
**Securities and related financial
instruments — Codes for exchanges
and market identification (MIC)**

*Valeurs mobilières et autres instruments financiers concernés —
Codes pour échanges et identification de marché (MIC)*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10383 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 68, *Financial services*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Securities and related financial instruments*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10383:2003), which has been technically revised.

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Securities and related financial instruments — Codes for exchanges and market identification (MIC)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a universal method of identifying exchanges, trading platforms, regulated or non-regulated markets and trade reporting facilities as sources of prices and related information in order to facilitate automated processing.

It is intended for use in any application and communication for identification of places

- where a financial instrument is listed (place of official listing),
- where a related trade is executed (place of trade), and
- where trade details are reported (trade reporting facility).

Market Identifier Codes (MICs) are to be registered at operating/exchange level and at market segment level. Market segment MICs and their operating/exchange MIC are to be clearly linked in the published lists.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

operating/exchange level MIC

entity operating an exchange/market/trade reporting facility in a specific market/country

2.2

market segment MIC

section of an exchange/market/trade reporting facility that specialises in one or more specific instruments or that is regulated differently

NOTE 1 A market segment MIC can only be registered if an operating/exchange MIC already exists.

NOTE 2 It is not required to have a MIC registered for all segments of a market, only for those segments that need to be identified. See Clause 4.

EXAMPLE Dark pool.

3 Structure

The code consists of four continuous alpha and/or numeric characters with no intelligence of meaning attributed to any part of the code.

4 Example

If “Stock Exchange ABC” has two market segments (one for the bonds market, one for the equities market) and wants to register a MIC for the bonds market, Stock Exchange ABC will have at least two MICs registered:

- ABCD: STOCK EXCHANGE ABC
- ABC5: STOCK EXCHANGE ABC – BONDS MARKET