a wiki is in place, it can support the curation of content - tagged for a country or local government unit - in the languages of the country or locality, the discovery of forgotten topics, and the rapid provision through translation of new reference content.

Therefore, a #tagcoding - #xy2wiki - #tag2wiki - #lean2book movement is a general-purpose collaborative countermeasure to information overload, (epistemic) polarization into bubbles that no longer meet and other imperfections of mainstream Internet and social media. The proposed coding hashtags and corresponding provision of wikis will empower users in the discursive, instructive and productive use of both the Internet and social media, enable a willingness to listen, and help overcome the polarizing forces of social media algorithms.

How *you* exploit #tagcoding and the other digital skills that build on it is up to you to explore and learn. It depends on where you are in your personal development and the responsibilities you have taken on in business or society. This e-book is intended to be a companion for the first episode of your #tagcoding journey.

You can also get guidance and inspiration about your possible uses for systematically defined hashtags and wikis by exploring one of these open access online resources:

- the Wikiworx platform[4];
- the Actor Atlas[5] or its EU chapter[6], India chapter[7] or USA chapter[8] chapters which also cover the contents of this e-book;
- the Social Capital Wikis[9];
- the Wikinetix website[10] has some videos that provide brief introductions to looking up

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[4] http://www.worx.wiki/initiative-management
[5] http://www.actor-atlas.info/
[6] http://eu.actor-atlas.info/
[7] http://india.actor-atlas.info/
[8] http://usa.actor-atlas.info/
[9] http://www.worx.wiki/kc:social-capital-wiki
[10] http://www.wikinetix.com/

hashtags for specific thematic dimensions and online tools that support their use.

The "coding hashtags" cover topics that interest active and thoughtful people from all possible professions and fields of study, in all countries of the world and in all spoken languages.

By #tagcoding social media and online content, we can make it globally discoverable and retrievable as if it were in one's personal library.

On the Internet, this library is globally accessible. Using the territorial hashtags #WWlgu we can create relevant local sections in the global online library. The hashtag #2030library and a dedicated part of the Wikinetix website[11] explore this topic in more detail.

If the tagged content is open access, it becomes part of the public part of the global online library.

As long as there are social media platforms and search engines that support hashtags, you, your favorite suppliers, your customers, and your peers can use hashtags to share, discover, and retrieve content.

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Summary

The second chapter outlines the reasons for using systematically defined hashtags and explains the digital competencies that are involved if the practice is to be scaled up. The desire for global scaling up should be understood as a continuation of the history of knowledge creation and accessibility.

Hashtags for products and services covers one dimension in the framework of systematically defined hashtags.

Part II presents the sections, divisions, groups, classes and sub-classes of the *Central Product Classification* (CPC revision 2.1).

Part III includes three Annexes:

- Annex 1 lists the ISO 639 language codes for the major languages of the world

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[11]http://www.wikinetix.com/lib:2030library

- Annex 2 lists the ISO 3166 country code for all the countries and territories in the world, as well as #isic, #cofog and #lgu hashtags including these codes to create localized versions.
- Annex 3 describes some features of this e-book that support easy navigation through its hundreds of pages.

Part IV lists a few references and a brief remark about the author.

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#tagcoding: a new digital skill?

In its electronic version, this e-book aims to be a companion in your exploration of new digital skills that have the potential to transform the way citizens of all trades use the Internet and social media to share or obtain information about products and services. What is at stake is a digital transformation that equips you with tools better suited to meet the great challenges of our time.

This e-book provides hashtags for products and services. These hashtags can be combined with ISO 3166 country codes or ISO 639 language codes to form hashtags for specific topics such #cpc9220 - Primary education services, in Zulu (with code zu): #cpc9220zu. In fact, depending on the specific interest of users, or issue of an article or campaign, a single hashtag can be created out of millions of combinations to support knowledge sharing on a very specific topic, for instance information on the recall of bicycle helmets by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Their post can be tagged with the product and service hashtag #cpc36971 as shown in Figure 1.1:

Figure 1.1: The hashtag of a recalled product

In a sense, we propose a coordination of the thematic space, which is similar to the Cartesian coordinate geometry for space and time. In this e-book the focus is on hashtags for products and services. In other e-books other thematic dimensions are addressed such as economic activities and functions of government, territorial locality and language. Including

such hashtags brings superior *expressive adequacy* and *computational efficiency* in digital social exchange, localization of knowledge and articulation of shared and differentiated responsibility.

Searching this e-book can be a first step in a broader engagement with systematized content that already includes tens of thousands of wiki pages, or when you feel like sharing a good read, a brilliant idea, or when you need high quality or recent content or speeches about a product or service in your country.

In addition to this e-book and the #tagcoding pivots, other online tools have been defined to support quick and easy discovery of the coding hashtag for a specific topic. The #tagcoding handbook[12] contains some more information on these tools and other #tagcoding proposals.

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[12]https://leanpub.com/tagpedia

Chapter 2 - #tagcoding: why everyone should do it, and how to do it

There are many reasons to start #tagcoding, but two are selected to illustrate these reasons: it is a means to overcome the polarizing forces of social media, and it is a means to make the world of knowledge small for everyone.

As #tagcoding is not primarily a skill to practice individually, a series of engagement steps are presented. They address the individual skill and the public tools that make the skill "socially" productive in a digital Public Sphere.

This chapter concludes with a #tagcoding code of conduct and a brief note on the current "organic" global adoption of #tagcoding.

- The thematic, geographic and language division of the global discourse
- Overcoming the polarizing forces of social media
- Make the world of knowledge small for all
- Thematic dimensions in this e-book
- An atomic habit for the digital age: #tagcoding
- A second step of engagement: #xy2wiki
- A third step of engagement: #tag2wiki
- A fourth step of commitment: #lean2book
- Achieving a digital Public Sphere for your country or language
- Code of Conduct for #tagcoding
- Global adoption of hashtag coding

The thematic, geographic and language division of the global discourse

At the moment of writing, Elon Musk the owner of X has 206.416.510 followers who all get his posts in their timeline - probably upto more than hundred a day. And also non-followers

get his posts as "suggested reading". Do his posts interest us? No one is asking, but on X, except when blocking him, the assumption is yes. No matter the topic he is writing about. By reposting and quoting the opinions and digital cries he likes, and given the algorithms that enforce popular opinions, a single person's viewpoints have taken over a platform. The digital tsunami, a mixture of information, Disinformation (_D), Misinformation (_M), Propaganda (_P), Satire (_S), Fake news (_F) and Conceptual deception (_C) is hitting all platform users. Hashtags are of no use to him, nor his followers.

These practices have caused a growth at alternative platforms, first Mastodon, and more recently Bluesky. And some users are retreating from X. One of these is the European Federation of Journalists.

Retreating is certainly an option in the X-case, but the use of distinctive hashtags to stratify the global discourse into thematic lines is the proposition of this e-book.

Elon Musk will know a lot about SpaceX, the economic sector of which is #isic3030 - Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery, and Tesla (#isic2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles). The satellites provide telecommunication services (#cpc8419). The (e-)vehicles (#cpc49113) need batteries (#cpc46410), the product of #isic2720 - Manufacture of batteries and accumulators. As the manufacturing activities take place in the US and China, the localized hashtags are #isic3030US, #isic2910US and #isic2720CN.

Figure 2.1 shows how thematic dimensions, geographic location, and language are mapped to codes that are then combined to divide the global discourse that may be taking place on a social media platform.
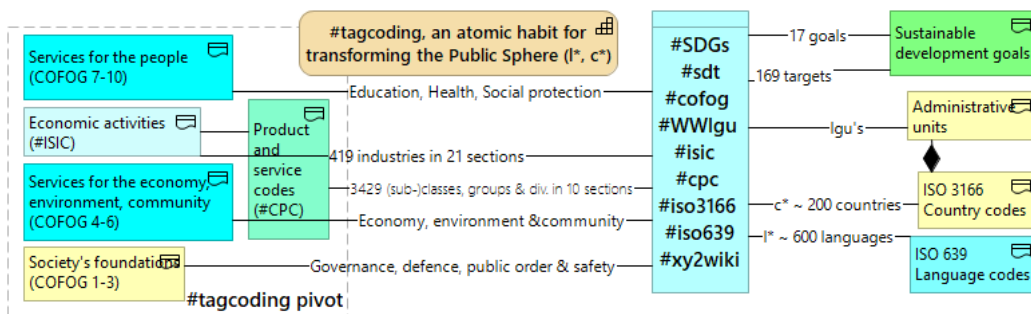
Figure 2.1: Thematic, geographic and language division of the global discourse

The hashtags for products and services may be combined both with country and language codes. Some 2-character codes occur both in the ISO 3166 country code list and the ISO 639 language code list, for instance BO is the country code of Bolivia, and the language code of Tibetan. In such cases one could add the full name of either the language or the country in

the post.

Overcoming the polarizing forces of social media

Recently it has been observed that social media algorithms promote the assertion of one's own opinions and polarize empowered citizens into bubbles that are no longer found. A Belgian Interior Minister stated: "We have invested in *empowerment*, but we have forgotten the willingness to listen".

The resulting question is, then, how to make the will to listen possible through the bubbles.

The good news is that #tagcoding was invented for that purpose: searching for a tagcoding hashtag, before sharing a piece of content or opinion, indicates a willingness to listen, across languages, but also across all sorts of bubbles that social media would otherwise reinforce.

By practicing #tagcoding we can overcome the polarizing forces of social media.

Make the world of knowledge small for all

The "**small world** " argument in social network theory emphasizes that people are, on average, only a few connections away from the information they seek.

Singh et al. (2000) in their article *"The World Is Not Small for Everyone: Inequality in Knowledge Seeking in Organizations "* contrast the "small world" argument with empirical support for the argument that the network structure does not benefit everyone.

For people who have longer search paths to locate knowledge in an organization and on the Internet, the world is big.

Drivers of inequality in access to knowledge include peripheral status mechanisms and homophily, "love of sameness," the tendency of individuals to associate and bond with similar others.

Search tools for coding hashtags and systematized hashtags covering all topics in a thematic dimension (see Chapter 4 of the #tagcoding handbook¹³ foster heterophilic awareness in search. By taking advantage of Internet and wiki services, it takes only a few seconds to find the coding hashtag for a specific topic in a thematic dimension.

Together, coding hashtags, wikis, and public content serve this purpose: to leverage the Internet and social media to make the world of knowledge smaller for all members of society.

Therefore, the systematized contents referred to in this e-book are offered without a paywall. Your contribution to this e-book allows its author(s) and other volunteers to expand and offer for free a growing collection of systematized content. Together we can demonstrate that #tagcoding of content and the creation of linked wikis are pillars for learning and development, and that they reduce barriers to accessing knowledge that is important for people's livelihoods.

