

American National Standard for Financial Services

X9.101-2003

Identical to ISO 6166-2001

Securities and related financial instruments — International securities identification numbering system (ISIN)

Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
Financial Industry Standards

Date Approved: 12/17/2003

American National Standards Institute

This is a preview of "ANSI X9.101:2003". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

ANS X9.101:2003 Identical to ISO 6166:2001(E)

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Term and definition.....	1
4 Principles.....	1
5 ISIN allocation	2
5.1 Countries where a numbering agency exists	2
5.2 Countries where no numbering agency exists	2
5.3 Existing ISINs and existing securities without ISINs	2
5.4 Application for ISIN.....	2
5.5 Exchange of information	2
6 Registration authority.....	2
7 Information and enquiries	3
Annex A (normative) Formula for computing modulus 10 "Double-Add-Double" check digit.....	4
Annex B (normative) Competence of numbering agencies	6
Annex C (normative) Minimum information	9
Annex D (informative) Examples.....	10

Foreword

Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer.

Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution.

The use of American National Standards is completely voluntary; their existence does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he has approved the standards or not from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standards.

The American National Standards Institute does not develop standards and will in no circumstances give an interpretation of any American National Standard. Moreover, no person shall have the right or authority to issue an interpretation of an American National Standard in the name of the American National Standards Institute. Requests for interpretation should be addressed to the secretariat or sponsor whose name appears on the title page of this standard.

CAUTION NOTICE: This American National Standard may be revised or withdrawn at any time. The procedures of the American National Standards Institute require that action be taken to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard no later than five years from the date of approval.

Published by:

Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
Financial Industry Standards
P.O. Box 4035
Annapolis, MD 21403 USA
X9 Online <http://www.x9.org>

Copyright © 2003 ASC X9, Inc.

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without prior written permission of the publisher. Published in the United States of America.

Introduction

With the rapid expansion of international securities business, there is a need for a universally applicable international securities identification number (ISIN).

No worldwide numbering system existed at the time of the publication of the first edition of this International Standard. Countries with highly developed securities business identify issues of securities by means of code numbers, which are without any significance outside the country concerned. Securities of the same issue, in other words, are identified by means of different numbers in the country where they are physically held and/or booked. As a result, the national numbers cannot be applied in cross-border transactions.

Because of its strong rationalization effect, an internationally applicable numbering system substantially facilitates and supports international securities business. Such a system is provided by this International Standard.

In preparing this International Standard, care has been taken to conserve the national systems to the maximum possible extent, not only because of the good routine and valuable experience collected in this field, but also to facilitate the adoption of the system. Moreover, it is aimed at creating a system which is easy to apply internationally and at establishing an information network which ensures that the required information can be obtained worldwide immediately.

This is a preview of "ANSI X9.101:2003". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Securities and related financial instruments — International securities identification numbering system (ISIN)

1 Scope

This International Standard provides a uniform structure for international securities identification numbers (ISINs). It is intended for use in any application in the trading and administration of securities and other financial instruments.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3166 (all parts), *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions*.

ISO 4217, *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds*.

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition applies.

3.1

ISIN

international securities identification number

code which uniquely identifies a specific security or other financial instrument

4 Principles

The ISIN shall consist of:

- a) **a prefix** which is the alpha-2 country-code specified in ISO 3166;
- b) **the basic number**, which is nine characters (letters and/or digits) in length. Where the existing national number consists of nine characters, this number shall be used; where the existing national number consists of fewer than nine characters, this also shall be used, but zeros shall be inserted in front of the national number. Where a national check digit exists, it shall be regarded as part of the basic number within the nine characters;