
**Identification cards — Identification
of issuers —**

**Part 1:
Numbering system**

Cartes d'identification — Identification des émetteurs —

Partie 1: Système de numérotation

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology, 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. Key changes made in this edition:

- [Clause 3](#): added definitions for “acquirer” and “card acceptor”;
- [Clause 3](#): removed the definition of “major industry identifier”;
- [Clause 3](#): removed definition of “registration management group” to ISO/IEC 7812-2;
- Removed previous outline of major industry identifier descriptions;
- [Clause 4](#): revised the length of an IIN to 8 digits (from 6 digits);
- [Clause 4](#): revised the minimum length of a PAN to 10 digits (from 8 digits);
- [Annex A](#): modified [A.2](#) to be the role of the registration authority (from previously being defined as role of registration management group);
- [Annex B](#): revised the example to reflect an 8 digit IIN.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 7812- series, can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document 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;
- application and registration procedures for card issuers who operate a card program in an international interchange environment.

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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