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Thematic dimensions in this e-book

The #tagcoding capability uses thematic dimensions to facilitate knowledge sharing and retrieval:

- Define topic hashtags in a systematic end-user (single-dimensional) topic dimension, e.g. #isic9101 for library and archive activity, and PH, the ISO 3166 country code for the Philippines;
- Create hashtags for multidimensional topics by combining monodimensional topic codes, e.g., combining #isic9101 with PH to generate #isic9101PH for library and archive activity in the Philippines;
- Ensuring local language wiki and e-book coverage for all topics in key end-user thematic dimensions (focusing on topics important to a community);
- Provide a way to search for a specific hashtag in a thematic dimension.

The end-user thematic dimensions covered in this e-book are:

- Part II - CPC: "all products and services" as classified in the comprehensive *Central Product Classification.*

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¹³https://leanpub.com/tagpedia/read#leanpub-auto-tools-for-looking-up-tagcoding-hashtags

The hashtags for economic activities and functions of government and the hashtags for the sustainable development goals and targets, are included in a separate e-book. And so are the #WWlgu #tagcoding hashtags for the European Union, India, the Philippines and the United States of America.

The CPC classification hashtags may also be consulted online: in English[14], in French[15] and in Spanish[16].

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An atomic habit for the digital age: #tagcoding

Common search engines and many social platforms support hashtag coding, but for most social media platforms the use of hashtags is an "intra-platform" feature.

In the case of X, following the discontinuation of hashtag-based timelines[17] several years ago, also hashtag search is no longer open to non-subscribers.

In Bluesky, hashtag search is open to non-subscribers via Bluesky Search[18], In Mastodon, via Mastodon Search[19].

On social platforms anyone can tag content with a hashtag for *the issue in the country* to make it part of a national discourse that is visible globally (if hashtag search would be open to non-subscribers of the platform).

This makes the discourse on the topic *inclusive*. Everyone (on the platform) can contribute, without needing to join a specific group or community, or without needing to be "rich or famous" for the contribution to be noticed.

While social media gives you a means to communicate with your social network, coding hashtags allows you to instantly follow a discourse and address it with your own ideas. This

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[14]http://www.ens.wiki/http:hashtag-cpc
[15]http://www.fr2.wiki/pg:cpc
[16]http://www.actor-atlas.info/es:cpc
[17]https://youtu.be/fHUDD5WizwA
[18]https://bsky.app/
[19]https://mastodon.social/search

is in contrast to being restricted to bubbles (your own network) or content for the general public. If a discourse is moving at a slow pace, older posts can be easily retrieved and the hashtag helps retrieve posts over a longer period of time.

By having hashtags for specific topics, the expected posting intensity per hashtag decreases, and a much better match between content supply and demand is possible. Think of authors or researchers in a community that has adopted the hashtag code. A topic with many posts would indicate an oversupply of content - many authors writing similar things, or researchers doing similar research - while a topic with no posts would indicate neglect of the topic. By #tagcoding their output and searching for previous work, authors and researchers can better allocate their time so that all topics within a thematic dimension receive adequate attention.

Language-neutral hashtags cover every sustainable development goal or target, every government function, every economic activity, every product or service, and every locality. There is a coding hashtag for each person's livelihood or public service needs. On the Internet and social media, content coded with hashtags is like a word in a dictionary: when you look it up through a search engine, you will find it.

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A second step of engagement: #xy2wiki

Bringing tag-based #coding capabilities to institutions in any country and to millions of citizens using many languages is a major challenge.

Since search engines and Internet browsers allow setting language preferences, a first goal of wiki content for any language is the provision of pages explaining the meaning, system and structure of all tag encoding hashtags in the language. This is the goal of the #xy2wiki program, which can be instantiated for any language through its 2- or 3-character ISO 639 code: for example, #bn2wiki (http://bn2.wiki) for Bangla, #pa2wiki for Punjabi (http://pa2.wiki), #tgl2wiki for Tagalog (http://tgl.wiki), #es2wiki (http://es2.wiki) for Spanish, etc.

Each #xy2wiki wiki must provide in the "xy" language all the content that this e-book contains in English (#en2wiki with url http://en2.wiki or http://www.ens.wiki).

To enable a digital Public Sphere and forge the necessary trust between institutions, citizens and businesses, all tagged content, whether limited to one language or not, is merged into

a focused discourse stream, including one for each local government unit. Everyone can have a voice in these streams, and everyone can see what others have shared. Because of their combinatorial nature, tags can be highly specialized or rather general. They can be configured according to the scope level[20] at which the public-private discourse occurs.

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A third step of engagement: #tag2wiki

Once the #xy2wiki preparations have been completed, native speaking users of the #tagcoding hashtags can be assured that meaning is shared in a wide variety of inclusive lifeworld[21] related content streams - a digital public sphere[22], truly public and inclusive becomes enabled.

Once hashtags have been adopted at scale in a country or for a language, the search for hashtags is likely to have a limited horizon in the past. Therefore, it is recommended to curate on #xy2wiki pages the contents of tagged posts that provide quality original content on the relevant topics. The use of similar page and wiki naming conventions facilitates the alignment of pages in different languages and/or countries.

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A fourth step of commitment: #lean2book

This e-book uses hyperlinks and hashtags to expand the book's storyline with content that is on the Internet, on wikis and on social platforms. Keep in mind that the e-book reading device is likely to have access to the Internet. As explained in Annex 3 pdf and epub readers booth support search, bookmarks and inline hyperlinks.

The content referred to can have different access regimes. Content in the public domain is referred to as *public content* and is available to all under the same access regime, i.e.

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[20]http://www.ens.wiki/item:level-of-scope
[21]http://www.ens.wiki/item:lifeworld
[22]http://www.ens.wiki/item:public-sphere

free of charge and without restrictions on re-use. Content that is protected by copyright or other rights regimes, much of which is found in printed books (#cpc322) or online text-based information (#cpc8431), cannot be reused without the approval of the copyright holder.

The use of *hyperlinks* in online books or e-books (#cpc84311) such as those published through **Leanpub** has several advantages:

- The author can avoid rewording and repackaging existing content, and can build on the work of others in a straightforward and transparent way; the author can focus on original contributions;
- Content that is on the Internet can evolve and improve between the time the e-book was first produced and the time one reads it, making use of the hyperlink;
- When hyperlinked content is on wikis or blogs that support discussion or commentary, readers can comment to improve the state of knowledge on a topic or area of interest;
- Authors can harvest discourse encoded with hashtags to periodically update their book or topical article.

Systematized public content[23], for example on wikis that are maintained through a #tag2wiki curation approach, draws the attention of authors and readers to the possibility of reusing or referencing such content in their work. By using and expanding systematized public content, its quality and usefulness will gradually improve, especially also in languages where there is still little content online.

The expectation of improving the quality of content gives rise to a subsequent return to specific "content" through hashtag searches, both to discourse and to wiki pages and e-books.

While #tagcoding, #xy2wiki and #tag2wiki are collaborative journeys, e-Book creation is often an individual journey.

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A digital Public Sphere enabling Democracy

The "public sphere" is generally conceived as the social space in which different opinions are expressed, problems of general interest are discussed and collective solutions are developed

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[23]http://www.worx.wiki/systematized

in a communicative way. Thus, the public sphere is the central arena of social communication. In large-scale societies, mass media and, more recently, networked media support and sustain communication in the public sphere.

The Federal President of Germany, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, in his opening speech at the eleventh Bellevue Forum "Democracy and the Digital Public Sphere - A Transatlantic Challenge" (1 March 2021) summarizes the expectations regarding the digital public sphere: "Much is expected of the public sphere in a democracy. It must reflect the plurality of society and be accessible to all, encourage reasoned debate, open up spaces for new ideas and policy goals, provide reliable information, and empower people to participate responsibly in democratic processes. These ideals have guided us since the Enlightenment.

Using *#tagcoding* as a means of promoting and monitoring a discussion topic has a number of advantages, including:

- everyone (with a profile on the platform that allows tagged posts) is empowered to contribute to a discussion or debate, meaning they are truly *inclusive*;
- when consistently defined hashtags are used, content on very specific topics can be easily retrieved; for example, marine aquaculture in Indonesia has the coding hashtag *#isic0312ID*;
- the use of #tagcoding by authors and readers encourages collaborative outreach and avoids information overload, as well as the bewilderment it causes;
- each encoding hashtag supports a "search" for the "single version of the truth" for the discourse on the searched platform, at any time and in all languages.

Discourse coded with hashtags helps authors and readers update their knowledge on a wide range of related topics and ideas. In addition, systematized public content, reliable information, can be easily updated and expanded. And translation efforts can be focussed such that a wide body of content gets translated in more languages.

If there is a "public content #xy2wiki" for each language (used in a country), maintained by curators who augment it with relevant new content from posts coded with hashtags, this is an important asset for the country's digital Public Sphere in each of its languages.

In conclusion: the current use of the Internet and social media contributes less to the digital Public Sphere than is possible with the intensive use of #tagcoding, #xy2wiki and #tag2wiki.

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Code of Conduct for #tagcoding

By #tagcoding we can combat information overload and disinformation, avoid over-re-searched topics and make the world of knowledge small for everyone. Success on this global journey also depends on adhering to certain principles when dealing with content that others have created, and when contributing your own content.

- Respect for everyone's opinion
- Respect for copyright
- Avoid spamming or aggressive pushing of content
- Contributing to an inclusive and non-polarizing discourse

Respect for everyone's opinion

Respecting an opinion doesn't mean endorsing it, especially if it's harmful or unfounded. It simply means acknowledging the right of others to hold their views and engaging with them constructively.

In online information sharing respecting everyone's opinion is important for these reasons (list provided by ChatGPT):

- It fosters Open Dialogue: Respect encourages people to share their thoughts without fear of judgment or ridicule. Open dialogue is essential for learning, growth, and the exchange of ideas.
- It promotes Understanding and Empathy: Respecting opinions, even when we disagree, helps us understand different viewpoints and the experiences that shape them. This builds empathy and reduces prejudice.
- It encourages Critical Thinking: Exposure to diverse perspectives challenges our own beliefs, helping us think critically and refine our views. Disagreement can be a tool for intellectual growth if handled respectfully.
- It strengthens Democratic Principles: A healthy democracy thrives on diverse opinions. Respect ensures that all voices, especially minority ones, are heard, fostering a more inclusive society.
- It prevents Polarization: Disrespect often leads to hostility and division. Respecting others' opinions helps maintain civility, even in disagreement, reducing the risk of extreme polarization.

- It leads to Better Solutions: Collaborative problem-solving benefits from multiple perspectives. Respecting different viewpoints allows for a comprehensive analysis, leading to well-rounded solutions.

By using tagcoding hashtags the author indicates that he or she will respect other opinions on the topic, that the content tagged and shared is not harmful or unfounded to the author's knowledge, and that the author will engage constructively with responses to the shared content.

Respect for copyright

It doesn't make much sense to discover a piece of content through a coding hashtag, and then copy or repeat it, and post it with the same hashtag or a neighboring hashtag (e.g. a different country code). Your content is likely to appear in the same search result as the copied content.

