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Identification cards — Identification of issuers —

Part 1: Numbering system

Cartes d'identification — Identification des émetteurs —

Partie 1: Système de numérotation

ICS: 35.240.15

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Numbering system	2
4.1 PAN format	2
4.2 IIN	3
4.2.1 IINs beginning with "00"	3
4.2.2 IINs beginning with "80"	3
4.2.3 IINs beginning with "89"	3
4.2.4 IINs beginning with "9"	3
4.3 Individual account identification	3
4.4 Check digit	4
Annex A (informative) National numbering systems for card issuers	5
Annex B (normative) Luhn formula for computing modulus-10 "double-add-double" check digits	6

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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ISO/IEC 7812-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology, Subcommittee SC 17, Cards and personal identification*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO/IEC 7812-1:2015), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 7812 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Identification cards — Identification of issuers*:

- *Part 1: Numbering system*
- *Part 2: Application and registration procedures*

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 7812 is one of a series of International Standards specifying a numbering system for the identification of card issuers operating within an interchange environment, the format of the issuer identification number and the primary account number. Card issuers not operating in an international interchange environment are encouraged to contact their sponsoring authorities for a number assigned by that national standards body, or the Registration authority (RA) if no Sponsoring Authority (SA) exists. Use of a national IIN will avoid conflicts if the cards are used in an international interchange environment.

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Identification cards — Identification of issuers —

Part 1: Numbering system

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 7812 specifies a numbering system for the identification of the card issuers, the format of the issuer identification number (IIN) and the primary account number (PAN).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO/IEC 7812-2, *Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 2: Application and registration procedures*

ISO 8583-1, *Financial transaction card originated messages — Interchange message specifications — Part 1: Messages, data elements and code values*

ISO 17442, *Financial services — Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)*

ITU-T Recommendation E. 118, *The international telecommunication charge card*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

acquirer

institution (or its agent) which acquires from the card acceptor the data relating to the transaction and initiates the data into an interchange system

3.2

card

form factor (physical or virtual) provided by a card issuer

Note 1 to entry: For this standard, this definition is not limited to ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1 card. Some examples of other card types include but are not limited to virtual, thin flexible, single-use, integrated-circuit or mobile devices.

3.3

card acceptor

party accepting the card for the purpose of presenting transaction data to an acquirer or intermediary facilitating the transaction flow

3.4

cardholder

customer associated with the primary account number

**3.5
card issuer**

institution (or its agent) that issues the card to the cardholder

Note 1 to entry: For institutions in the financial services industry and regulatory community, a legal entity as defined in ISO 17442, or its agent, that issues the card to the cardholder

**3.6
individual account identification**

number assigned by the card issuer for the purpose of identifying an individual account

**3.7
interchange**

exchange of transaction data between two or more participants

**3.8
issuer identification number**

IIN
number that identifies the card issuer and that forms the first part of the primary account number

**3.9
primary account number**

PAN
number consisting of a maximum of 19 digits that identifies the card issuer and the cardholder

Note 1 to entry: See [4.1](#) and [Figure 1](#).

**3.10
registration authority**

RA
organization appointed by the ISO Council, responsible for assigning IINs and maintaining the *ISO Register of Card Issuer Identification Numbers*

4 Numbering system

4.1 PAN format

The PAN of a card (see [3.9](#)) is made up of three main components:

- a) the IIN, 8 numeric digits in length (see [4.2](#));
- b) the individual account identification (see [4.3](#)); and
- c) a check digit (see [4.4](#)).

See [Figure 1](#) for number format.

NOTE For national numbering systems, refer to [Annex A](#)

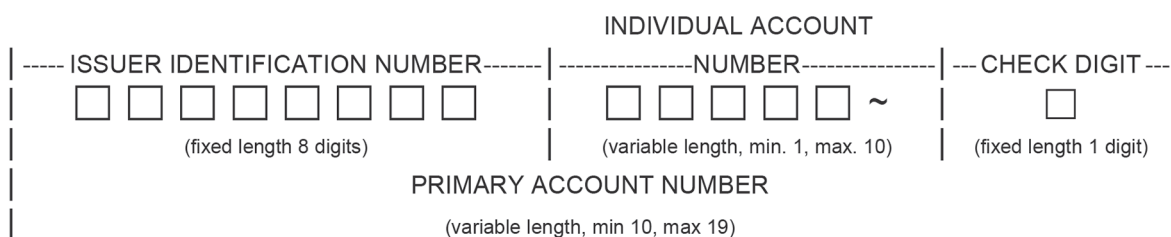


Figure 1 — Composition of the Primary Account Number

4.2 IIN

All IINs issued in accordance with this part of ISO/IEC 7812 shall be applied for and registered as specified in ISO/IEC 7812-2.

Applicants whose applications fulfil the criteria for approval specified in ISO/IEC 7812-2 will be assigned an IIN or, in the case of a block assignment, a block of IINs.

4.2.1 IINs beginning with “00”

IINs in the range “00” have been allocated to ISO/TC 68 for assignment to institutions other than card issuers in order to accommodate requirements in ISO 8583-1. Applicants applying for IINs commencing with “00” shall refer to ISO 8583-1, where application procedures and an application form are provided.

4.2.2 IINs beginning with “80”

IINs beginning with “80” are for use by healthcare institutions. These IINs are managed by individual national registration authorities. Each national registration authority shall register with the RA so that they can be identified in the *ISO Register of Card Issuer Identification Numbers*. The format of the entry for the national registration authorities shall be “80[CCC]”, where “80” denotes healthcare and “CCC” is the three-digit numeric country code, as specified in ISO 3166-1. The formatting and coding of the digits following “80[CCC]” is at the discretion of the regional healthcare authorities. Enquiries for details of national healthcare registration authorities may be made to the RA.

4.2.3 IINs beginning with “89”

IINs beginning with “89” are for use by telecommunications administrations and recognized private operating agencies in accordance with ITU-T/Rec. E.118. These IINs are maintained by the International Telecommunication Union, and applicants applying for IINs for use on telecommunications cards shall apply for an IIN commencing with “89”. Enquiries for IINs starting with “89” shall be made to:

International Telecommunication Union, Place des Nations,

1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland,

Telephone: +41 227 305 211, Fax: +41 227 337 256.

<http://www.itu.int/en/Pages/default.aspx>

4.2.4 IINs beginning with “9”

IINs beginning with “9” are reserved for use by national standards bodies, where they exist, or by the RA in the absence of a national standards body. The format of the entry for the national registration authorities shall be “9[CCC]”, where “9” denotes national use and “CCC” is the three-digit numeric country code, as specified in ISO 3166-1.

NOTE 1 In the interest of international conformity, national standards bodies are advised to assign IINs in accordance with the recommendations given in [Annex A](#).

NOTE 2 The RA will oversee the assignment of any 9 series IINs in any country where a national body does not exist, or has not implemented an IIN management function. Any 9 series IIN assigned by the RA will be 9 digits in length, and will conform to the structure of ‘9’ followed by the three-digit numeric country code, as specified in ISO 3166-1.

4.3 Individual account identification

The individual account identification (see [Figure 1](#)) shall be assigned by the card issuer. It immediately follows the IIN and is variable in length with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 10 digits.