Rather, if you want to reinforce the original author's message, retweet or repost, like, favorite or +1.

By #tagcoding a new work, the author expresses confidence that its content does not infringe on the copyrights of others, or does not merely repeat what is already available (online).

Avoid spamming or aggressive pushing of content

A common practice in (social) media to reach a wider audience is to repeat the same post regularly or in many places.

For example, on X, some post the same content weekly, daily or more frequently. On LinkedIn or Facebook we can post the same content to multiple groups, etc. Tagging with #tags on a public platform makes this multiple posting unnecessary to reach your target audience (as long as you have adopted the #tagcoding conventions, and your target audience is familiar with the hashtags).

By using hashtags coding, the author or publisher chooses not to spam, because of the excess of content pushing attitudes directed at readers. Post once, and then let readers discover the content, through the hashtags in the content, when they need to. This is called "on-demand".

Contributing to an inclusive and non-polarizing discourse

A speech has questions and answers. Authors tend to use print and social media to share their answers and opinions, even without questions being asked.

Where can people express their burning questions? Or opinions that they feel are relevant to the public?

People working in a "neglected" economic activity can add appropriate coding hashtags to their question. A question can gain prominence when it is liked by others, or recognized by an expert. And when a capable answerer comes across a featured question, they can be sure that the answer coded with #tags will be appreciated.

The barriers to joining the discourse are much lower on an "open social platform" than on a closed group of application users, or on a closed platform.

By #tagcoding questions they become part of an inclusive discourse, in addition to the answers and arguments.

If the opinion is intended for a social media bubble away from public debate, tagging is not recommended: the use of #tagcoding hashtags indicates that the content is not intended to polarize, but is meant to serve in public debate.

To the chapter

Global adoption of hashtag coding

Adopting #tagcoding at scale is a societal challenge, especially since there is no (direct) commercial or political interest in such adoption.

Some coding hashtags have been "organically" adopted on a global scale. This is the case for the hashtags of the Sustainable Development Goals: #sdg1, #sdg2 to #sdg17. For these hashtags, on X, it is not uncommon that more than a hundred posts per day, or even per hour, are shared. If you are interested in a specific topic, for example the fight against poverty in the EU, the hashtag #sdg1 won't help you much. On the other hand, if all posts tagged with #sdg1 about fighting poverty in the EU also carried #sdg01EU or #sdg1EU, a simple search for these tags would retrieve the content you are interested in.

Also, some people have intuitively used #sdgKE to share content about sustainable development in Kenya.

Since the beginning of 2018, some knowledge institutions are using hashtags for the Sustainable Development Goals, for example:

- "#sdt1714 - improve policy coherence for sustainable development;"

- "#sdt123 - by 2030 halve per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels, and reduce food losses throughout production;"
- "#sdt61 or #sdt061 - by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;"
- "#sdt055 or #sdt55 - ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making."

The abundance of #covid19 content, along with the desire of many to ensure that content reaches a specific audience, has inspired many people, including government agencies, to combine #covid19, and more recently also #omicron, with ISO country codes or US state codes. Due to the pandemic and the widespread communication about it through social media, the use of certain forms of #coding tags has increased.

This increased usage has also highlighted the need for "internationally agreed" #tagcoding conventions to avoid homonyms on global platforms such as X and LinkedIn.

Consider the following: around the world, two-character ISO country codes are widely used, usually in combination with #covid19, e.g. #covid19CA for Canada, #covid19CO for Colombia or #covid19IL for Israel. In the United States, on the other hand, it is common to use state abbreviations, such as CA for California, IL for Illinois, CO for Colorado, resulting in the same variants of the #covid19 tag with a very different meaning.

What happens? When users on the "periphery" of a hashtag discover that their distinctive tag codes are already being used in the "core", they are likely to abandon their good practices. Which is unfortunate because they were doing the right thing. The impact is that users on the periphery are deprived of a platform utility.

For a fair use of a global platform, homonyms in hashtags should be avoided… as a matter of etiquette on the network. It is especially a responsibility of users in the "core".

The alternative for a US state is a code starting with #covid19US. You could then add the state abbreviation, for example to form #covid19USCA. Or use the state census code, which is 06 for California, to form #covid19US06.

Despite their usefulness for organising content on the Internet and social media, structured hashtags do not easily spread organically. I therefore urge all readers of this e-book to actively promote them in the areas and for the states and counties of their interest, especially also for domestic and local use.

Note that the alphabetical part of the hashtag is not case-sensitive. It also cannot include non-alphanumeric characters, except for the underscore "_". In longer hashtags of several

words it is common to capitalize the first character of each word, as in #MeToo or #AddisAbabaActionAgenda.

To the chapter

Part II - Products and services - #CPC

About the Central Product Classification

#cpc0 - Agriculture, forestry and fishery products

#cpc1 - Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water

#cpc2 - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products

#cpc3 - Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment

#cpc4 - Metal products, machinery and equipment

#cpc5 - Constructions and construction services

#cpc6 - Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services

#cpc7 - Financial and related services; real estate services; and rental and leasing services

#cpc8 - Business and production services

#cpc9 - Community, social and personal services

About the Central Product Classification #CPC

The Central Product Classification (CPC) constitutes a complete product classification covering goods and services. It serves as an international standard for assembling and tabulating all kinds of data requiring product detail, including industrial production, national accounts, service industries, domestic and foreign commodity trade, international trade in services, balance of payments, consumption and price statistics.

Statistics based on CPC Version 2.1 are useful in studying transactions in goods and services in detail and as a basis for developing lists of goods and services for specific purposes, such as price statistics surveys. It has broad acceptance as an international standard and facilitates the maintenance of constant categories of products.

The CPC was originally provided as a 618 page pdf document (in English only) here: Central Product Classification (CPC) Version 2.1[24] (it is not available in print, nor are translations provided).

With the support of Wikinetix a #pdf2wiki conversion[25] was performed during the winter of 2019.

Besided introducing the #CPC hashtags, the wiki version added these usability improvements:

- in order to support multi-lingual debate via social media and the easy retrieval of various contributions regarding a product or service #tagcoding hashtags were added for all sections, divisions, groups, classes, and sub-classes.
- all references to ISIC v4 classes were replaced with direct links to the ISIC class' wiki pages.
- the ISIC class pages (and some other pages) got tagged with #cpc-codes and terms from the CPC classification such that the alphabetic #tagcoding tags for goods, services and bads (a Hashtag cloud) supports the discovery of #cpc-codes and the ISIC class that produces the service or product.

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[24]https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/unsdclassifications/
[25]http://www.ens.wiki/item:cpc

These improvements are also reflected in this e-book.

The sections of the Central Product Classification are:

- #cpc0 - Agriculture, forestry and fishery products
- #cpc1 - Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water
- #cpc2 - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products
- #cpc3 - Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment
- #cpc4 - Metal products, machinery and equipment
- #cpc5 - Constructions and construction services
- #cpc6 - Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services
- #cpc7 - Financial and related services; real estate services; and rental and leasing services
- #cpc8 - Business and production services
- #cpc9 - Community, social and personal services

To the introduction.

#cpc0 - Agriculture, forestry and fishery products

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc01 - Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening**
- **cpc02 - Live animals and animal products (excluding meat)**
- **cpc03 - Forestry and logging products**
- **cpc04 - Fish and other fishing products**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 0 - Agriculture, forestry and fishery products[26].

To the classification.

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[26]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:0

#cpc1 - Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc11 - Coal and peat**
- **cpc12 - Crude petroleum and natural gas**
- **cpc13 - Uranium and thorium ores and concentrates**
- **cpc14 - Metal ores**
- **cpc15 - Stone, sand and clay**
- **cpc16 - Other minerals**
- **cpc17 - Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water**
- **cpc18 - Natural water**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 1 - Ores and minerals; electricity, gas and water[27].

To the classification.

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[27]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:1

#cpc2 - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc21 - Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, oils and fats**
- **cpc22 - Dairy products and egg products**
- **cpc23 - Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products**
- **cpc24 - Beverages**
- **cpc25 - Tobacco products**
- **cpc26 - Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics**
- **cpc27 - Textile articles other than apparel**
- **cpc28 - Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel**
- **cpc29 - Leather and leather products; footwear**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 2 - Food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, apparel and leather products[28].

To the classification.

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[28]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:0

#cpc3 - Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc31 - Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials**
- **cpc32 - Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles**
- **cpc33 - Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel**
- **cpc34 - Basic chemicals**
- **cpc35 - Other chemical products; man-made fibres**
- **cpc36 - Rubber and plastics products**
- **cpc37 - Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.**
- **cpc38 - Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.**
- **cpc39 - Wastes or scraps**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 3 - Other transportable goods, except metal products, machinery and equipment[29].

To the classification.

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[29]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:3

#cpc4 - Metal products, machinery and equipment

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc41 - Basic metals**
- **cpc42 - Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment**
- **cpc43 - General-purpose machinery**
- **cpc44 - Special-purpose machinery**
- **cpc45 - Office, accounting and computing machinery**
- **cpc46 - Electrical machinery and apparatus**
- **cpc47 - Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus**
- **cpc48 - Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks**
- **cpc49 - Transport equipment**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 4 - Metal products, machinery and equipment[30].

To the classification.

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[30]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:4

#cpc5 - Constructions and construction services

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc53 – Constructions**
- **cpc54 – Construction services**

This section includes constructions and construction services. The former, in division 53, cover the physical outputs of construction activities (e.g., buildings or civil engineering works), while the latter, in division 54, cover the services provided in constructing these objects. A given unit produces just one of the two forms of output in a given production process (in division 53 if on own account, in division 54 if provided as a service). The valuation of the output will be different, according to the type of output produced.

The categories in division 54 that relate to the construction of complete objects follow the same structure as categories in division 53. Division 54 also covers additional outputs that are only produced on a service basis (special trades).

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 5 - Constructions and construction services[31].

To the classification.

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[31]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:5

#cpc6 - Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc61 - Wholesale trade services**
- **cpc62 - Retail trade services**
- **cpc63 - Accommodation, food and beverage services**
- **cpc64 - Passenger transport services**
- **cpc65 - Freight transport services**
- **cpc66 - Rental services of transport vehicles with operators**
- **cpc67 - Supporting transport services**
- **cpc68 - Postal and courier services**
- **cpc69 - Electricity, gas and water distribution (on own account)**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 6 - Distributive trade services; accommodation, food and beverage serving services; transport services; and electricity, gas and water distribution services[32].

To the classification.

#cpc7 - Financial and related services; real estate services; and rental and leasing services

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc71 - Financial and related services**
- **cpc72 - Real estate services**
- **cpc73 - Leasing or rental services without operator**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 7 - Financial and related services; real estate services; and rental and leasing services[33].

To the classification.

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[33]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:7

#cpc8 - Business and production services

This section includes these divisions:

- **cpc81 - Research and development services**
- **cpc82 - Legal and accounting services**
- **cpc83 - Professional, technical and business services (except research, development, legal and accounting services)**
- **cpc84 - Telecommunications, broadcasting and information supply services**
- **cpc85 - Support services**
- **cpc86 - Support and operation services to agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and utilities**
- **cpc87 - Maintenance, repair and installation (except construction) services**
- **cpc88 - Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others**
- **cpc89 - Other manufacturing services; publishing, printing and reproduction services; materials recovery services**

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 8 - Business and production services[34].

To the classification.

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[34]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:8

#cpc9 - Community, social and personal services

This section includes these divisions:

- cpc91 - Public administration and other services provided to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services
- #cpc92 - Education services
- cpc93 - Human health and social care services
- cpc94 - Sewage and waste collection, treatment and disposal and other environmental protection services
- cpc95 - Services of membership organizations
- cpc96 - Recreational, cultural and sporting services
- cpc97 - Other services
- cpc98 - Domestic services
- cpc99 - Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies

For the sample version

Further details are in the full version of this e-book or can be consulted online via 9 - Community, social and personal services[35].

To the classification.

#cpc92 - Education services

- #cpc921 - Pre-primary education services
- #cpc922 - Primary education services
- #cpc923 - Secondary education services
- #cpc924 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services

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[35]http://www.ens.wiki/cpc:9

- #cpc925 - Tertiary education services
- #cpc929 - Other education and training services and educational support services

To the section.

#cpc921 - Pre-primary education services

- #cpc9210 - Pre-primary education services

To the division.

#cpc9210 - Pre-primary education services

To the group.

#cpc92100 - Pre-primary education services

This subclass includes: education services usually provided by nursery schools, kindergartens, pre-schools, centres for early childhood education, centres for infant education or special sections attached to primary schools. Pre-primary education (ISCED Level 0) is defined as the initial stage of organized instruction designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, that is, to provide a bridge between the home and a school- based atmosphere.

This subclass also includes: services related to the provision of special education programmes at this educational level

This subclass does not include:

- recreational and vacation camps for children, cf. 63130
- child day-care services, cf. 93510

To the class.

#cpc922 - Primary education services

- #cpc9220 - Primary education services

To the division.

#cpc9220 - Primary education services

To the group.

#cpc92200 - Primary education services

This subclass includes: educational services provided at ISCED Level 1, which includes programmes designed to provide students with an initial basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music

This subclass also includes:

- services related to the provision of special education programmes at this educational level
- services related to the provision of literacy programmes for adults at this educational level

To the class.

#cpc923 - Secondary education services

- #cpc9231 - Lower secondary education services, general
- #cpc9232 - Lower secondary education services, technical and vocational
- #cpc9233 - Upper secondary education services, general
- #cpc9234 - Upper secondary education services, technical and vocational

This group includes:

- educational services for secondary programmes that become increasingly specialized as a student moves from one level to the next. These programmes can be general or technical/vocational according to the following definitions:
- General programmes: Covers education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational or technical education programmes.
- Technical/Vocational: Covers education that prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

To the division.

#cpc9231 - Lower secondary education services, general

To the group.

#cpc92310 - Lower secondary education services, general

This subclass includes: educational services at ISCED Level 2 generally aiming to complete the provision of basic skills and knowledge of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialized teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialization. These services cover education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational or technical education programmes.

This subclass also includes:

- services related to the provision of special education programmes at this educational level
- services related to the provision of literacy programmes for adults at this educational level

To the class.

#cpc9232 - Lower secondary education services, technical and vocational

To the group.

#cpc92320 - Lower secondary education services, technical and vocational

This subclass includes: educational services at ISCED Level 2 generally aiming to complete the provision of basic skills and knowledge of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialized teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialization. These services cover education that prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

This subclass also includes: services related to the provision of special education programmes at this educational level

To the class.

#cpc9233 - Upper secondary education services, general

To the group.

#cpc92330 - Upper secondary education services, general

This subclass includes: educational services for programmes (ISCED Level 3), with a higher degree of specialization and where teachers are more qualified and specialized in their subjects when compared to Level 2. Often different streams and types of programmes are available at this level. Generally speaking, completion of Level 3 education is the minimum requirement for entry into tertiary education programmes. Services in this subclass cover education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational or technical education programmes.

To the class.

#cpc9234 - Upper secondary education services, technical and vocational

To the group.

#cpc92340 - Upper secondary education services, technical and vocational

This subclass includes: educational services for programmes (ISCED Level 3), with a higher degree of specialization and where teachers are more qualified and specialized in their subjects when compared to Level 2. Often different streams and types of programmes are available at this level. Generally speaking, completion of Level 3 education is the minimum requirement for entry into tertiary education programmes. Services in this subclass cover education that prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

To the class.

#cpc924 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services

- #cpc9241 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, general
- #cpc9242 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, technical and vocational

To the division.

#cpc9241 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, general

To the group.

#cpc92410 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, general

This subclass includes: educational services for programmes (ISCED Level 4) which, while happening after students finish Upper Secondary education, cannot be considered tertiary education because content-wise these programmes are not significantly more advanced than those from Upper Secondary. They are either short vocational programmes that lead students to the labour market or programmes with substantial theoretical background instruction specifically designed to prepare students for entry to tertiary education in cases where they had previously followed a curriculum (in Level 3 above) that lacked elements needed to entitle them to enter tertiary education programmes. Services in this subclass cover education which is not designed explicitly to prepare participants for a specific class of occupations or trades or for entry into further vocational or technical education programmes.

To the class.

#cpc9242 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, technical and vocational

To the group.

#cpc92420 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, technical and vocational

This subclass includes: educational services for programmes (ISCED Level 4) which, while happening after students finish Upper Secondary education, cannot be considered tertiary education because content-wise these programmes are not significantly more advanced than those from Upper Secondary. They are either short vocational programmes that lead students to the labour market or programmes with substantial theoretical background instruction specifically designed to prepare students for entry to tertiary education in cases where they had previously followed a curriculum (in Level 3 above) that lacked elements needed to entitle them to enter tertiary education programmes. Services in this subclass cover education that prepares participants for direct entry, without further training, into specific occupations. Successful completion of such programmes leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification.

To the class.

#cpc925 - Tertiary education services

- #cpc9251 - First stage tertiary education services
- #cpc9252 - Second stage tertiary education services

To the division.

#cpc9251 - First stage tertiary education services

To the group.

#cpc92510 - First stage tertiary education services

This subclass includes: education services leading to a university degree or equivalent. Such education services are offered in universities, colleges and similar institutions of higher education.

To the class.

#cpc9252 - Second stage tertiary education services

#cpc92520 - Second stage tertiary education services

This subclass includes: education services for tertiary programmes which lead directly to an advanced research qualification, such as a doctoral degree.

To the class.

#cpc929 - Other education and training services and educational support services

- #cpc9291 - Other education and training services
- #cpc9292 - Educational support services

To the division.

#cpc9291 - Other education and training services

- #cpc92911 - Cultural education services
- #cpc92912 - Sports and recreation education services
- #cpc92919 - Other education and training services, n.e.c.

To the group.

#cpc92911 - Cultural education services

This subclass includes:

- piano and other music instruction
- art instruction
- dance instruction and dance studios
- art instruction except academic
- photography instruction

This subclass does not include: formal instruction on the above which leads to a professional diploma or degree, cf. 925

To the class.

#cpc92912 - Sports and recreation education services

This subclass includes sports instruction services by sports camps and schools or by professional sports instructors, teachers or coaches to groups of individuals. It does not include the provision of such services by academic schools, colleges and universities.

This subclass includes:

- sports instruction (baseball, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, tennis, figure skating, etc.)
- camps, sports instruction
- gymnastics instruction
- riding instruction
- swimming instruction
- martial arts instruction
- card game instruction (such as bridge)

- yoga instruction

This subclass does not include:

- recreational or vacation camps that include sports training or instruction, cf. 63130
- incidental sports and recreation instruction by academic schools, colleges or universities, cf. 921- 925

#cpc92919 - Other education and training services, n.e.c.

This subclass includes:

- training for car, bus, lorry and motorcycle driving licences
- training for flying certificates and ship licences
- computer training services
- management training services
- services provided by music camps, science camps, computer camps and other instructional camps, except for sports
- education services not definable by level

This subclass does not include:

- services related to literacy programmes for adults, cf. 92200, 92310
- higher education services comparable to the regular education system, cf. 924, 925
- cultural education services other than academic, cf. 92911
- education services provided by instructors, coaches, etc., as part of sporting activities, cf. 92912

To the class.

#cpc9292 - Educational support services

To the group.

#cpc92920 - Educational support services

This subclass includes:

- non-instructional services that support educational processes or systems, such as:
    - educational consulting
    - educational guidance counselling services
    - educational testing evaluation services
    - educational testing services
    - organization of student exchange programmes

Part III - Annexes

Annex 1 - ISO 639 codes for the major languages of the world

More details on the use of all these languages is available from http://www.ens.wiki/system:lang.

Use the hashtag #xy2wiki when sharing content is in a certain language for which little online content is available. For instance #ajg2wiki for content in Adja.

A - B - C - D - E - F - G - H - I - J - K - L - M - N - O - P - Q - R - S - T - U - V - W - X - Y - Z

To the annexes

A

abkhazian-#abk achehnese-#ace acoli-#ach adangme-#ada adhola-#adh adi-#adi adja-#ajg adyghe-#ady afaan-oromo-#gax afaan-oromo-#om afar-#aa afghani-#ps afrikaans-#af aguaruna-#agr akan-#ak akuapem-#ak albanian-#sq alemannic-#als algerian-arabic-#arq alur-#alz amharic-#am angami-#njm angika-#anp anii-#blo antigua-and-barbuda antiguan-creole-#aig antillean-creole-#acf anuak-#anu anyuak-#anu anywa-#anu ao-#njo arabic-#ar arabic-#ary arabic-egyptian-spoken-#arz aragonese-#an aringa-#luc aringati-#luc armenian-#hy aromanian-#rup assamese-#as assante-twi-#ak assyrian-neo-aramaic-#aii asturian-#ast ateso-#teo avaric-#av awadhi-#awa awa-pit-#kwi aymara-#ay azerbaijani-#az

To the alphabet

B

babanki-#bbk bahamian-creole-#bah bahasa-indonesia-#id bajan-#bjs balinese-#ban balti-#bft baluchi-#bal bamanankan-#bm bambara-#bm banda-#bad bangla-#bn banjarese-#bjn banyumasan-#bms baoulé-#bci bar-#anu bariba-#bba bari-#bfa bashkir-#ba basque-#eu batak-#btk batak-karo-#btx batak-simalungun-#bts beja-#bej belarusian-#be belizean-creole-#bzj bemba-#bem bengali-#bn betawi-#bew bhili-#bhb bhojpuri-#bho bhotia-#bhotia

bhumij-#bhumij bikol-#bcl bikol-#bik bikol-naga-#bcl bini-#bin bishnupuriya-#bpy bislama-#bi blin-#byn bodo-#brx bono-#ak bosnian-#bs brahui-#brh braj-#bra breton-#br buginese-#bug buksa-tharu-#tkb bukusu-#bxk bulgarian-#bg bura-#bwr bura-pabir-#bwr burjin-#anu burmese-#my burushaski-#bsk buryat-#bua

To the alphabet

C

cameroonian-creole-#wes cañar–loja-#qxr cantonese-#yue cape-verdean-creole-#kea carib-#car catalan-#ca cebuano-#ceb central-atlas-tamazight-#tzm central-bikol-#bcl central-makhuwa-#vmw chadian-arabic-#shu chakhesang-#nri chakru-#nri chaldean-neo-aramaic-#cld cham-#cja chamic-#cmc chamorro-#ch chang-#nbc chavacano-#cbk chayahuita-#cbt chechen-#ce cherokee#chr chewa-#ny cheyenne-#chy chibemba-#bem chichewa-#ny chimborazo-#qug chinambya-#nmq chindau-#ndc chinese-hong-kong-#zhhk chinese-macau-#zhmo chinese-prc-#zhcn chinese-singapore-#zhsg chinese-taiwan-#zhtw chinese-#zh chinkhonde-#nyy chinyanja-#ny chipewyan-#chp chishona-#sn chitonga-#toi chitumbuka-#tum chitwania-tharu-#the choctaw-#cho chokri-#nri chol-#ctu chontal-#chf chopi-#cce ch'orti-#caa chuj-#cac chuukese-#chk chuvash-#cv chuwabu-#chw cicopi-#cce cinyungwe-#nyu circassian-west-#ady cisena-#seh citumbuka-#tum ciyawo-#yao coorgi-#kfa copi-#cce corsican-#co cree-#cr creek-#mus crimean-tatar-#crh croatian-#hr cuka-#cuh cuzco-quechua-(quechuan)-#quz czech-#cs

To the alphabet

D

dafla-#njz dagaare-#dga dagaari-dioula-#dgd dagbani-#dag dagbanli-#dag dagur-#dta dan-#dnj dangaura-tharu-#thl dangme-#ada danish-#da dari-#prs datooga-#tcc dazaga-#dzg dendi-#ddn deori-#der dholuo-#luo dhopadhola-#adh dimasa-#dis dinka-#din divehi-#dv djerma-#dje dogri-#doi dombe-#dov dongxiang-#sce doteli-#dty dotyali-#dty duala-#dua dutch-#nl dyula-#dyu dzongkha-#dz

To the alphabet

E

eastern-gorkha-tamang-#tge eastern-tamang-#taj east-limba-#lma ebira-#igb echuwabo-#chw ecizinza-#zin efik-#efi ekajuk-#eka ekegusii-#guz elhomwe-#lon elomwe-#ngl emilian-#egl enga-#enq english-#en erzya-#myv estonian-#et evenki-#evn ewe-#ee ewondo-#ewo

To the alphabet

F

fang-#fan fante-#fat faroese-#fo farsi-#fa fijian-#fj fiji-hindi-#hif filipino-#tl finnish-#fi fon-#fon forro-#cri frafra-#gur french-#fr french-guianese-creole-#gcr frisian-#fy friulan-#fur fulah-#ff fulani-#ff fulfulde-#ff

To the alphabet

G

gadaba-#gbj gaelic-#gd ga-#gaa gagauz-#gag galician-#gl ganda-#lg gan-#gan gangte-#gnb garifuna-#cab garo-#grt gayo-#gay gen-#gej georgian-#ka german-#de german-#sxu gikuyu-#ki gilaki-#glk gilbertese-#gil gitonga-#toh gondi-#gon gonja-#gjn gorontalo-#gor gourmanché-#gux grebo-#grb greek-#el grenadian-creole-#gcl guarani-#gn guinea-bissau-creole-#pov gujarati-#gu gurene-#gur gurindji-#gue gusii-#guz guyanese-creole-#gyn gwere-#gwr

To the alphabet

H

hadiyya-#hdy haitian-creole-#ht hakka-#hak halabi-#hlb halam-#cfm hani-#hni hassanya-#mey hausa-#ha hawaiian-#haw hawaiian-pidgin-english-#hwc hazaragi-#haz hebrew-#he herero-#hz hiligaynon-#hil hindi-#hi hiri-motu-#ho hmar-#hmr hmong-#hmn ho-#hoc huastec-#hus hungarian-#hu hunsrik-#hrx hyam-#jab

To the alphabet

I

iban-#iba ibibio-#ibb icelandic-#is icibemba-#bem igala-#igl igbo-#ig ikisimbëtë-kiswahili-#sw ikokolemu-#kdi ikwerre-#ikw ilokano-#ilo ilonggo-#hil imbabura-#qvi indonesian-#id ingush-#inh inuktitut-#iu iraqw-#irk irish-#ga isindebele-#nr isixhosa-#xh isizulu-#zu italian-#it

To the alphabet

J

jamaican-patois-#jam jambo-#anu japanese-#ja jatapu-#kxv javanese-#jv juang-#jun

To the alphabet

K

kabardian-#kbc kabaui-#nbu kabiye-#kbp kabras-#lkb kabuli-#ps kabuverdianu-#kea kabyle-#kab kachin-#kac kakwa-#keo kalaallisut-#kl kalanga-#kck kalanguya-#kak kallahan-#kak kalmyk-#xal kamba-#kam kanembu-#kbl kannada-#kn kanuri-#kr kaonde-#kqn kapampangan-#pam kaqchikel-#cak karachay-balkar-#krc karakalpak-#kaa karamojong-#kdj karbi-#mjw karelian-#krl karen-#kar kasem-#xsm kashmiri-#ks kashubian-#csb kassena-#xsm kassonke-#kao kathoriya-tharu-#tkt kazakh-#kk kenyi-#lke khakas-#kjh khalkha-#khk khandeshi-#khn kharia-#khr khasi-#kha khayo-#lko khezha-#nkh khiemnungan-#kix khmer-#km khoekhoegowab-#naq khoekhoe-#naq k'iche'an-#guq kiche-#quc kidawida-#dav kiga-#cgg kigiryama-#nyf kikamba-#kam kikongo-#kg kikongo-ya-leta-#ktu kikuyu-#ki kimbundu-#kmb kîmîîrû-#mer kinnauri-#kfk kinyarwanda-#rw kirundi-#rn kisan-#xis kiswahili-#sw kituba-#ktu kituba-#mkw kochila-tharu-#thq koch-#kdq koda-#cdz kodagu-#kfa kokborok-#trp kokola-#kzn kolami-#kfb komi-#kv kom-#kmn konda-#kfc kongo-#kg konjo-#koo konkani-#kok konkomba-#xon konso-#kxc konyak-#nbe kora-#cdz korean-#ko korku-#kfq korwa-#kfp koya-#kff koyraboro-senni-#ses kpelle-#kpe krio-#kri kru-#kro kui-#uki kuki-#tcz kumam-#kdi kumyk-#kum kupsabiny-#kpz kurdish-central-#ckb kurdish-#ku kurdish-northern-#kmr kurdish-southern-#sdh kurmanji-#kmr kurukh-#kru kuteb-#kub kwangali-#kwn kwanyama-#kj kyrgyz-#ky

To the alphabet

L

ladakhi-#lbj ladino-#lad lahauli-#spt lahnda-#lah lakher-#mrh lak-#lbe lakota-dida-#dic lalung-#lax lámnso-#lns lango-#laj lao-#lo latgalian-#ltg latvian-#lv leblango-#laj lepcha-#lep lhukonzo-#koo liangmei-#njn liberian-kreyol-#lir ligurian-#lij likpakpaanl-#xon limbu-#lif limburgish-#li lingala-#ln lithuanian-#lt logooli-#rag lolo-#llb lombard-#lmo lori-northern-#lrc lotha-#njh low-german-#nds low-lugbara-#luc lozi-#loz lubukusu-#bxk luganda-#lg lugbarati-#lgg lugwere-#gwr luhya-#luy lukabarasi-#lkb lukenye-#lke lulamoogi-#xog lulogoli-#rag lumasaaba-#myx lunyole-kenya-#nyd lunyole-#nuj lunyore-#nyd lusamia-#lsm lushai-#lus lusoga-#xog luxembourgish-#lb

To the alphabet

M

maa-#mas macedonian-#mk madagascar ma´di-#mhi madurese-#mad magahi-#mag maindo-#cwb maithili-#mai makasar-#mak makhuwa-marrevone-#xmc makhuwa-meetto-#mgh makhuwa-saka-#xsq makhuwa-shirima-#vmk malagasy-#mg malawi-lomwe-#lon malayalam-#ml malay-#ms malgwa-#mfi malinka-western-#mlq maltese-#mt malto-#kmj mamara-#myk mambilla-#mzk mam-#mam mampruli-#maw mamprusi-#maw mandari-#mqu mandarin-#cmn mandar-#mdr mandinka-#mnk maninka-#emk manipuri-#mni manx-#gv manyawa-#mny mao-#nbi maori-#mi mapudungun-#arn maram-#nma marathi-#mr marenje-#vmr mari-#chm maring-#nng marshallese-#mh marwari-#mwr masaba-#myx masai-#mas mauritian-creole-#mfe mazandarani-#mzn mbukushu-#mhw meadow-mari#mhr meitei-#mni mende-#men meru-#mer mikir-#mjw minangkabau-#min mirandese-#mwl miroy-#anu mishmi-#mhu miskito-#miq mizo-#lus moba-#mfq modern-mon-#mnw mogh-#rki moksha-#mdf mongolian-#mn mongo-#lol monpa-#kkf moojanga-#anu mopan-#mop mossi-#mos mumuye-#mzm munda-#mun mundari-#unr mwimbi-muthambi-#mws myanmar-#my

To the alphabet

N

nahuatl-#nah nakhi-#nxq nambya-#nmq nandi-#niq nauru-#na navajo-#nv ndau-#ndc ndebele-north-#nd ndonga-#ng neapolitan-#nap nenets-#yrk nepal-basha-#new nepali-#ne

newari-#new new-guinea-pidgin-#tpi ngakarimojong-#kdj ng'aturkana-#tuv ngbaka-minagende-#nga ngoni-#ngo nias-#nia nicobarese-#caq nigerian-pidgin-#pcm nissi-#njz nkore-#nyn nobiin-#fia nocte-#njb nogai-#nog northern-dagara-#dgi northern-pashto-#pbu northern-sami-#se northern-sotho-#nso northwestern-otomi-#otq north-western-tamang-#tmk norwegian-#no nso-#lns nuer-#nus nuosu-#ii nupe-#nup nuro-#anu nyakyusa-#nyy nyala-#nle nyamwezi-#nym nyaneka-#nyk nyanja-#ny nyankole-#nyn nyole-kenya-#nyd nyole-#nuj nyoro-#nyo nyungwe-#nyu nzima-#nzi

To the alphabet

O

obolo-#ann occitan-#oc odia-#or ojibwa-#oj okene-#igb oktpoto-#igb olukabarasi-#lkb olukhayo-#lko olunyala-#nle olunyaneka-#nyk olusamia-#lsm oluwanga-#lwg oraon-#kru oria-#or oriya-#or oromiffa-#om oromo-#om oshikwanyama-#kj oshindonga-#ng ossetian-#os otetela-#tll otjiherero-#hz otomi-#oto otuho-#lot

To the alphabet

P

paez-#pbb paite-#pck palauan-#pau pangasinan-#pag papantla-totonac-#top papiamento-#pap parji-#pci pashto-#ps pawi-#cnh pedi-#nso persian-#fa peul-#ff phom-#nph picard-#pcd pidgin-#tpi pilagá-#plg pochury-#npo pohnpeian-#pon pokomo-#pkb polish-#pl portuguese-#pt pulaar-#ff pular-#fuf punjabi-#pa purepecha-#pua

To the alphabet

Q

q'anjob'alan-#kjb qeqchi-#kek quechua-#qu querétaro-otomi-#otq

To the alphabet

R

rabha-#rah rai-#bap rajasthani-#raj ramoaaina-#rai rana-tharu-#thr rarotongan-#rar rengma-#nre réunion réunion-creole-#rcf romagnol-#rgn romania romanian-#ro romani-

#rom romansh-#rm rufumbira-#kin rukiga-#cgg rukwangali-#kwn rundi-#rn runyankore-#nyn runyoro-#nyo runyoro-rutooro-#ttj russia russian-#ru rutooro-#ttj rwanda

To the alphabet

S

sabinyi-#kpz sambaa-#ksb samia-#lsm samoan-#sm samogitian-#sgs sandawe-#sad sango-#sg sangtam-#nsa sanskrit-#sa santali-#sat saraiki-#skr saramaccan-#srm sardinian-#sc sasak-#sas savara-#srb scots-#sco sema-#nsm sena-#seh sepedi-#nso serbian-#sr serer-#srr sesotho-#st setswana-#tn seychellois-creole-#crs shan-#shn sherpa-#xsr shilha-#shi shilluk-#shk shina-#scl shona-#sn sicilian-#scn sidamo-#sid sierra-leonean-creole-#kri sierra-totonac-#toc silesian-#szl silozi-#loz silte-#stv sindhi-#sd sinhala-#si sioux-#dak siswati-#ss siyi-#yue slovak-#sk slovenian-#sl soga-#xog somali-#so sonha-#soi soninke-#snk sorani-#ckb sora-#srb sotho-#st south-africa southern-altai-#alt southern-balochi-#bcc southern-min-#nan southern-pashto-#pbt southern-sotho-#st southwestern-mandarin-#xghu spanish-#es sranan-(creoles)-#srn sranan-(other)-#srn sranan-(pidgins)-#srn standard-arabic-#arb sukuma-#suk sundanese-#su susu-#sus swabian-#swg swahili-#sw swati-#ss swazi-language-#ss swedish-#sv switzerland syria

To the alphabet

T

tadaksahak-#dsq tahitian-#ty taishanese-#yue taita-#dav tajik-#tg takia-#tbc takwane-#tke tamashek-#taq tamil-#ta tangkhul-#nmf tangsa-#nst tarifit-#rif tatar-#tt tawellemmet-#ttq telugu-#te teso-#teo tetela-#tll tetum-#tdt thado-#tcz thai-#th tharaka-#thk themne-#tem thimbukushu-#mhw thok-naath-#nus tibetan-#bo ticuna-#tca tigre-#tig tigrigna-#ti tigrinya-#ti timne-#tem tiv-#tiv tjikalanga-#kck toba-batak-#bbc toba-#tob tojolabal-#toj tok-pisin-#tpi tolai-#ksd tongan-#to tonga-#toh tonga-#toi tooro-#ttj tripuri-#trp tshiluba-#lua tshivenda-#ve tsonga-#ts tswana-#tn tswa-#tsc tubu-#tuq tulu-#tcy tumbuka-#tum tunisian-#aeb turkana-#tuv turkish-#tr turkmen-#tk tuvaluan-#tvl tuvan-#tyv twi-#tw txopi-#cce tzeltal-#tzh tzotzil-#tzo

To the alphabet

U

udmurt-#udm urainian-#uk umbundu-#umb upper-sorbian-#hsb urdu-#ur urhobo-#urh uyghur-#ug uzbek-#uz

To the alphabet

V

vaiphei-#vap vai-#vai venda-#ve venetian-#vec vietnamese-#vi virgin-islands-creole-#vic vlax-romani-#rmy

To the alphabet

W

walamo-#wal wales walloon-#wa wancho-#nnp wanga-#lwg waray-#war warlpiri-#wbp waskia-#wsk wayuu-#guc welsh-#cy west-bank-and-gaza west-central-limba-#lia western-punjabi-#pnb western-tamang-#tdg west-greenland wolaytta-#wal wolof-#wo wu-#wuu

To the alphabet

X

xhosa-#xh xitsonga-#ts xitswa-#tsc

To the alphabet

Y

yakut-#sah yambo-#anu yao-#yao yaqui-#yaq yembo-#anu yiddish-#yi yi-#ii yimchungre-#yim yocoboué-dida-#gud yoruba-#yo yucatec-maya-#yua yuehai-#yue

To the alphabet

Z

zande-#zne zapotec-#zap zaramo-#zaj zarma-#dje zaza-#zza zeliang-#nbu zemi-#nzm zhuang-#za zigula-#ziw zinza-#zin zou-#zom zulu-#zu

To the alphabet

Annex 2 - ISO 3166 Codes for all Countries

This annex lists all countries and territories of the world, each with its ISO 3166 country code and their generic tagcoding hashtags. Over a hundred thousand topics for discourse are supported by adding a country's ISO code to the hashtags for economic activities (ISIC) or functions of government (COFOG).

Most of these tags are listed in the Actor Atlas country pages[36]. Those territories for which this is not the case are marked with *.

Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
Afghanistan	AF	#cofogAG	#isicAG	#AGlgu
Aland Islands*	AX	#cofogAX	#isicAX	#AXlgu
Albania	AL	#cofogAL	#isicAL	#ALlgu
Algeria	DZ	#cofogDZ	#isicDZ	#DZlgu
American Samoa*	AS	#cofogAS	#isicAS	#ASlgu
Andorra*	AD	#cofogAD	#isicAD	#ADlgu
Angola	AO	#cofogAO	#isicAO	#AOlgu
Anguilla*	AI	#cofogAI	#isicAI	#AIlgu
Antarctica*	AQ	#cofogAQ	#isicAQ	#AQlgu
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	#cofogAG	#isicAG	#AGlgu
Argentina	AR	#cofogAR	#isicAR	#ARlgu
Armenia	AM	#cofogAM	#isicAM	#AMlgu
Aruba*	AW	#cofogAW	#isicAW	#AWlgu
Australia	AU	#cofogAU	#isicAU	#AUlgu
Austria	AT	#cofogAT	#isicAT	#ATlgu
The Bahamas	BS	#cofogBS	#isicBS	#BSlgu
Bahrain	BH	#cofogBH	#isicBH	#BHlgu
Bangladesh	BD	#cofogBD	#isicBD	#BDlgu
Barbados	BB	#cofogBB	#isicBB	#BBlgu
Belarus	BY	#cofogBY	#isicBY	#BYlgu
Belgium	BE	#cofogBE	#isicBE	#BElgu
Belize	BZ	#cofogBZ	#isicBZ	#BZlgu
Benin	BJ	#cofogBJ	#isicBJ	#BJlgu

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[36]http://www.actor-atlas.info/initiative-books

Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
Bermuda	BM	#cofogBM	#isicBM	#BMlgu
Bhutan	BT	#cofogBT	#isicBT	#BTlgu
Bolivia	BO	#cofogBO	#isicBO	#BOlgu
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba*	BQ	#cofogBQ	#isicBQ	#BQlgu
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	#cofogBA	#isicBA	#BAlgu
Botswana	BW	#cofogBW	#isicBW	#BWlgu
Bouvet Island*	BV	#cofogBV	#isicBV	#BVlgu
Brazil	BR	#cofogBR	#isicBR	#BRlgu
British Indian Ocean Territory*	IO	#cofogIO	#isicIO	#IOlgu
Brunei Darussalam	BN	#cofogBN	#isicBN	#BNlgu
Bulgaria	BG	#cofogBG	#isicBG	#BGlgu
Burkina Faso	BF	#cofogBF	#isicBF	#BFlgu
Burundi	BI	#cofogBI	#isicBI	#BIlgu
Cambodia	KH	#cofogKH	#isicKH	#KHlgu
Cameroon	CM	#cofogCM	#isicCM	#CMlgu
Canada	CA	#cofogCA	#isicCA	#CAlgu
Cape Verde	CV	#cofogCV	#isicCV	#CVlgu
Cayman Islands*	KY	#cofogKY	#isicKY	#KYlgu
Central African Republic	CF	#cofogCF	#isicCF	#CFlgu
Chad	TD	#cofogTD	#isicTD	#TDlgu
Chile	CL	#cofogCL	#isicCL	#CLlgu
China	CN	#cofogCN	#isicCN	#CNlgu
Christmas Island*	CX	#cofogCX	#isicCX	#CXlgu
Cocos (Keeling) Islands*	CC	#cofogCC	#isicCC	#CClgu
Colombia	CO	#cofogCO	#isicCO	#COlgu
Comoros	KM	#cofogKM	#isicKM	#KMlgu
Congo	CG	#cofogCG	#isicCG	#CGlgu
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	CD	#cofogCD	#isicCD	#CDlgu
Cook Islands*	CK	#cofogCK	#isicCK	#CKlgu
Costa Rica	CR	#cofogCR	#isicCR	#CRlgu
Côte d'Ivoire	CI	#cofogCI	#isicCI	#CIlgu
Croatia	HR	#cofogHR	#isicHR	#HRlgu
Cuba	CU	#cofogCU	#isicCU	#CUlgu
Cura ao*	CW	#cofogCW	#isicCW	#CWlgu
Cyprus	CY	#cofogCY	#isicCY	#CYlgu
Czech Republic	CZ	#cofogCZ	#isicCZ	#CZlgu
Denmark	DK	#cofogDK	#isicDK	#DKlgu
Djibouti	DJ	#cofogDJ	#isicDJ	#DJlgu
Dominica	DM	#cofogDM	#isicDM	#DMlgu
Dominican Republic	DO	#cofogDO	#isicDO	#DOlgu

Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
Ecuador	EC	#cofogEC	#isicEC	#EClgu
Egypt	EG	#cofogEG	#isicEG	#EGlgu
El Salvador	SV	#cofogSV	#isicSV	#SVlgu
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	#cofogGQ	#isicGQ	#GQlgu
Eritrea	ER	#cofogER	#isicER	#ERlgu
Estonia	EE	#cofogEE	#isicEE	#EElgu
Ethiopia	ET	#cofogET	#isicET	#ETlgu
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*	FK	#cofogFK	#isicFK	#FKlgu
Faroe Islands*	FO	#cofogFO	#isicFO	#FOlgu
Fiji	FJ	#cofogFJ	#isicFJ	#FJlgu
Finland	FI	#cofogFI	#isicFI	#FIlgu
France	FR	#cofogFR	#isicFR	#FRlgu
French Guiana*	GF	#cofogGF	#isicGF	#GFlgu
French Polynesia*	PF	#cofogPF	#isicPF	#PFlgu
French Southern Territories*	TF	#cofogTF	#isicTF	#TFlgu
Gabon	GA	#cofogGA	#isicGA	#GAlgu
The Gambia	GM	#cofogGM	#isicGM	#GMlgu
Georgia	GE	#cofogGE	#isicGE	#GElgu
Germany	DE	#cofogDE	#isicDE	#DElgu
Ghana	GH	#cofogGH	#isicGH	#GHlgu
Gibraltar	GI	#cofogGI	#isicGI	#GIlgu
Greece	GR	#cofogGR	#isicGR	#GRlgu
Greenland*	GL	#cofogGL	#isicGL	#GLlgu
Grenada	GD	#cofogGD	#isicGD	#GDlgu
Guadeloupe*	GP	#cofogGP	#isicGP	#GPlgu
Guam*	GU	#cofogGU	#isicGU	#GUlgu
Guatemala	GT	#cofogGT	#isicGT	#GTlgu
Guernsey*	GG	#cofogGG	#isicGG	#GGlgu
Guinea	GN	#cofogGN	#isicGN	#GNlgu
Guinea-Bissau	GW	#cofogGW	#isicGW	#GWlgu
Guyana	GY	#cofogGY	#isicGY	#GYlgu
Haiti	HT	#cofogHT	#isicHT	#HTlgu
Heard Island and McDonald Islands*	HM	#cofogHM	#isicHM	#HMlgu
Holy See (Vatican City State)*	VA	#cofogVA	#isicVA	#VAlgu
Honduras	HN	#cofogHN	#isicHN	#HNlgu
Hong Kong	HK	#cofogHK	#isicHK	#HKlgu
Hungary	HU	#cofogHU	#isicHU	#HUlgu
Iceland	IS	#cofogIS	#isicIS	#ISlgu
India	IN	#cofogIN	#isicIN	#INlgu
Indonesia	ID	#cofogID	#isicID	#IDlgu

Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	IR	#cofogIR	#isicIR	#IRlgu
Iraq	IQ	#cofogIQ	#isicIQ	#IQlgu
Ireland	IE	#cofogIE	#isicIE	#IElgu
Isle of Man*	IM	#cofogIM	#isicIM	#IMlgu
Israel	IL	#cofogIL	#isicIL	#ILlgu
Italy	IT	#cofogIT	#isicIT	#ITlgu
Jamaica	JM	#cofogJM	#isicJM	#JMlgu
Japan	JP	#cofogJP	#isicJP	#JPlgu
Jersey*	JE	#cofogJE	#isicJE	#JElgu
Jordan	JO	#cofogJO	#isicJO	#JOlgu
Kazakhstan	KZ	#cofogKZ	#isicKZ	#KZlgu
Kenya	KE	#cofogKE	#isicKE	#KElgu
Kiribati	KI	#cofogKI	#isicKI	#KIlgu
Korea, DPR	KP	#cofogKP	#isicKP	#KPlgu
Korea, Republic of	KR	#cofogKR	#isicKR	#KRlgu
Kuwait	KW	#cofogKW	#isicKW	#KWlgu
Kyrgyzstan	KG	#cofogKG	#isicKG	#KGlgu
Lao, PDR	LA	#cofogLA	#isicLA	#LAlgu
Latvia	LV	#cofogLV	#isicLV	#LVlgu
Lebanon	LB	#cofogLB	#isicLB	#LBlgu
Lesotho	LS	#cofogLS	#isicLS	#LSlgu
Liberia	LR	#cofogLR	#isicLR	#LRlgu
Libya	LY	#cofogLY	#isicLY	#LYlgu
Liechtenstein*	LI	#cofogLI	#isicLI	#LIlgu
Lithuania	LT	#cofogLT	#isicLT	#LTlgu
Luxembourg	LU	#cofogLU	#isicLU	#LYlgu
Macao*	MO	#cofogMO	#isicMO	#MOlgu
Macedonia, FYR	MK	#cofogMK	#isicMK	#MKlgu
Madagascar	MG	#cofogMG	#isicMG	#MGlgu
Malawi	MW	#cofogMW	#isicMW	#MWlgu
Malaysia	MY	#cofogMY	#isicMY	#MYlgu
Maldives	MV	#cofogMV	#isicMV	#MVlgu
Mali	ML	#cofogML	#isicML	#MLlgu
Malta	MT	#cofogMT	#isicMT	#MTlgu
Marshall Islands	MH	#cofogMH	#isicMH	#MHlgu
Martinique	MQ	#cofogMQ	#isicMQ	#MQlgu
Mauritania	MR	#cofogMR	#isicMR	#MRlgu
Mauritius	MU	#cofogMU	#isicMU	#MUlgu
Mayotte*	YT	#cofogYT	#isicYT	#YTlgu
Mexico	MX	#cofogMX	#isicMX	#MXlgu

Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
Micronesia, Fed. States	FM	#cofogFM	#isicFM	#FMlgu
Moldova, Republic of	MD	#cofogMD	#isicMD	#MDlgu
Monaco	MC	#cofogMC	#isicMC	#MClgu
Mongolia	MN	#cofogMN	#isicMN	#MNlgu
Montenegro	ME	#cofogME	#isicME	#MElgu
Montserrat*	MS	#cofogMS	#isicMS	#MSlgu
Morocco	MA	#cofogMA	#isicMA	#MAlgu
Mozambique	MZ	#cofogMZ	#isicMZ	#MZlgu
Myanmar	MM	#cofogMM	#isicMM	#MMlgu
Namibia	NA	#cofogNA	#isicNA	#NAlgu
Nauru	NR	#cofogNR	#isicNR	#NRlgu
Nepal	NP	#cofogNP	#isicNP	#NPlgu
Netherlands	NL	#cofogNL	#isicNL	#NLlgu
New Caledonia*	NC	#cofogNC	#isicNC	#NClgu
New Zealand	NZ	#cofogNZ	#isicNZ	#NZlgu
Nicaragua	NI	#cofogNI	#isicNI	#NIlgu
Niger	NE	#cofogNE	#isicNE	#NElgu
Nigeria	NG	#cofogNG	#isicNG	#NGlgu
Niue*	NU	#cofogNU	#isicNU	#NUlgu
Norfolk Island*	NF	#cofogNF	#isicNF	#NFlgu
Northern Mariana Islands*	MP	#cofogMP	#isicMP	#MPlgu
Norway	NO	#cofogNO	#isicNO	#NOlgu
Oman	OM	#cofogOM	#isicOM	#OMlgu
Pakistan	PK	#cofogPK	#isicPK	#PKlgu
Palau	PW	#cofogPW	#isicPW	#PWlgu
Palestine, State of	PS	#cofogPS	#isicPS	#PSlgu
Panama	PA	#cofogPA	#isicPA	#PAlgu
Papua New Guinea	PG	#cofogPG	#isicPG	#PGlgu
Paraguay	PY	#cofogPY	#isicPY	#PYlgu
Peru	PE	#cofogPE	#isicPE	#PElgu
Philippines	PH	#cofogPH	#isicPH	#PHlgu
Pitcairn*	PN	#cofogPN	#isicPN	#PNlgu
Poland	PL	#cofogPL	#isicPL	#PLlgu
Portugal	PT	#cofogPT	#isicPT	#PTlgu
Puerto Rico	PR	#cofogPR	#isicPR	#PRlgu
Qatar	QA	#cofogQA	#isicQA	#QAlgu
R union	RE	#cofogRE	#isicRE	#RElgu
Romania	RO	#cofogRO	#isicRO	#ROlgu
Russian Federation	RU	#cofogRU	#isicRU	#RUlgu
Rwanda	RW	#cofogRW	#isicRW	#RWlgu

Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
St. Barth lemy*	BL	#cofogBL	#isicBL	#BLlgu
St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha*	SH	#cofogSH	#isicSH	#SHlgu
St. Kitts and Nevis	KN	#cofogKN	#isicKN	#KNlgu
St. Lucia	LC	#cofogLC	#isicLC	#LClgu
St. Maarten (French Part)*	MF	#cofogMF	#isicMF	#MFlgu
St. Pierre and Miquelon*	PM	#cofogPM	#isicPM	#PMlgu
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	#cofogVC	#isicVC	#VClgu
Samoa*	WS	#cofogWS	#isicWS	#WSlgu
San Marino*	SM	#cofogSM	#isicSM	#SMlgu
S o Tom and Principe	ST	#cofogST	#isicST	#STlgu
Saudi Arabia	SA	#cofogSA	#isicSA	#SAlgu
Senegal	SN	#cofogSN	#isicSN	#SNlgu
Serbia	RS	#cofogRS	#isicRS	#RSlgu
Seychelles	SC	#cofogSC	#isicSC	#SClgu
Sierra Leone	SL	#cofogSL	#isicSL	#SLlgu
Singapore	SG	#cofogSG	#isicSG	#SGlgu
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)*	SX	#cofogSX	#isicSX	#SXlgu
Slovakia	SK	#cofogSK	#isicSK	#SKlgu
Slovenia	SI	#cofogSI	#isicSI	#SIlgu
Solomon Islands	SB	#cofogSB	#isicSB	#SBlgu
Somalia	SO	#cofogSO	#isicSO	#SOlgu
South Africa	ZA	#cofogZA	#isicZA	#ZAlgu
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands*	GS	#cofogGS	#isicGS	#GSlgu
South Sudan	SS	#cofogSS	#isicSS	#SSlgu
Spain	ES	#cofogES	#isicES	#ESlgu
Sri Lanka	LK	#cofogLK	#isicLK	#LKlgu
Sudan	SD	#cofogSD	#isicSD	#SDlgu
Suriname	SR	#cofogSR	#isicSR	#SRlgu
Svalbard and Jan Mayen*	SJ	#cofogSJ	#isicSJ	#SJlgu
Swaziland	SZ	#cofogSZ	#isicSZ	#SZlgu
Sweden	SE	#cofogSE	#isicSE	#SElgu
Switzerland	CH	#cofogCH	#isicCH	#CHlgu
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	#cofogSY	#isicSY	#SYlgu
Taiwan	TW	#cofogTW	#isicTW	#TWlgu
Tajikistan	TJ	#cofogTJ	#isicTJ	#TJlgu
Tanzania	TZ	#cofogTZ	#isicTZ	#TZlgu
Thailand	TH	#cofogTH	#isicTH	#THlgu
Timor-Leste	TL	#cofogTL	#isicTL	#TLlgu
Togo	TG	#cofogTG	#isicTG	#TGlgu
Tokelau*	TK	#cofogTK	#isicTK	#TKlgu

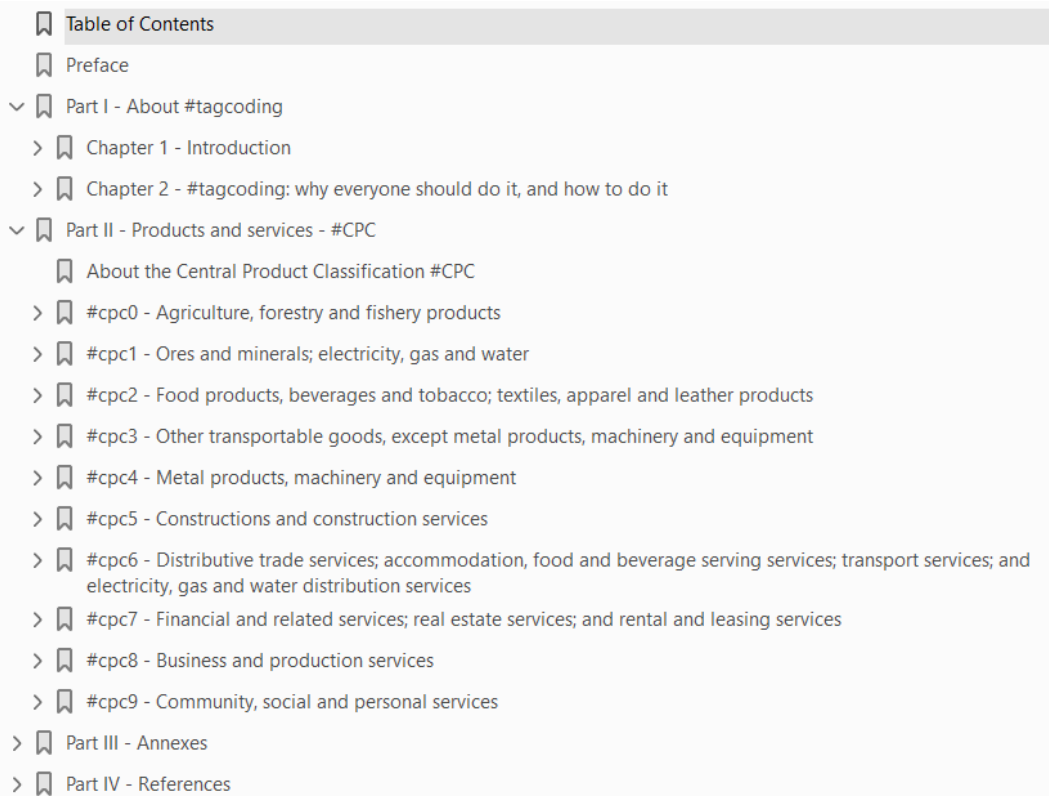| Country	ISO code	cofog tag	isic tag	lgu tag
Tonga	TO	#cofogTO	#isicTO	#TOlgu
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	#cofogTT	#isicTT	#TTlgu
Tunisia	TN	#cofogTN	#isicTN	#TNlgu
Turkey	TR	#cofogTR	#isicTR	#TRlgu
Turkmenistan	TM	#cofogTM	#isicTM	#TMlgu
Turks and Caicos Islands*	TC	#cofogTC	#isicTC	#TClgu
Tuvalu*	TV	#cofogTV	#isicTV	#TVlgu
Uganda	UG	#cofogUG	#isicUG	#UGlgu
Ukraine	UA	#cofogUA	#isicUA	#UAlgu
United Arab Emirates	AE	#cofogAE	#isicAE	#AElgu
United Kingdom	GB	#cofogGB	#isicGB	#GBlgu
United States of America	US	#cofogUS	#isicUS	#USlgu
United States of America Minor Outlying Islands	UM	#cofogUM	#isicUM	#UMlgu
Uruguay	UY	#cofogUY	#isicUY	#UYlgu
Uzbekistan	UZ	#cofogUZ	#isicUZ	#UZlgu
Vanuatu	VU	#cofogVU	#isicVU	#VUlgu
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	VE	#cofogVE	#isicVE	#VElgu
Vietnam	VN	#cofogVN	#isicVN	#VNlgu
Virgin Islands, British*	VG	#cofogVG	#isicVG	#VGlgu
Virgin Islands, U.S.*	VI	#cofogVI	#isicVI	#VIlgu
Wallis and Futuna*	WF	#cofogWF	#isicWF	#WFlgu
Western Sahara*	EH	#cofogEH	#isicEH	#EHlgu
Yemen	YE	#cofogYE	#isicYE	#YElgu
Zambia	ZM	#cofogZM	#isicZM	#ZMlgu
Zimbabwe	ZW	#cofogZW	#isicZW	#ZWlgu

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Annex 3 - Navigation features in this e-Book

This e-book is not an ordinary e-book. It is explicitly designed to use *hyperlinks* to online and inline content.

Because of its volume, over 1000 pages, and because it is, like a dictionary or encyclopedia, not intended for linear reading, it is recommended to use:

- the search function provided by both pdf and epub readers;
- the bookmarks for part and chapter headings, which show the overall structure of the e-book (See Figure A.1).

As long as the pdf and epub versions do not support bookmarks for sections below the chapters, use inline hyperlinks based on the TOCs of the sub-sections, with a backlink from the sub-section to the containing section where the TOC is located.

Figure A.1: The Parts and Chapters of the e-book in a pdf reader

- Hyperlinks to online content
- Inline Hyperlinks
- Other uses of hashtags
- Provide #tagcoding manuals in your language

Hyperlinks to online content

Hyperlinks to online content make it a *media enhanced book*.

In the pdf version of the e-book, such hyperlinks appear as footnotes.

A *media enhanced book* offers benefits to participants in the knowledge chain. These benefits are based on the use of hyperlinks and hashtags to extend the story of the book with content

that is available on the web and with discourse on social platforms. Content that is in the public domain is called *content commons* and should, in principle, be available to all under the same access regime, free of charge and with no restrictions on re-use. Content that is protected by copyright is called proprietary content. It can be accessed for a fee or for free, and cannot be re-used without permission from the copyright holder. Access conditions should be comparable for all participants in the same market.

Using *hyperlinks* to online content commons and proprietary content has several advantages:

- The author can avoid rewriting and repackaging existing content, and can build on the work of others in a direct and transparent way;
- Content on the web can evolve and improve between the time the e-book is created and the time it is read using the hyperlink;
- If the hyperlinked content is in wikis or blogs that support discussion or commentary, readers can add comments to further improve the state of knowledge in the area covered.

Systematised content commons[37] referenced by hyperlinks alert authors and readers to the possibility of contributing to the wider dissemination of content commons or using them in other situations where they can be of benefit. By using and expanding the systematised content commons, their quality and usefulness will gradually improve.

Inline Hyperlinks

While editing the #tagcoding manuals, which often amounted to putting wiki content into e-book format, I missed the convenience of wiki breadcrumbs to navigate from subsections higher up in the content hierarchy. Markdown and related editing formats support linking within a piece.

This e-book and the #tagcoding manuals make extensive use of inline hyperlinks for tables of contents of chapters, sections, and subsections, for links to return to the next level up in the content hierarchy, and for links between chapters and between sections.

In this way, a thousand-plus page #tagcoding eHandbook can be read with the convenience of a wiki without being online. Within the source text, #tagcoding hashtags are used to tag the sections that define them. And access to the source code for the classifications is (or will be) included in the purchase of the e-book on leanpub. This makes it easy to reuse the source text or parts of it in other electronic publications or websites.

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[37]http://www.worx.wiki/systematized

Other uses of hashtags

Using *hashtags* as a means of promoting and tracking a discussion topic also has several advantages, including:

- Anyone with a platform profile that allows tagged posts can contribute to the discussion (or better yet, the platform can allow non-members to read the discussion),
- When systematically defined hashtags are used, it becomes possible to discuss very specific topics, e.g. marine aquaculture in Indonesia via *#isic0312ID*.
- The use of hashtags by authors and readers supports collaborative scoping and avoids information overload,
- Each hashtag supports a "single-version-of-the-truth" search for the discourse on the platform(s) searched, at any point in time, and across languages.

Tagged discourse helps authors and readers update their knowledge about a particular topic.

If necessary, an author can update and republish an e-book, as supported by Leanpub, for example.

Realized as wikis, the systematized content commons can also be easily updated.

The expectation of improved quality provides a reason to return to specific "content commons" or hashtag searches later.

The systematized content commons in the #tagcoding guidelines are intentionally offered for free. Together we can demonstrate the feasibility of content commons and tagged discourse as pillars for development and low barrier access to knowledge that matters to people's livelihoods.

Provide #tagcoding manuals in your language

While the #tagcoding handbook is already available in a few languages, providing systematized content commons in other languages will help reach a wider readership and user base for the Societal Architecture. In this way, we can overcome the digital and knowledge divide globally and achieve more poverty reduction and sustainable development impacts. Cooperatively, we can also make such provision economically viable[38].

[38]http://convention.worx.wiki/article:economic-sustainability

A number of conditions mutually reinforce each other as enablers for the translation of this e-book:

- The 2030 Agenda hashtags defined in the Actor Atlas[39] are language independent;
- Google Translate[40] supports (draft) translations for many languages;
- Translating models in modeling tools is efficient as only the elements (and comments) need to be translated to translate all views;
- Leanpub supports royalty sharing according to an agreed split between author and (co-)translator.

To the annexes

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[39]http://www.actor-atlas.info/en:pivot
[40]http://www.ens.wiki/item:google-translate

Part IV - References

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[41]https://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and-tools/hs_nomenclature_previous_editions/hs_nomenclature_table_2007.aspx

About the author

Jan Goossenaerts is a social media entrepreneur and a business and architecture consultant specialized in aligning ICT and communications solutions to organizational and societal needs. In 2012 he founded Wikinetix which became a finalist in the 2012 Social Media Leadership Awards. In order to catalyse further the instructive and productive use of the internet and social media he invented #tagcoding and launched the Actor Atlas and the #xy2wiki programme.

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Mastodon: @jagoo@mastodon.social[43]

X: @collaboratewiki[44] and @SoCap_EU[45] (#tagcoding for the EU)

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[42]https://bsky.app/profile/xy2w.bsky.social
[43]https://mastodon.social/@jagoo
[44]https://X.com/collaboratewiki
[45]https://X.com/SoCap_EU
[46]https://www.linkedin.com/in/jangoossenaerts/
[47]https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7359-5936